



BOUND BY
MEISTER & SMETHIE
105-107 GOVERNOR ST.
RICHMOND, VA.

**THE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS**

LIBRARY
352.0755
R41
1925

REMOTE STORAGE

MUNICIPAL **BOOKSTACKS OFFICE**
REFERENCE



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Mayor of Richmond

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

THE LIBRARY OF THE

DEC 12 1928

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



RICHMOND:

Meister & Smethie, Binders
1926

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor
JAMES E. CANNON, Director, Department of Law
HENRY C. COFER, Director, Department of Finance
R. KEITH COMPTON, Director of Public Works
DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, Director of Public Welfare
GEORGE H. WHITFIELD, Director of Public Utilities
JAMES R. SHEPPARD, JR., Director of Public Safety

ADVISORY BOARD

J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor, Chairman
R. KEITH COMPTON, Director of Public Works
DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, Director of Public Welfare
GEORGE H. WHITFIELD, Director of Public Utilities
JAMES R. SHEPPARD, JR., Director of Public Safety
A. R. ENGLAND, Clerk

MISS HELEN E. BERRY, Secretary to the Mayor

352.0755

R41

1925

Mun. Ref.
BOARD OF ALDERMAN

REMOTE STORAGE

BOOKSTACKS OFFICE

JOSEPH E. POWERS, President H. W. MELTON, Vice-President

CLAY WARD

JACK L. EPPS ORDWAY PULLER CHARLES W. MOSS

JEFFERSON WARD

H. W. MELTON JOHN L. SATTERFIELD HENRY W. WOODY

LEE WARD

BARTON H. GRUNDY MARX GUNST W. STEWART WHITE

MADISON WARD

JOSEPH E. POWERS JOSEPH C. NUNNALLY L. R. BROWN

COMMON COUNCIL

FRED H. POWELL, President JACOB UMLAUF, Vice-President

CLAY WARD

JACOB UMLAUF EDGAR B. ENGLISH G. EDMUND MASSIE
LEE O. MILLER WILLIAM L. TYLER

JEFFERSON WARD

JOHN HIRSCHBERG WM. E. SULLIVAN JULIAN M. HORD
WORTLEY DICKIE LEONARD J. LANE

LEE WARD

FRED H. POWELL W. A. WILLIAMS, JR. W. C. CARPENTER
LAWRENCE T. PRICE (M. D.) E. LEE RODEN

MADISON WARD

HARVEY E. ATKINSON CARTER C. JONES* JESSE A. LADD
JOHN W. MOORE B. E. ROBERTSON

*Died June 2, 1925. Succeeded by R. F. LEDBETTER.

ALFRED H. McDOWELL, City Clerk

E. S. BOLEN, Assistant City Clerk

T. W. FOLKES, Sergeant-at-Arms

670922

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT

1. MAYOR'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

2. FINANCES

3. PUBLIC WELFARE

Comprising the Bureaus of
Health,
Hospitals,
Markets,
Public Employment,
Social Service.

4. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

5. PUBLIC WORKS

Comprising the Bureaus of
Cemeteries,
Grounds and Parks,
James River Improvement,
Playgrounds,
Sewers and Bridges,
Streets,
Street Cleaning.

6. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Comprising the Bureaus of
Electric Plant,
Electric Inspection,
Gas Production,
Gas and Water Distribution,
Water Purification, Pumping and Storage

7. PUBLIC SAFETY

Comprising the Bureaus of
Building Inspection,
Fire,
Fire Prevention,
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph,
Police,
Weights and Measures.

8. JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

9. LAW

10. RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY

MAYOR'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

July 6, 1926.

TO THE HONORABLE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the requirement of the Charter, I have the honor to transmit the annual reports of the several departments of the City of Richmond, for the year ending December 31, 1925.

Very respectfully,

J. FULMER BRIGHT,

Mayor.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMPTROLLER

OF THE
City of Richmond
VIRGINIA.



For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926

CITY OF RICHMOND

Department of Finance

Comptroller's Office

ROOM 103, CITY HALL

To His Honor the Mayor and the Honorable City Council:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with Chapter 4, Section 39, of the City Charter, I have the honor of transmitting herewith the Annual Report of the Comptroller covering the financial operations and condition of the City of Richmond for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1926, as set forth in the following Exhibits, per index.

Respectfully,

HENRY C. COFER,

Comptroller.

March 31st, 1926

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

HENRY C. COFER, *Comptroller*

DIVISIONS

Accounts—LANDON B. EDWARDS, *Deputy Comptroller*

Treasury—LUTHER L. CHEATWOOD, *Collector of City Taxes*

Gas and Water Accounts—JAMES C. KROUSE, *Chief Clerk*

Assessments and Licenses—JOHN E. ROSE, JR., *Com'r of Revenue*

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND

J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor, *President*

BARTON H. GRUNDY, *Chairman Committee on Finance*

JOSEPH E. POWERS, *President Board of Aldermen*

FRED H. POWELL, *President Common Council*

HENRY C. COFER, COMPTROLLER, *Secretary*

I N D E X

EXHIBIT	PAGE
1 Financial Statistics	9
2 Balance Sheet.....	Insert 10
3 City Properties and Inventories.....	12
4 Cash Receipts—General Fund.....	23
5 Comparison of Cash Receipts—General Fund.....	29
6 Cash Disbursements—General Fund.....	30
7 Comparison of Cash Disbursements—General Fund.....	68
8 Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—General Fund.....	69
9 Cash Balance Available for 1926 Budget Appropriations.....	70
10 Special Funds.....	71
11 City School Board Funds.....	72
12 Bond Funds.....	73
13 Summary of Cash Balances.....	78
14 Bonds Issued 1919—1925	79
15 Bonds Authorized Issued and Not Issued.....	81
16 Estimated Revenues 1926.....	82
17 Estimated Taxable Values of Real and Personal Property.....	83
18 Valuations 1901—1925.....	84
19 Per Capita Cost of City Government.....	85
20 Comparative Per Capita Cost of City Government.....	86
21 Richmond Public Library Trust Fund.....	87
22 Cash Receipts and Disbursements—Sinking Funds.....	89
23 Bonded Debt.....	91
24 Sinking Funds, Unpaid Interest and Fire Insurance Fund.....	95
25 Investments Held for Each Maturity of Bonded Debt.....	100
26 Bonds Matured and Unpaid.....	102
27 City Debt.....	103
28 Purpose of Issue of Bonded Debt.....	Insert

EXHIBIT 1

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Estimated True Value of Taxable Property (Real and Personal)	\$520,000,000.00
Assessed Value of Taxable Real Estate.....	\$235,000,000.00
Assessed Value of Taxable Personal Property.....	120,000,000.00
Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property.....	\$355,000,000.00
Debt Limit, 18% of Assessed Value of Taxable Real Estate....	\$ 42,300,000.00

Area of City, Twenty-four Square Miles
 Date of Incorporation of Municipality, 1782.
 Population (U. S. Census, 1910) 127,989.
 Population (U. S. Census, 1920) 171,677.
 Population (Estimated January 1, 1926) 187,744.

THE PRESENT CITY TAX RATE IS:

\$2.10 per \$100.00 on Real Estate
 1.95 per 100.00 on Tangible Personal Property
 .85 per 100.00 on Bank Stock
 .30 per 100.00 on Stocks and Capital
 .20 per 100.00 on Bonds, Notes, etc.

PROPERTY OWNED BY CITY

Gas, Water and Electric Plants.....	\$ 9,797,794.37
Public Schools.....	6,951,159.26
Other Public Improvements.....	27,644,040.61
Total.....	\$ 44,392,994.24

STATEMENT OF DEBT

Bonded Debt.....	\$ 33,866,130.00
Floating Debt.....	196,950.00
Sinking Funds for Debt Redemption.....	\$ 7,340,025.90
Water Bonds, Included in Bonded Debt.....	3,106,000.00
Less Sinking Funds Applicable to Water Bonds.....	\$ 10,446,025.90
	258,253.75
	10,187,772.15
Net Debt.....	\$23,875,307.85

Assessed value of personal property, subject to taxation, is not taken into consideration in arriving at the debt limit, under the Virginia Statutes; only 18% of assessed value of real estate is considered.

Special attention is called to the fact that the City of Richmond is not subject to any County or School District taxation, nor liable for any County or School District bonds.

The City of Richmond, Virginia, has never defaulted in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any debt.

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
REMUNERATIVE AND REALIZABLE:						
City Auditorium	Linden and Cary Sts.	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 104,550.00
First Market	17th and Main Sts.	36,550.00	97,305.00	72.78		134,017.78
Second Market	6th and Marshall Sts.		36,000.00	136.35		36,136.35
Scale House and Scales	17th and Franklin Sts.		500.00	1,530.00		2,030.00
Gas Works		83,310.70	208,612.22	3,201,440.52	53,355.21	3,546,718.65
Water Works		206,538.94	929,138.35	3,740,369.40	18,351.30	4,894,397.99
Electric Plant		215,000.00	129,495.03	1,083,939.21	39,357.33	1,467,791.57
Total Remuneration and Realizable		\$ 576,399.64	\$ 1,466,110.60	\$ 8,031,988.26	\$ 111,113.84	\$10,185,612.34
UNREMUNERATIVE BUT REALIZABLE:						
MISCELLANEOUS—						
State Fair Grounds	76.141 Acres East Side North Boulevard, between R. F. & P. R. R. and Westwood Ave.	245,000.00	50,000.00			295,000.00
Clark's Springs	South End of Harrison Street	40,000.00				40,000.00
Woodland Heights Property	23rd and Semmes Avenue to Southern R. R.	13,569.00				13,569.00
Department of Finance	City Hall					
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	12th and Clay Sts.	15,850.00	25,000.00	7,245.25	48.75	7,245.25
White Juvenile Detention Home	400 N. 12th St.			1,296.50	33.75	42,195.25
Colored Juvenile Detention Home	408 E. Leigh St.			573.26	607.01	607.01
Richmond Public Library	901 W. Franklin St.	47,000.00	65,000.00	410.66	48.50	459.16
Dickinson Lots	Gillies Creek and Frederick St.			11,526.22	4,936.76	128,462.98
Ford Lot	11th Street, between Broad and Capitol Sts.	28,350.00				28,350.00
Lot	1st and Orange St.	150,000.00				150,000.00
Lot	St. James and Hill Sts.	360.00				360.00
Lot	East End of Pollock St.	240.00				240.00
Lot	Greenwood St.	5,250.00				5,250.00
		3,780.00				3,780.00

F

F

=

-

C

A

I

I

C

S

T

RECEIVED
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

BALANCE SHEET January 31, 1926

EXHIBIT 2

ASSETS

CURRENT

CASH IN BANKS:		
General Fund (Exhibit 8).....	\$ 192,520.86	
Special Funds (Exhibit 10).....	95,920.20	
City School Board Funds (Exhibit 11).....	141,759.14	\$ 430,200.20
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:		
Departmental.....	\$ 23,217.50	
Taxes (Real and Personal).....	541,619.16	
Special Assessments (Paving and Pipe).....	64,408.94	
Gas Sales.....	70,245.08	
Water Rents.....	46,067.84	
Tax on Signs.....	726.00	746,284.52
NOTES RECEIVABLE:		
Taxes (Personal).....		4,298.35
INVENTORY: (Exhibit 3)		
Supplies—All Departments.....		264,208.37
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....		\$ 1,444,991.44

CAPITAL

CASH IN BANKS:		
Bond Funds (Exhibit 12).....		\$ 934,157.00
SINKING FUNDS: (Exhibit 24)		
Cash in Banks.....	\$ 1,490,625.90	
Investments.....	5,742,450.00	7,233,075.90
UNPAID INTEREST: (Exhibit 24)		
Cash in Banks.....		411,804.57
FIRE INSURANCE FUND: (Exhibit 24)		
Cash in Banks.....	\$ 40,893.25	
Investments.....	54,700.00	95,593.25
FIXED: (Exhibit 3)		
Land.....	\$ 14,062,006.12	
Buildings and Improvements.....	20,834,447.87	
Equipment, Fixtures and Tools.....	9,496,540.25	44,392,994.24
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS.....		\$ 53,067,624.96

TRUST

RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUST FUND: (Exhibit 21)		
Cash.....	\$ 154.00	
Investments.....	4,100.00	\$ 4,254.00
TOTAL TRUST ASSETS.....		\$ 4,254.00

LIABILITIES

CURRENT

FLOATING DEBT: (Exhibit 27)		
First Mortgage Library Bonds.....	\$ 65,000.00	
Interest Note on Above.....	1,950.00	
Richmond Highway Improvement Corporation Interest Notes.....	130,000.00	\$ 196,950.00
RESERVED FOR:		
Unpaid 1925 Bills (Exhibit 9).....	27.48	
Unexpended Balances of 1925 Special Appropriations (Exhibit 9).....	72,063.75	
Special Funds (Exhibit 10).....	95,920.20	
City School Board Funds (Exhibit 11).....	141,759.14	309,770.57
ASSETS IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES.....		938,270.87

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS.....	\$ 1,444,991.44
--	-----------------

CAPITAL

BONDED DEBT: (Exhibit 23)		
Bonds Issued and Outstanding.....		\$ 33,866,130.00
RESERVED FOR:		
Capital Outlay (Exhibit 12).....	\$ 934,157.00	
Unpaid Interest (Exhibit 24).....	411,804.57	
Bonds Matured and Unpaid (Exhibit 26).....	2,800.00	1,348,761.57
ASSETS IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES.....		17,852,733.39

TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS.....	\$ 53,067,624.96
--	------------------

TRUST

RESERVED FOR:		
Richmond Public Library (Exhibit 21).....	\$ 4,254.00	
TOTAL TRUST LIABILITIES.....	\$ 4,254.00	

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

ASSETS	1924	1925	LIABILITIES	1924	1925
Cash in Banks.....	\$ 2,947,312.10	\$ 3,307,834.92	Floating Debt.....	\$ 175,850.00	\$ 196,950.00
Accounts Receivable.....	655,781.60	746,284.52	Reserves.....	1,453,803.45	1,662,780.14
Notes Receivable.....		4,298.35	Bonded Debt.....	30,151,130.00	33,866,130.00
Inventory—Operating Supplies.....	209,676.92	264,208.37	Assets in Excess of Liabilities.....	17,935,067.35	18,791,004.26
Sinking Fund Investments.....	5,334,700.00	5,742,450.00			
Fire Insurance Fund Investments.....	79,400.00	54,700.00			
Trust Fund Investments.....		4,100.00			
Fixed Properties—Land, Buildings, Improvements and Equipment.....	40,784,396.38	44,392,994.24			
Due from Other Funds.....	4,583.80				
	\$ 50,015,850.80	\$ 54,516,870.40		\$ 50,015,850.80	\$ 54,516,870.40

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Lot	Holly St., between 1st and Church Sts.	500.00				500.00
Lot	Boulevard and Clay St.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Lot	York River Division of Southern R. R.	3,000.00				3,000.00
Lot	Fendall Avenue and St. Peter St.	400.00				400.00
Lot	Harrison St. and S. A. L. Ry.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Lot	4th Avenue and Call St.	250.00				250.00
Lot	Northampton and Orleans St.	2,300.00				2,300.00
Lot	Jasper St., between Home and York Sts.	200.00				200.00
Lot	Willis and Tobacco St.	500.00				500.00
Lot	N. E. Chamberlayne Avenue and Leigh St.	700.00				700.00
Lot	7th and Hospital Sts.	1,305.00				1,305.00
Lot	S. E. Chamberlayne Avenue and Price St.	1,750.00				1,750.00
Lot	Chamberlayne Ave., between Price and Leigh Sts.	1,200.00				1,200.00
Lot	N. E. Chamberlayne Avenue and Price St.	250.00				250.00
Lot	W. S. Chamberlayne Avenue East of St. Peter St.	2,000.00				2,000.00
Lot	N. W. Chamberlayne Avenue and Duval St.	100.00				100.00
Lot	N. E. Chamberlayne Avenue and St. Peter St.	150.00				150.00
Lot	W. S. Chamberlayne Avenue, East of Prentiss Alley	100.00				100.00
Lot	W. S. Chamberlayne Avenue and Prentiss Alley	1,000.00				1,000.00
Lot	E. S. Chamberlayne Avenue, West of Hickory St.	125.00				125.00
Lot	N. W. Chamberlayne Avenue and Baker St.	175.00				175.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Lot.....	S. E. Chamberlayne Avenue, between Tyler and Goddin St.	100.00				100.00
Lot.....	N. W. Chamberlayne Avenue and Goddin St.	75.00				75.00
Lot.....	S. E. Chamberlayne Avenue and Cabell St.	50.00				50.00
Lot.....	S. W. Chamberlayne Avenue and Cabell St.	100.00				100.00
Lot.....	E. S. Chamberlayne Ave., between Fritz and Bacon Sts.	4,000.00				4,000.00
Lot.....	240 Ft. E. S. of North 15th St., between Marshall and Clay Sts.	19,303.00	7,300.00			26,603.00
Lot.....	40 ft. W. S. of North 15th St., between Clay and Leigh Sts.	1,250.00	360.00			1,610.00
Lot.....	51 ft. S. S. of an Alley, between 14th and 15th and Marshall and Clay Sts.	563.60				563.60
Lot.....	60 ft. E. S. 14th St., between North and South Dock Sts.	6,075.00				6,075.00
Lot.....	60 ft. S. S. of North Dock St., between 14th and 17th Sts.	16,313.25				16,313.25
Lot.....	496 ft. N. S. of Brown St., between 14th and 15th Sts.	15,016.33				15,016.33
Lot.....	137 ft S. S. of Brown St., between 14th and 15th Sts.	5,534.38				5,534.38
Lot.....	165 ft. S. S. of Leigh St., between 13th and 14th Sts.	4,968.73	2,000.00			6,968.73
Lot.....	120 ft. N. W. Corner 14th and Leigh Sts.	2,783.66	1,500.00			4,283.66
Lot.....	41 ft. on alley, between 13th and 14th and N. and M. Sts.	1,207.47				1,207.47
Lot.....	135 ft. N. E. Corner 14th and Clay Sts.	3,823.82				3,823.82

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Lot.....	450 ft. W. S. of 14th St., between Clay and Leigh Sts.....	6,530.67	3,000.00			9,530.67
Lot.....	5th and Hospital Sts.....	6,675.00				6,675.00
		\$ 661,773.91	\$ 154,160.00	\$ 21,051.89	\$ 5,067.76	\$ 842,053.56
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:						
City Hall.....	10th and Broad Sts.....	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$ 31,300.00	\$ 700.00	\$ 1,932,000.00
City Hall Annex.....	11th and Broad Sts.....	60,000.00	90,000.00			150,000.00
Blues Armory.....	6th and Marshall Sts.....	125,000.00	175,000.00	3,800.00	150.00	303,950.00
First Virginia Regiment Armory.....	7th and Marshall Sts.....	150,000.00	165,000.00	5,550.00	75.00	320,625.00
Howitzers Armory.....	7th and 8th Sts., between Leigh and Jackson Sts.....	35,000.00	250,000.00	3,350.00	75.00	288,425.00
City Jail.....	Jail Alley and Marshall St.....	25,000.00	150,000.00	750.00	300.00	176,050.00
Hustings Court, Part II.....	10th and Hull Sts.....	4,000.00	125,000.00	500.00	50.00	129,550.00
Old Nicholson School.....	308 Nicholson St.....	2,000.00	32,000.00			34,000.00
Old Louisiana School.....	812 Louisiana St.....	1,800.00	3,300.00			5,300.00
Newton School.....	N. S. Moore St., between Elizabeth and Dincen Sts.....	1,000.00	200.00			1,200.00
Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.....	Monroe Park, between Main and Franklin Sts.....		37,000.00	224,750.00	614.00	262,364.00
Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	City Hall Annex.....			1,450.00	325.19	1,784.19
Police Headquarters.....	City Hall Annex.....			9,783.25	700.00	10,483.25
First Police Station.....	1709 E. Broad St.....	2,500.00	34,311.00	23,161.00	400.00	60,375.00
Second Police Station.....	601 W. Marshall St.....	3,000.00	57,914.00	29,285.00	300.00	90,499.00
Third Police Station.....	14th and Stockton Sts.....	1,000.00	15,000.00	2,853.00	100.00	18,953.00
Fire Department Headquarters.....	910 E. Broad St.....			5,092.25	76.60	5,168.85
Engine Company No. 1.....	306 N. 25th St.....	2,400.00	12,600.00	13,274.00	408.80	28,682.80
Engine Company No. 2.....	2016 E. Main St.....	5,000.00	7,500.00	15,823.00	402.92	28,725.92
Engine Company No. 3.....	910 E. Broad St.....	50,000.00	30,000.00	16,975.50	315.38	97,290.88
Engine Company No. 4.....	207 N. 3rd St.....	26,500.00	13,500.00	15,726.50	238.21	55,954.71
Engine Company No. 5.....	200 W. Marshall St.....	10,500.00	5,000.00	16,585.50	275.82	32,361.32
Engine Company No. 6.....	200 S. Laurel St.....	2,000.00	7,000.00	17,030.75	200.41	26,291.16
Engine Company No. 7.....	910 E. Cary St.....	7,500.00	2,500.00	16,618.75	440.40	27,059.15
Engine Company No. 8.....	500 Denny St.....	1,500.00	6,600.00	13,450.00	292.72	21,842.72

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
City Home.....	Hospital St., between 2nd and 5th Sts.....	17,500.00	235,000.00	47,896.00	4,289.00	304,685.00
Pine Camp.....	Chamberlayne Ave., North of City Limits.....	125,000.00	130,000.00	16,054.50	3,099.00	274,153.50
		\$ 142,500.00	\$ 365,000.00	\$ 77,784.50	\$ 7,995.25	\$ 593,279.75
Executive Office.....	City Hall.....			\$ 3,133.25	\$ 300.00	\$ 3,433.25
Bureau of Designs.....	City Hall.....			5,977.25	100.00	6,077.25
Bureau of Surveys.....	City Hall.....			8,171.96	671.46	8,843.42
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges.....	City Hall.....			5,191.35		5,191.35
Bureau of Shockoe Creek Improvement.....	Room 210 Broadway National Bank Building.....			1,692.80	261.80	1,954.60
Richmond Docks and Wharf.....	River Front—17th to 27th Sts.....	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 77,000.00			119,000.00
James River Improvement.....	28th and Dock Sts.....	1,000.00	2,425.00	59,862.00	217.50	63,504.50
Maury and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.....	South Richmond.....		7,050.00	1,346.80	80.50	8,477.30
Oakwood Cemetery.....	North End of Oakwood Ave.....		6,300.00	2,178.05	100.00	8,578.05
Riverview Cemetery.....	South End of Randolph St.....		2,500.00	1,050.50	66.24	3,616.74
Shockoe Hill Cemetery.....	Hospital St., between 2nd and 4th Sts.....		2,000.00	181.75	52.00	2,233.75
St. John's Cemetery.....	Broad St., between 24th and 25th Sts.....		1,000.00	26.50		1,026.50
Wm. Byrd Park.....	300 Acres South of Idlewood Avenue.....	450,000.00	30,500.00	8,709.75		489,209.75
Joseph Bryan Park.....	262.6 Acres Hermitage Road and Westbrook Ave.....	250,000.00	9,700.00	124.00		259,824.00
Chimborazo Park.....	39 Acres Broad St., at Chimborazo Boulevard.....					
Marshall Park.....	7 Acres 28th and Franklin Sts.....	19,500.00	6,575.00	1,422.20		27,497.20
Jefferson Park.....	6.3 Acres 21st and Marshall Sts.....	12,000.00	1,000.00	560.00		13,560.00
Gambles Hill Park.....	8.8 Acres South End of 3rd St.....	12,000.00	500.00	309.00		12,809.00
Monroe Park.....	7.5 Acres, between Franklin and Main and Laurel and Belvidere Sts.....	2,000.00	700.00	572.75		3,272.75
		242,400.00	100.00	606.50		243,106.50

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment, Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Riverside Park	5.5 Acres South End of Laurel St.	19,285.00	2,700.00	423.00		22,408.00
Pollard Park	4 Acres Chamberlayne Ave. and Brookland Park Boulevard	8,000.00	2,500.00	97.00		10,597.00
Highland Park	8 Acres, 1st Ave., between Pollock, Milton and Carolina Aves.	12,000.00	6,000.00	99.00		18,099.00
Fulton Park	5.7 Acres, East Side of Williamsburg Ave.	5,000.00	200.00	885.00		6,085.00
Battery Park	13.2 Acres, Barton Heights	2,500.00				2,500.00
Washington Square	87,120 Sq. ft., between Hull and Decatur and 9th and 10th Sts.	40,000.00	50,000.00	111.25		90,111.25
Maymont Park	94.18 Acres North of James River Adjoining Byrd Park South End of Harrison St.	70,640.00	38,500.00	46,525.00		155,665.00
Clark's Springs Playground	4.25 Acres T St., between Rogers and 20th Sts.	3,000.00	800.00	830.00		1,630.00
Luck's Playground	43,560 Sq. ft. Grace St., between 17th and 18th Sts.	8,000.00	150.00	160.00		3,000.00
Seabrook's Playground	11.256 Acres 2nd St. Road and Brookland Park Boulevard	38,673.00	200.00	625.00		8,310.00
Brookland Park Boulevard Playground	19,800 Sq. ft. 13th and Perry Sts.	2,500.00	200.00	330.00		39,498.00
Southside Playground	99,330 Sq. ft. 22nd and Highland Sts.	8,250.00				3,030.00
Oak Grove Playground	Summit Avenue and Clay St.	3,800.00	3,800.00	29,895.00	510.85	8,250.00
Stable and Storage House	14th and Stockton Sts.	1,000.00	1,375.00			35,205.85
Stable and Storage House	15th and Marshall Sts.	4,000.00	11,100.00	9,527.52	3,530.00	2,375.00
Stable and Storage House	Fair Grounds	6,000.00	6,275.00	46,674.90	1,224.04	28,157.52
Bureau of Street Cleaning	15th and Marshall Sts.	3,900.00	31,900.00	11,251.25	254.74	54,173.94
Auto Shop	15th and Marshall Sts.	900.00	900.00	3,000.00		49,405.99
Incinerator	15th and Marshall Sts.	3,500.00	5,500.00	50.75	150.00	3,900.00
Dog Pound	15th and Marshall Sts.	4,000.00	2,800.00	987.75		9,200.75
Crematory	St. John and Orange Sts.	2,000.00	2,800.00	173.95	185.00	7,787.75
Triangular Lot	.5 Acre Lester St.	500.00	1,600.00			3,958.95
						500.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Triangular Lot	.5 Acre Lancaster Road and Fendall Ave.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Triangular Lot	3,300 Sq. ft. Floyd Ave. and Morris St.	1,500.00				1,500.00
Triangular Lot	24,589 Sq. ft. Stuart Ave. and Meadow St.	6,125.00				6,125.00
Triangular Lot	12,750 Sq. ft. Cary and Beech Sts.	2,550.00				2,550.00
Triangular Lot	13,420 Sq. ft. Hanover Ave. and Lombardy St.	4,000.00				4,000.00
Triangular Lot	10,322 Sq. ft. Grove Ave. and Harrison St.	3,100.00				3,100.00
Triangular Lot	12,838 Sq. ft. Belvidere, Canal and Madison Sts.	3,500.00				3,500.00
Triangular Lot	.164 Acre Westham and 33rd Sts.	200.00				200.00
Triangular Lot	.057 Acre Westham and 34th Sts.	75.00				75.00
Gravel Lot	Henrico St.	1,200.00				1,200.00
Gravel Lot	South Richmond	3,000.00				3,000.00
Gravel Lot	Barton Heights	1,000.00				1,000.00
Gravel Lot	Bath St.	4,556.00				4,556.00
Gravel Lot	6.5 Acres North Side of Maury St., West of 32nd St.	3,250.00				3,250.00
Gravel Lot	90,720 Sq. ft. East Side of Johnson St.	2,500.00				2,500.00
Gravel Lot	40,560 Sq. ft. Hargrove St., West of 24th St.	1,000.00				1,000.00
Gravel Lot	14,054 Sq. ft. 14th and Stockton Sts.	1,400.00				1,400.00
Gravel Lot	1,600 Sq. ft. North Side of Hull St., near 20th St.	200.00				200.00
Gravel Lot	14,400 Sq. ft. First and Stockton Sts.	250.00				250.00

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment, Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Sand Lot.....	340,000 Sq. ft. Lester St., between Nicholson and Ash Sts.	103,161.00				103,161.00
		\$ 1,417,315.00	\$ 314,050.00	\$ 252,762.78	\$ 7,704.13	\$ 1,991,831.91
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES—						
Executive Office.....	City Hall			\$ 5,045.07		\$ 5,045.05
Bureau of Electrical Inspection	City Hall			1,050.00		1,050.00
				\$ 6,095.05		\$ 6,095.05
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—						
John Marshall High	800 E. Marshall St.	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 707,050.00	\$ 90,599.83	\$ 28,556.72	\$ 1,176,206.55
Richmond Normal	Lombardy and Main Sts.	64,000.00	216,891.88			280,891.88
George Wythe Jr., High	805 E. Marshall St.	200,000.00	369,115.00	16,394.25	2,200.00	587,709.25
Bainbridge Jr., High	Bainbridge St. and Cowardin Ave.	30,000.00	170,000.00	11,681.00	4,110.78	215,791.78
Binford Jr., High	Floyd and Allen Aves.	34,000.00	352,000.00	18,800.81	7,997.36	412,798.17
Bellevue Jr., High	24th and Grace Sts.	25,000.00	183,000.00	6,291.15	5,833.55	220,124.70
Northside Jr., High	Brookland Park Boulevard and Lamb Ave.	19,715.69	364,167.39			383,883.08
Bellevue Special	22nd and Broad Sts.	4,340.00	15,000.00	808.83	188.00	20,336.83
Robert Fulton	Northampton and Carlisle Sts.	6,000.00	132,000.00	10,321.47	2,711.18	151,032.65
Chimborazo	33rd and Marshall Sts.	8,250.00	85,000.00	6,445.00	1,165.95	100,860.05
Nathaniel Bacon	35th and N Sts.	13,200.00	62,000.00	4,852.70	1,146.00	81,198.70
Springfield	26th and Leigh Sts.	13,240.00	161,000.00	4,572.50	2,053.55	180,866.05
Powhatan	11th and Bainbridge Sts.	5,300.00	27,500.00	1,516.15	1,542.67	35,858.82
Maury	7,650.00	114,000.00	3,578.28	732.71	123,960.99	
Franklin	31st and Middlebrian Pike	12,500.00	87,000.00	2,839.82	1,050.87	103,390.69
Oak Grove	2200 Ingram Avenue	10,000.00	24,000.00	3,140.35	1,402.60	38,542.95
Patrick Henry	34th and Semmes Avenue	13,950.00	128,000.00	1,643.95	786.20	144,380.15
Helen Dickinson	21st and T Sts.	13,343.25	133,500.00	10,931.55	2,547.59	160,322.39
Jefferson	19th and Marshall Sts.	3,500.00	25,000.00	2,406.45	936.91	31,843.36
Ruffner	407 N. 12th Sts.	13,000.00	36,000.00	3,080.83	2,168.77	54,249.60
Madison	Madison and Cary Sts.	11,600.00	178,000.00	7,114.50	1,596.46	198,310.96

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment, Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
George Thorpe.....	Wickham and Greenwood Sts.	12,500.00	48,000.00	2,213.85	1,530.62	64,244.47
J. E. B. Stuart.....	3101 Fendall Avenue	24,000.00	129,000.00	6,079.19	2,871.44	161,950.63
Highland Park.....	2nd Ave., Corner Brookland Park Boulevard	12,500.00	153,000.00	10,999.00	2,850.76	179,349.76
Ginter Park.....	Chamberlayne Ave. & Myrtle Place	27,000.00	128,000.00	8,144.56	2,567.51	165,712.07
Grace Arents.....	Pine and Edgewood Sts.	1,350.00	38,000.00	1,678.60	856.19	41,884.79
Elba.....	1000 W. Marshall St.	10,000.00	9,000.00	2,393.75	635.86	22,029.61
Stonewall Jackson.....	1520 W. Main St.	22,744.44	22,000.00	2,717.19	1,723.52	49,235.15
Randolph.....	Randolph and Grayland Sts.	10,200.00	36,800.00	1,936.75	997.55	49,934.30
William F. Fox.....	2300 Hanover Avenue	48,592.00	175,000.00	12,073.00	3,973.40	239,638.40
John B. Cary.....	Idlewood Ave. and Rowland St.	27,000.00	141,000.00	9,467.13	2,541.79	180,008.92
R. E. Lee.....	Kensington and Belmont Aves.	42,290.00	216,000.00	10,096.00	2,957.90	271,343.90
Armstrong High.....	1st and Leigh Sts.	15,375.00	190,000.00	5,108.40	4,429.73	214,913.13
Booker Washington.....	1st and Leigh Sts.	28,000.00	88,500.00	4,056.20	1,828.32	122,384.52
Webster Davis.....	1222 Nicholson St.	3,600.00	56,000.00	981.00	446.07	61,027.07
George Mason.....	29th and O Sts.	8,325.00	59,500.00	1,743.40	1,637.90	71,206.30
Twenty-ninth Street.....	1314 N. 29th St.	1,000.00	700.00		1,700.00	
Dunbar.....	17th and Maury Sts.	3,280.00	46,000.00	6,302.65	1,110.17	56,692.82
Buchanan.....	Buchanan and Cedar Sts.	3,000.00	54,000.00	4,857.50	1,314.82	63,172.32
Navy Hill.....	6th and Duvall Sts.	7,480.00	12,000.00	1,723.30	1,347.44	22,550.74
Baker.....	St. Paul and Baker Sts.	6,960.00	35,000.00	7,226.04	1,490.59	50,676.63
Monroe.....	Leigh and St. Peter Sts.	3,400.00	8,400.00	762.90	708.82	13,271.72
Moore.....	1113 Moore St.	5,000.00	51,500.00	7,973.45	2,103.08	66,576.53
Valley View.....	410 Miller Avenue	4,100.00	1,300.00	248.15	115.89	5,764.04
Sidney.....	Winder, between Meadow St. and Allen Ave.	1,250.00	6,000.00	200.90	478.73	7,929.63
Providence Park.....	2nd St. and Lady Mile Road	6,000.00	1,000.00	266.38	150.78	7,417.16
Colored Special.....	408 E. Leigh St.			165.53	124.62	290.15
Administrative Office.....	412 N. 8th St.			11,377.20	1,200.00	12,577.20
Shop and Store Room.....	12th and Leigh Sts.		10,000.00	11,485.49	6,587.65	43,073.14
Manual Training Centers.....	Various Schools			11,511.49	505.00	12,016.49
Kindergartens.....	Various Schools			14,150.00	525.00	14,675.00
Domestic Science and Cafeterias.....	Various Schools			12,900.00		12,900.00
Drawing and Handwork.....	Various Schools				1,961.30	1,961.30
Athletics.....	Various Schools			500.00	372.17	872.17

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment Fixtures and Tools	Operating Supplies	Total
Chamberlayne Avenue Lot	Chamberlayne Ave., between Brookland and Hammond 2 Blocks bounded by Walnut Ave., Ratcliffe Ave., Todd Ave. and Savannah Ave. Grove Ave., West of Nansmond	22,200.00				22,200.00
Highland Park Annex Lot		10,057.02				10,057.02
Grove Avenue Lots		30,960.00				30,960.00
Laburnum Avenue Lot		15,074.17				15,074.17
		\$ 1,286,876.57	\$ 5,285,924.27	\$ 378,358.42	\$ 120,671.59	\$ 7,071,830.85
Total Unremunerative but Realizable		\$ 4,504,235.48	\$ 8,960,109.27	\$ 1,464,551.99	\$ 153,094.53	\$ 15,081,991.27
UNREMNUNERATIVE AND UNREALIZABLE:						
James River Free Bridge	Foot of 9th Street Foot of 14th Street 1801 E. Broad St. 709 W. Main St. Sewers Streets		125,000.00			125,000.00
Mayo Bridge			600,000.00			600,000.00
Branch Bath No. 1 (Maintained by City)		4,500.00	30,000.00			34,500.00
Branch Bath No. 2 (Maintained by City)		6,000.00				6,000.00
Sewers			9,619,198.00			9,619,198.00
Streets		8,970,871.00				8,970,871.00
Total Unremunerative and Unrealizable		\$ 8,981,371.00	\$ 10,408,198.00			\$ 19,389,569.00
SUMMARY:						
REMNUNERATIVE AND REALIZABLE		\$ 576,399.54	\$ 1,466,140.60	\$ 8,031,988.26	\$ 111,113.84	\$ 10,185,642.34
UNREMNUNERATIVE BUT REALIZABLE		4,504,235.48	8,960,109.27	1,464,551.99	153,094.53	15,081,991.27
Total Realizable Property		\$ 5,080,635.12	\$ 10,426,249.87	\$ 9,496,540.25	\$ 264,208.37	\$ 25,267,633.61
UNREMNUNERATIVE AND UNREALIZABLE		8,981,371.00	10,408,198.00			19,389,569.00
Grand Totals of all Property		\$ 14,062,006.12	\$ 20,834,447.87	\$ 9,496,540.25	\$ 264,208.37	\$ 44,657,202.61

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND CASH RECEIPTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926

EXHIBT 4

GENERAL FUND

SOURCE	Estimated Revenue 1925	Cash Receipts
1 MISCELLANEOUS:		
One-half Commissions in Excess of Fees allowed High Constable Refunded by Commonwealth of Virginia.....		\$ 2,133.35
One-half Commissions in Excess of Fees allowed City Sergeant Refunded by Commonwealth of Virginia.....		3,332.95
One-half Commissions in Excess of Fees allowed City Treasurer Refunded by Commonwealth of Virginia.....		8,403.10
One-half Commissions in Excess of Fees allowed Clerk of Chancery Court Refunded by Commonwealth of Virginia.....		1,349.44
One-third Capitation Tax Refunded by Commonwealth of Virginia.....		30,031.50
Gasoline Tax (3c. per gal.) Refunded by Commonwealth of Virginia.....		6,856.88
Refund of Unexpended Balance of Amount Advanced for Attending Convention of American Road Builders Association in Chicago, Ill.....		26.00
Refund of Unexpended Balance of Amount Advanced for Attending Reunion of Confederate Veterans in Dallas, Tex.....		108.00
Refund of Unexpended Balance of Amount Advanced for Attending League of Virginia Municipalities in Winchester, Va.....		100.00
Delinquent Taxes on Property in Old Fairmount and Northside District Turned over to City on Order of Henrico County Court.....		93.67
Refund on Account of Broken Glass in Second Market.....		1.09
Allowance by Standard Oil Company on Polarine Oil Purchased During the Year, 1924 (400 gals. @ 2c. per gal.).....		8.00
Refund on Account of Defective Repair Work (Mayor's Office).....		56.50
Unclaimed Payroll Checks.....		252.65
Unclaimed Expense Checks.....		8.40
Premium on Bonds Sold.....		106,725.70
Return Premiums on Bonds and Insurance Premiums.....		45.55
Election Fees.....		1,058.00
Sale of City Seal.....		16.00
Sale of City Charter.....		.50
Sale of Code.....		38.50
Department of Finance—Fees for Transfer of Licenses.....		224.50
Board of Wards at White Juvenile Detention Home.....		2,459.30
Board of Wards at Colored Juvenile Detention Home.....		2,945.40
Rent of Juvenile Court Property at 12th and Clay Sts.....		1,718.75
Rent of Ford Lot Property.....		404.46
Rent of City Hall Offices to High Constable.....		742.50
Totals for Miscellaneous.....	\$ 64,600.00	\$ 169,140.69

2 FINES, FEES AND CHARGES:

\$

Police Court—Part 1.....	\$ 58,355.49
Police Court—Part 2.....	8,158.00
Hustings Court—Part 1.....	738.12
Hustings Court—Part 2.....	6,394.98

SOURCE	Estimated Revenue 1925	Cash Receipts
Civil Justice Court—Part 1.....		15,368.25
Civil Justice Court—Part 2.....		2,839.75
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.....		2,956.85
Totals for Fines, Fees and Charges.....	\$ 95,100.00	\$ 94,811.44

3 PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS:

FRANCHISES—

American Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	200.00
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.....	42,664.88
Marshall Street Viaduct.....	752.36
Richmond and Petersburg Electric Railway Company.....	1,018.90
Richmond Passenger and Power Company.....	65,816.79
Richmond Traction Company.....	71,218.74
Richmond Railway and Viaduct Company.....	13,783.10
Richmond Rapid Transit Corporation.....	24,044.83
Virginia Electric and Power Company (Light Department).....	10,753.26
	230,252.86

POLLS—

American Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	298.00
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.....	15,732.00
Postal-Telegraph Cable Company.....	762.00
Richmond-Ashland Railway Company.....	34.00
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	416.00
	17,242.00

CONDUITS—

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.....	1,376.60
---	----------

TOLLS—

James River Free Bridge.....	1,500.00
------------------------------	----------

Totals for Public Service Corporations.....	\$ 246,340.00	\$ 250,371.46
---	---------------	---------------

4 INTEREST AND PENALTIES:

Interest on Daily Bank Balances.....		20,189.81
Accrued Interest on Bonds Sold.....		12,700.00
Interest on Delinquent Taxes.....		9,421.45
Penalties on Delinquent Taxes.....		21,980.52
Penalties on Delinquent Business Licenses.....		2,787.93
Penalties on Delinquent Dog Licenses.....		437.15
Totals for Interest and Penalties.....	\$ 55,200.00	\$ 67,516.86

5 PERMITS:

Electricians.....			110.00
Plumbers.....			61.00
Milk and Food.....			1,386.00
Totals for Permits	\$	580.00	\$ 1,557.00

SOURCE	Estimated Revenue 1925	Cash Receipts
6 DOG AND GOAT FUND:		
Dogs		\$ 10,316.44
Goats		46.00
Totals for Dog and Goat Fund	\$ 8,525.00	\$ 10,362.44
7 LICENSES:		
Business		516,033.18
Peddlers		20,500.00
Buggies		85.00
Hacks		10.00
Wagons		11,497.50
Automobiles—For Hire		3,867.50
Automobiles—Dealers		2,069.50
Automobiles—Private		100,407.95
Automobiles—Trucks		38,604.00
Motorcycles		253.25
Renewals		257.00
Totals for Licenses	\$ 700,220.00	\$ 693,584.88
8 SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS:		
Paving		1,562.06
Pipe		17,453.35
Totals for Special Assessments	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 19,015.41
9 TAX LEVY:		
Real Estate		4,049,774.24
Personal		541,579.79
Polls		44,790.00
Bank Stock		184,182.30
Signs		1,258.00
Totals for Tax Levy	\$4,870,765.12	\$4,821,584.33
10 TAXES IN ARREARS:		
Real Estate		110,366.09
Personal		50,853.08
Polls		16,605.00
Paving		2,286.32
Pipe		2,288.36
Signs		506.00
Totals for Taxes in Arrears	\$ 100,025.00	\$ 182,904.85
11 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:		
BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION—		
Sale of Old Material and Equipment		120.84
Sale of Building Code		61.04
Rent of Public Buildings		2,125.00
Return Premiums on Insurance Policies		254.92
Miscellaneous		19.32
		2,581.12

SOURCE	Estimated Revenue 1925	Cash Receipts
BUREAU OF FIRE—		
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		189.98
BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH—		
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		5.63
BUREAU OF POLICE—		
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		356.05
Sale of Manure.....		19.00
Refund for Telegrams.....		37.31
Board of Stray Animals.....		25.50
Refund for Damages to Automobiles.....		39.77
		477.63
BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—		
City Scales.....		662.39
Inspection Fees.....		3,383.70
		4,046.09
Totals for Department of Public Safety.....	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,300.45

12 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES:

ELECTRIC PLANT—		
Sale of Electric Current.....		1,254.46
Electric Current Furnished Various City Departments.....		13,639.62
Sale of Empty Barrels.....		237.50
Miscellaneous Services.....		266.01
		15,397.59
GAS WORKS—		
Sale of Gas.....		1,620,865.59
Penalties on Gas.....		12,689.66
Sale of By-Products.....		15,232.40
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		15.20
Fees for Turning On Gas.....		387.50
Miscellaneous Services.....		57.00
Miscellaneous Repairs.....		33.63
		1,649,280.98
WATER WORKS—		
Sale of Water.....		587,849.82
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		360.27
Sale of Empty Barrels.....		815.05
Fees for Turning on Water.....		775.00
Water Connections Outside City Limits.....		980.54
Rent of Manchester Pumping Station.....		260.75
Refund on Account of Material Broken in Transit.....		20.00
Miscellaneous Services.....		2,172.00
Miscellaneous Repairs.....		91.09
		593,324.52
ELECTRICAL INSPECTION—		
Refund on Account of Damages to Automobiles.....		43.50
METER BUREAU—		
Miscellaneous Repairs.....		111.03
Totals for Department of Public Utilities.....	\$2,267,350.00	\$2,258,157.62

SOURCE

Estimated
Revenue
1925Cash
Receipts

13 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE—

Sale of Old Material and Equipment..... 10.00

BUREAU OF HEALTH—

Sale of Old Material and Equipment..... 32.25

Return Premiums on Insurance..... 9.26

41.51

GRACE ARENTS BATHS—

Bath Privileges..... 513.28

CITY HOME—

Board of Out-of-Town Patients..... 7,040.10

Sale of Empty Barrels..... 64.46

Sale of Garbage..... 42.75

Unclaimed Wages..... 20.18

7167.49

PINE CAMP—

Board of Out-of-Town Patients..... 50.00

Sale of Old Material and Equipment..... 35.00

Return Premiums on Insurance Policies..... 1.40

Unclaimed Wages..... 5.79

92.19

FIRST MARKET—

Rent of Stalls..... 13,745.80

Sanitary Tax..... 1,934.40

15,680.20

SECOND MARKET—

Rent of Stalls..... 8,146.45

Sanitary Tax..... 3,345.10

11,491.55

Totals for Department of Public Welfare..... \$ 33,500.00 \$ 34,996.22

14 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE—

Rent of Vacant Lots..... 1,649.19

BUREAU OF DESIGN—

Fees for Making Street and Alley Lines..... 3,694.50

BUREAU OF STREET REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—

Sale of Old Material and Equipment..... 257.96

BUREAU OF OLD CITY MAPS—

Sale of Old Material and Equipment..... 101.62

BUREAU OF SEWERS AND BRIDGES—

Sewer Connections Outside City Limits..... 195.00

Refunds for Damages..... 82.79

277.79

SOURCE	Estimated Revenue 1925	Cash Receipts
BUREAU OF JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT—		
Dock Tolls.....		1,651.36
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		29.20
		<u>1,680.56</u>
BUREAU OF GROUNDS AND PARKS—		
Rent of Buildings (Shields Lake).....		1,050.00
Rent of Buildings (Byrd Park).....		181.00
Boating Privileges (Byrd Park).....		162.50
Refreshment Privileges (Shields Lake).....		232.50
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		20.00
		<u>1,646.00</u>
BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING—		
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		202.99
Sale of Manure.....		250.00
		<u>452.99</u>
DOG POUND—		
Scales and Penalties.....		710.50
OAKWOOD CEMETERY—		
Sale of Sections.....		8,362.05
Sale of Grave Space.....		222.50
Opening Graves.....		2,181.50
Lining Graves.....		384.00
Turfing Graves.....		321.00
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		7.65
		<u>11,478.70</u>
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY—		
Sale of Sections.....		10,195.15
Sale of Grave Space.....		45.00
Opening Graves.....		1,633.50
Lining Graves.....		278.00
Turfing Graves.....		2,014.37
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		53.60
		<u>14,219.62</u>
MAURY CEMETERY—		
Sale of Sections.....		2,493.60
Sale of Grave Space.....		105.00
Opening Graves.....		873.00
Lining Graves.....		169.00
		<u>3,640.60</u>
MT OLIVET CEMETERY—		
Sale of Sections.....		509.60
Sale of Grave Space.....		195.00
Opening Graves.....		481.00
Lining Graves.....		71.00
		<u>1,256.60</u>
SHOCKOE HILL CEMETERY—		
Opening Graves.....		111.00
Sale of Old Material and Equipment.....		5.25
		<u>116.25</u>
Totals for Department of Public Works.....	\$ 38,750.00	\$ 41,182.88
Total Estimated Revenue and Cash Receipts.....	<u>\$8,512,955.12</u>	<u>\$8,652,486.53</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REVENUES AND CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE YEARS 1924 AND 1925

EXHIBIT 5

GENERAL FUND

SOURCE	Estimated Revenue 1924	Estimated Revenue 1925	Cash Receipts 1924	Cash Receipts 1925	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Miscellaneous	48,050.00	64,600.00	73,800.43	169,140.69	95,340.26	2,986.44
Fines, Fees and Charges	110,850.00	95,100.00	97,797.88	94,811.44	15,774.48	41,170.13
Public Service Corporations	240,724.00	246,340.00	234,596.98	250,371.46		
Interest and Penalties	65,000.00	55,200.00	108,686.99	67,516.86		
Permits	875.00	580.00	785.50	1,557.00	771.50	
Dog and Goat Fund	10,000.00	8,525.00	8,221.35	10,362.44	2,141.09	
Licenses	700,000.00	700,220.00	682,167.56	693,584.88	11,417.32	
Special Assessments	15,000.00	25,000.00	36,887.87	19,015.41		17,872.46
Tax Levy	4,736,000.00	4,870,765.12	4,616,519.17	4,821,584.33	205,065.16	
Taxes in Arrears	78,000.00	100,025.00	180,606.23	182,904.85	2,298.62	
Department of Public Safety	6,320.00	7,000.00	8,635.23	7,300.45		1,334.78
Department of Public Utilities	2,284,900.00	2,267,350.00	2,211,304.76	2,258,157.62	46,852.86	
Department of Public Welfare	35,075.00	33,500.00	31,869.31	34,996.22	3,126.91	
Department of Public Works	39,850.00	38,750.00	48,100.62	41,182.88		6,917.74
Totals	8,370,644.00	8,512,955.12	8,339,979.88	8,652,486.53	382,788.20	70,281.55

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926

EXHIBIT 6

GENERAL FUND

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:			
CITY COUNCIL—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		\$ 11,789.15	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....		788.55	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
Office Equipment.....		134.08	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones.....		25.85	
Street Car Tickets.....		2,388.00	
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Expenses of Committee on Advertising and Enterprise.....		13,820.65	
Claims.....		185.00	
Expenses of Committee on Docks, Rivers and Harbors.....		3,824.10	
Expenses of Attending League of Virginia Municipalities.....		480.00	
Special Contingent Fund.....		552.80	
Totals for City Council.....	\$ 35,926.00	\$ 33,988.18	\$ 1,937.82
MAYOR:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		10,279.92	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....		269.16	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones.....		153.78	
Traveling.....		251.67	
Miscellaneous.....		185.50	
Totals for Mayor.....	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 11,140.03	\$ 359.97
COURTS AND JURIES:			
CHANCERY COURT—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		4,750.00	
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners.....		110.00	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....		1,034.04	
Record Books.....		5,829.60	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Clerk's Fees.....		353.25	
Indexing Deed Books.....		2,500.00	
Telephones.....		40.00	
		14,616.89	

ACCOUNT

Appro-
priations
1925Cash
Disburse-
mentsUnex-
pended
Balances

CIRCUIT COURT—

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

Salaries.....	4,200.00
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners.....	1,626.00

c—SUPPLIES—

Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....	314.29
---	--------

g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—

Telephones.....	128.65
-----------------	--------

6,268.94

CIVIL JUSTICE COURT—

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

Salaries.....	11,707.42
Substitute Justice.....	539.50
Substitute Clerk.....	148.80
Substitute Bailiff.....	30.00

c—SUPPLIES—

Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....	876.40
---	--------

g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—

Telephones.....	111.00
Miscellaneous.....	35.00

13,448.12

HUSTINGS COURT—PART I—

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

Salaries.....	6,143.32
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners.....	293.00
Compensation of Attorneys for Defense of Prisoners.....	50.00
Substitute Judges.....	2,997.95

c—SUPPLIES—

Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....	787.43
---	--------

g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—

Telephones.....	97.40
-----------------	-------

10,369.10

HUSTINGS COURT—PART II—

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

Salaries.....	16,590.76
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners.....	1,478.00

c—SUPPLIES—

Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....	687.58
---	--------

g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—

Telephones.....	106.00
Traveling.....	35.53
Insurance.....	20.00
Miscellaneous.....	20.33

18,938.20

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
LAW AND EQUITY COURT—PART I—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		7,450.00	
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners.....		1,811.50	
Substitute Judge.....		250.00	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....		518.73	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones.....		126.80	
Miscellaneous.....		3.75	
		<u>10,160.78</u>	
LAW AND EQUITY COURT PART II—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		6,870.77	
Pay of Jurors and Jury Commissioners.....		1,774.40	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....		107.75	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones.....		63.90	
		<u>8,816.82</u>	
POLICE COURT—PART I—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		\$ 11,757.54	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....		331.06	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones.....		109.80	
Insurance.....		15.00	
		<u>12,213.40</u>	
POLICE COURT—PART II—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		2,400.00	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....		91.25	
		<u>2,491.25</u>	
COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEYS—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		2,391.96	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....		25.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones.....		98.85	
		<u>2,515.81</u>	
Totals for Court and Juries.....	\$ 90,023.00	\$ 99,839.31	\$ 9,816.31*

*Overdraft

ACCOUNT

Appro-
priations
1925Cash
Disburse-
mentsUnex-
pended
BalancesJUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS
COURT:a—PERSONAL SERVICES—
Salaries

19,690.00

c—SUPPLIES—

Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....	1,275.88
Fuel.....	188.10
Provisions.....	25.36
Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies.....	7.09
Gasoline and Lubricants for Automobiles.....	119.16
Miscellaneous.....	1.00

d—REPAIRS—

Buildings.....	82.40
Machinery.....	7.50
Portable Equipment.....	8.67
Motor Apparatus.....	191.23
Electrical.....	1.15

e—EQUIPMENT—

Office and Household Equipment.....	306.88
Tools, Brooms, etc.....	40.28

f—FIXED CHARGES—

Convention Dues and Expenses.....	133.80
-----------------------------------	--------

g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—

Telephones and Telegrams.....	207.66
Advertising.....	4.32
Traveling.....	249.82
Lighting.....	22.54
Water and Gas.....	183.93
Insurance.....	119.65
Miscellaneous.....	24.50

22,890.92

WHITE DETENTION HOME—

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

Salaries.....	2,195.00
---------------	----------

c—SUPPLIES—

Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....	22.77
Fuel.....	208.55
Provisions.....	2,177.26
Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies.....	62.63
Wearing Apparel.....	58.09
Miscellaneous.....	27.75

d—REPAIRS—

Buildings.....	71.50
----------------	-------

e—EQUIPMENT—

Office and Household.....	92.88
Tools, Brooms, etc.....	42.82

f—FIXED CHARGES—

Laundry and Cleaning.....	78.45
---------------------------	-------

g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—

Telephones and Telegraph.....	153.59
Lighting.....	39.72

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
Water and Gas.....		180.35	
Rents.....		720.00	
Miscellaneous.....		10.17	
		<u>6,141.53</u>	
COLORED DETENTION HOME—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		940.00	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		2.49	
Fuel.....		403.88	
Provisions.....		1,730.38	
Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies.....		21.37	
d—REPAIRS—			
Buildings.....		38.10	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
Office and Household Equipment.....		11.75	
Tools, Brooms, etc.....		12.01	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones and Telegraph.....		.35	
Traveling.....		24.10	
Lighting.....		94.06	
Water and Gas.....		14.43	
Rents.....		500.00	
Miscellaneous.....		28.93	
		<u>3,821.85</u>	
Totals for Juvenile Court and De- tention Homes.....	\$ 33,535.00	\$ 32,854.30	\$ 680.70
MISCELLANEOUS:			
CITY CORONER—			
Salary.....		2,886.00	
Inquests (Pay of Jurors, etc.).....		1,985.00	
Telephone.....		10.00	
		<u>4,881.00</u>	
CITY JAIL—			
Salary of Intern.....		834.00	
Salary of Matrons.....		1,668.00	
Inspection of Jail.....		110.00	
Telephone.....		9.75	
		<u>2,621.75</u>	
ELECTIONS—			
Salary of Central Registrar.....		2,700.00	
Pay of Judges, Clerks, Registrars and Mes- sengers.....		2,629.00	
Pay of Electoral Board.....		350.00	
City Treasurer for Certifying Lists of Voters.....		1,245.19	
Stationery, Books, Postage, etc.....		102.85	
Printing Voting Lists and Ballots.....		5,886.00	
Telephone.....		96.00	
Rent and Hauling.....		357.50	
Voting Booths and Ballot Boxes.....		335.90	
		<u>13,702.44</u>	

ACCOUNT

Appro-
priations
1925Cash
Disburse-
mentsUnex-
pended
Balances

AUDITOR—

Salary.....	3,600.00
Expense.....	196.00
	<u>3,796.00</u>

CLERK TO ADVISORY BOARD—

Salary of Clerk.....	100.00
	<u>100.00</u>

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE—

Pay of Assessors.....	22,500.00
Pay of Assistant Assessors.....	18,377.19
Pay of Local Board of Equalization.....	57.75
	<u>40,934.94</u>

PUBLIC BATHS—

Branch Bath No. 1.....	3,500.00
Branch Bath No. 2.....	2,500.00
	<u>6,000.00</u>

LUNACY COMMISSIONS—

Personal Services.....	3,453.18
	<u>3,453.18</u>

PERPETUAL CARE OF SECTIONS IN OAKWOOD,
RIVERVIEW, MAURY AND SHOCKOE CEME-
TERIES—

Pay Roll.....	2,827.00
Expense.....	2,226.49
	<u>5,053.49</u>

TAXES REFUNDED—

Refunds Authorized by Council.....	1,616.93
	<u>1,616.93</u>

EXAMINER OF RECORDS—

Maintenance of Office.....	750.00
	<u>750.00</u>

LICENSE TINS AND MEDALS—

Plates and Tags for 1925.....	2,026.73
Stationery.....	46.60
	<u>2,073.33</u>

MINOR CLAIMS—

Settlement of Claims through Office of City Attorney.....	725.95
	<u>725.95</u>

REPORTING AND DOCKETING CASES—

Expense.....	1,046.42
	<u>1,046.42</u>

INSURANCE—

Premiums on Official Bonds and Bank Deposi- tories.....	2,967.95
	<u>2,967.95</u>

VIRGINIA MECHANICS INSTITUTE—

Expense and Pay Roll.....	18,500.00
	<u>18,500.00</u>

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
MILITARY—			
Richmond Light Infantry Blues, First Bat- talion, 183rd Infantry, 5 Companies.....		1,250.00	
Company "H" 183rd Infantry, Virginia National Guard.....		250.00	
Headquarters Company, 183rd Infantry, Vir- ginia National Guard.....		250.00	
Service Company 183rd Infantry, Virginia National Guard.....		250.00	
Battery "A", 111th Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard.....		250.00	
Battery "E", 111th Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard.....		250.00	
Headquarters Company and Combat Train 111th Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard.....		250.00	
Headquarters Company, 246th Coast Ar- tillery, Virginia National Guard.....		250.00	
Battery "A", 246th Coast Artillery, Virginia National Guard.....		250.00	
		<u>3,250.00</u>	

CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRATUITIES—

Saint Paul's Church Home.....	300.00
Retreat for the Sick.....	500.00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	500.00
Bell Bryan Day Nursery.....	500.00
Female Humane Association.....	300.00
Foundling Home.....	400.00
Saint Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	400.00
Home for Incurables.....	1,000.00
Home for Needy Confederate Women.....	250.00
Spring Street Home.....	800.00
Little Sisters of the Poor.....	500.00
Friends Orphan Asylum.....	150.00
Old Folks Home (Colored).....	200.00
Home for Colored Girls.....	250.00
Instructive Visiting Nurses Association.....	3,000.00
William Byrd Community House.....	800.00
Sunnyside Day Nursery.....	400.00
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....	500.00
Childrens Home Society.....	750.00
Richmond Male Orphan Asylum.....	500.00
Travelers Aid Society.....	1,000.00
Confederate Museum.....	300.00
Protestant Childrens Home.....	600.00
Sheltering Arms Hospital.....	5,000.00
Sarah G. Jones Hospital (Colored).....	200.00
Salvation Army Home and Hospital.....	200.00
Fulton Day Nursery.....	42.40
	<u>19,342.40</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Shockoe Creek Damage Claims.....	4,884.68
Confederate Reunion, 1925.....	500.00
Service Medal for Chas. Hoffbauer.....	61.31
Floral Design for Funeral of Carter C. Jones.....	40.00
Refund of Bank Stock Tax.....	1,801.74
Damage Claim of W. C. Holzback, Injury to Horse.....	57.95
Damage Claim of J. E. Morgan, Caused by Bursting Water Pipe.....	175.00

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
Refund to Acme Land Co., Cost of Grading.....		532.50	
Refund to W. G. Taylor Estate, Cost of Installing Water Mains.....		2,464.70	
Acquisition of Land for Playground Purposes at Intersection of Belvidere and Canal Streets.....		4,547.65	
		15,065.53	
Totals for Miscellaneous.....	151,359.92	145,881.34	5,478.58

SUPERANNUATED EMPLOYEES:

Special Relief Granted Retired Employees.....	21,517.92	20,411.92	1,106.00
---	-----------	-----------	----------

PUBLIC LIBRARY:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		20,443.67	
c—SUPPLIES AND EXPENSES—			
General Operation and Maintenance.....		4,936.76	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
Books and Periodicals.....		11,526.22	
Totals for Public Library.....	\$ 36,914.00	\$ 36,906.65	\$ 7.35

DEPARTMENT OF LAW:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—		
Salaries.....		22,562.34
c—SUPPLIES—		
Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		1,505.73
Gasoline and Lubricants for Automobiles.....		485.80
Miscellaneous.....		5.31
d—REPAIRS—		
Motor Apparatus.....		935.72
e—EQUIPMENT—		
Office Equipment.....		50.00
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—		
Telephones and Telegrams.....		384.75
Traveling.....		16.63
Miscellaneous.....		3.50

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Printing and Indexing of City Code.....		2,794.35	
Rate Hearing of Virginia Railway and Power Co.....		1,800.00	
Suit of R. F. & P. Railroad Co. vs. City of Richmond.....		1,500.00	
Totals for Department of Law.....	\$ 32,199.55	\$ 32,044.13	\$ 155.42

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE:

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS—

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—		
Salaries.....		31,054.92
Extra Help.....		293.33

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		3,301.36	
Stationery and Printing for Budget Purposes..		301.78	
Miscellaneous.....		2.99	
d—REPAIRS—			
Repairing Equipment.....		31.13	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
Office Equipment.....		2,221.49	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones		36.79	
Rents.....		34.00	
Insurance		12.50	
Miscellaneous		614.35	
		<u>37,904.64</u>	
DIVISION OF TREASURY—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries		35,780.08	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		819.14	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
Office Equipment.....		277.13	
Remodeling and Refinishing Office.....		750.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones		31.71	
Advertising		290.32	
Insurance		76.30	
Forms for Tax Bills.....		796.04	
Making Out Tax Bills.....		1,410.92	
Mailing Tax Bills.....		1,100.00	
Miscellaneous		226.07	
		<u>41,557.71</u>	
DIVISION OF GAS AND WATER—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salaries.....		58,260.00	
Extra Help, Vacations, Sickness, etc.....		500.00	
Commissions for Collection of Gas and Water Bills (Sub Stations).....		2,677.37	
c—SUPPLIES—			
Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		1,751.96	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
Office Equipment.....		1,580.67	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
Telephones		147.80	
Advertising.....		18.20	
Insurance		37.50	
Maintenance of Automobiles		1,150.00	
Miscellaneous.....		397.55	
		<u>66,521.05</u>	
COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
Salary of Collector.....		3,575.00	
Commissions for Special Collections—North- side.....		3,235.66	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
Commissions for Special Collections—Southside.....		340.77	
c—SUPPLIES— Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		276.03	
e—EQUIPMENT— Office Equipment.....		92.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES— Telephones.....		16.38	
Advertising.....		518.78	
Insurance.....		46.00	
Miscellaneous.....		4.00	
		<u>8,104.62</u>	
DIVISION OF ASSESSMENTS AND LICENSES—			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES— Commissions Paid Commissioner of Revenue		28,571.30	
c—SUPPLIES— Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		614.55	
e—EQUIPMENT— Furniture and Fixtures.....		2,600.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES— Insurance.....		25.00	
List of Deeds Reported to Commissioner of Revenue by Chancery Court.....		100.00	
		<u>31,910.85</u>	
Totals for Department of Finance.....	\$ 185,440.00	\$ 185,998.87	\$ 558.87*
Totals for General Government.....	\$ 598,415.39	\$ 599,064.73	\$ 649.34*

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Total Payroll.....	\$ 419,840.48
Total Expense.....	151,605.29
Total Outlay.....	27,618.96
Total.....	<u>\$ 599,064.73</u>

*Overdraft.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:

105—EXECUTIVE OFFICE—

a—PERSONAL SERVICES— 1—Salaries.....	\$ 12,500.00
3—Special Services.....	100.00
c—SUPPLIES— 1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....	299.90
d—REPAIRS— 1—Repairs to Buildings.....	65.00
7—Motor Apparatus.....	289.56
10—Miscellaneous Repairs.....	4.88

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		162.55	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
3—Convention Dues.....		175.63	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		157.08	
2—Advertising.....		14.61	
4—Traveling.....		29.07	
9—Insurance.....		100.03	
		<u>13,898.31</u>	
110—POLICE DEPARTMENT:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		468,276.62	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		2,234.40	
2—Fuel.....		1,158.22	
3—Forage.....		973.24	
4—Provisions.....		1,683.56	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies.....		6.00	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		42.28	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		6,962.10	
10—Janitor Supplies, etc.....		649.73	
11—Electric Bulbs.....		101.30	
12—Traffic Zone Paint.....		844.58	
14—Automobile Supplies.....		152.35	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		24.41	
3—Tools.....		3.50	
5—Rolling Stock (Horse Drawn, Bicycles, etc.).....		334.35	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		7,809.60	
10—Miscellaneous.....		62.29	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household.....		505.30	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		56.06	
4—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		255.55	
6—Harness, Saddles, etc.....		23.50	
9—Electrical.....		16.97	
10—Miscellaneous.....		1,197.26	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		2,047.17	
3—Horse Shoeing.....		210.25	
4—Traveling.....		250.00	
5—Lighting.....		622.88	
6—Water and Gas.....		190.75	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Truck, etc.....		2.75	
8—Rents.....		1,250.00	
9—Insurance.....		12.50	
10—Freight and Express.....		23.24	
		<u>497,982.71</u>	
115—FIRE DEPARTMENT:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		540,550.39	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		842.84	
2—Fuel.....		4,018.99	
4—Provisions.....		426.89	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies.....		310.35	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		11.78	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		3,077.11	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		4.61	
10—Janitors Supplies.....		559.45	
11—Electric Bulbs.....		205.11	
14—Automobile Supplies.....		928.49	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		7.90	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Mowers, Hose, etc.).....		8.10	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		4,650.04	
8—Electrical.....		1.35	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household.....		1,208.64	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		237.76	
4—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		700.42	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		2,435.26	
9—Electrical.....		23.20	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
3—Convention Dues and Expenses.....		321.34	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		371.61	
5—Lighting.....		905.47	
6—Water and Gas.....		639.54	
9—Insurance.....		85.26	
10—Freight and Express.....		29.61	
		562.561.51	

120—BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		54,928.95	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		479.54	
2—Fuel.....		6,398.88	
4—Provisions.....		882.35	
6—Oils, Waste and Packing (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		3.25	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		394.88	
10—Janitors Supplies.....		1,899.44	
11—Electric Bulbs.....		560.46	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		10,884.47	
2—Machinery (In Buildings).....		52.50	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		300.62	
8—Electrical.....		15.97	
10—Miscellaneous.....		40.32	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household.....		1,250.71	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		199.47	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unex- pended Balances
4—Portable Equipment(Cranes, Mowers, Hose, etc.)		4.72	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		347.80	
9—Electrical.....		52.48	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
3—Convention Dues and Expenses.....		10.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		118.00	
5—Lighting.....		6,656.88	
6—Water and Gas.....		960.64	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Truck, etc.		330.43	
9—Insurance.....		1,149.73	
10—Freight and Express.....		9.09	
		<u>87,931.58</u>	
125—BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		12,120.00	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		438.53	
4—Provisions.....		43.51	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		164.58	
10—Miscellaneous.....		120.19	
d—REPAIRS—			
7—Motor Apparatus.....		242.59	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household.....		25.58	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		30.00	
4—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.)		117.41	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		3.15	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
3—Convention Dues and Expenses.....		60.56	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		65.25	
2—Advertising.....		27.25	
8—Rents.....		110.00	
9—Insurance.....		82.95	
		<u>13,651.55</u>	
130—BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		26,627.60	
4—Vacation Allowances and Extra Help.....		84.00	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		145.90	
2—Fuel.....		386.07	
4—Provisions.....		19.36	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies		8.47	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		21.47	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		316.68	
10—Janitors Supplies.....		121.02	
11—Electric Bulbs.....		44.92	
13—Register Paper for Fire Alarm Machines..		328.43	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		15.10	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		355.35	
8—Electrical.....		429.73	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household.....		146.27	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		52.78	
4—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		2.00	
9—Electrical.....		6,040.21	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
3—Convention Dues and Expenses.....		93.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		325.95	
5—Lighting.....		602.04	
6—Water and Gas.....		101.46	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Truck, etc....		26.75	
9—Insurance.....		55.53	
10—Freight and Express.....		11.00	
		<u>36,361.09</u>	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:

Furniture and Equipment for Office of Real Estate Assessors.....		236.84	
Totals for Department of Public Safety....	\$1,234,864.50	\$1,212,623.59	\$ 22,240.91

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Total Pay Roll.....	\$1,115,187.56
Total Expense.....	82,104.14
Total Outlay.....	15,331.89
Total.....	<u>\$1,212,623.59</u>

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE:

205—EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—		
1—Salaries.....	\$	12,901.08
c—SUPPLIES—		
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		550.29
4—Provisions.....		45.05
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		37.36
10—Miscellaneous.....		47.01
d—REPAIRS—		
7—Motor Apparatus.....		164.82
e—EQUIPMENT—		
1—Office and Household Equipment.....		334.18
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—		
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		205.71
4—Traveling.....		129.65
5—Lighting.....		15.40

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unex- pended Balances
9—Insurance.....		766.81	
10—Miscellaneous.....		35.85	
		<u>15,233.21</u>	
210—HEALTH BUREAU:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		\$5,113.00	
2—Wages.....		215.75	
3—Special, Professional, Secret Services, etc.....		867.70	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		1,961.50	
2—Fuel.....		40.81	
4—Provisions.....		520.69	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies.....		5,435.75	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		2.15	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		2,506.35	
8—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....		239.17	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		63.30	
10—Miscellaneous.....		486.90	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		391.86	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		856.34	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household Equipment.....		595.09	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		1,973.90	
9—Electrical.....		6.67	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
6—Donations and Contributions.....		7.51	
7—Laboratory Contract.....		8,100.00	
8—Chemical Contract.....		1,925.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		266.74	
3—Horse Shoeing.....		15.97	
4—Traveling.....		1,907.84	
5—Lighting.....		18.38	
6—Water and Gas.....		91.04	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Truck, etc.....		2.50	
8—Rents.....		827.00	
9—Insurance.....		151.37	
10—Miscellaneous.....		1,413.40	
		<u>116,003.68</u>	
215—GENERAL HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		7,818.18	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		76.35	
2—Fuel.....		44.43	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies.....		83.71	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		2,134.71	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		153.55	
10—Miscellaneous.....		137.63	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		5.79	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		680.64	
10—Miscellaneous.....		1.50	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
c—EQUIPMENT—			
2—Medical and Surgical Equipment.....		51.00	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		3.22	
10—Miscellaneous.....		103.50	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		202.98	
3—Care of Patients (Memorial Hospital).....		72,977.24	
4—Traveling.....		10.20	
5—Lighting.....		66.92	
6—Water and Gas.....		10.45	
10—Miscellaneous.....		2.52	
		84,564.52	
220—SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		5,428.71	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		261.90	
2—Fuel.....		6,321.66	
4—Provisions.....		12.96	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies..		1,455.05	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		247.79	
8—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....		282.80	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		2,884.91	
10—Miscellaneous.....		12.10	
d—REPAIRS—			
2—Machinery (In Buildings).....		1.50	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		98.61	
g—GENERAL OPERATING Expenses—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		132.66	
4—Traveling.....		131.84	
6—Water and Gas.....		3.96	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Truck, etc..		13.90	
8—Rents.....		3.00	
10—Miscellaneous.....		68.25	
11—Aid to Indigent Widowed Mothers.....		6,895.00	
		24,256.60	

225—PINE CAMP HOSPITAL:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		26,592.77	
2—Wages.....		373.97	
3—Special, Professional and Secret Services..		252.00	
4—Vacation Allowances and Extra Help.....		2,039.87	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		168.35	
2—Fuel.....		2,826.60	
3—Forage.....		53.63	
4—Provisions.....		23,009.49	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies..		1,355.11	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		250.81	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		568.62	
8—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....		502.33	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		11.55	
10—Miscellaneous.....		567.09	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unex- pended Balances
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		668.49	
2—Machinery (In Buildings).....		51.64	
3—Tools.....		14.45	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		43.37	
5—Rolling Stock (Horse Drawn).....		12.20	
6—Harness, Saddles, etc.....		1.30	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		354.32	
8—Electrical.....		106.73	
10—Miscellaneous.....		224.50	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household.....		1,455.32	
2—Medical and Surgical.....		300.81	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		32.30	
4—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		326.64	
6—Harness, Saddles, etc.....		5.50	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		58.36	
9—Electrical.....		1,198.45	
10—Miscellaneous.....		6.05	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		440.19	
3—Horse Shoeing.....		28.45	
5—Lighting.....		596.96	
6—Water and Gas.....		74.00	
9—Insurance.....		318.38	
10—Miscellaneous.....		1,873.32	
		66,763.92	
230—CITY HOME:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		24,072.83	
2—Wages.....		1,481.99	
4—Vacation Allowances and Extra Help.....		2,397.00	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipes, Fittings, Bolts, etc.....		100.00	
10—Miscellaneous.....		64.68	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		200.67	
2—Fuel.....		3,061.16	
4—Provisions.....		27,151.40	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies..		2,219.48	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		32.15	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		356.07	
8—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....		26.11	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		1,158.08	
10—Miscellaneous.....		1,859.86	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		2,027.85	
2—Machinery (In Buildings).....		26.53	
3—Tools.....		1.00	
5—Rolling Stock (Horse Drawn).....		3.50	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		58.26	
8—Electrical.....		256.00	
10—Miscellaneous.....		322.61	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unex- pended Balances
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household.....		1,521.09	
2—Medical and Surgical.....		136.48	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		59.27	
4—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		20.50	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		412.00	
10—Miscellaneous.....		36.47	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		248.54	
4—Traveling.....		56.60	
5—Lighting.....		393.38	
6—Water and Gas.....		2,360.71	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Truck, etc...		19.23	
9—Insurance.....		58.20	
10—Miscellaneous.....		214.41	
		<u>72,414.11</u>	

235—BUREAU OF MARKETS:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		12,990.01	
b—MATERIALS—			
5—Lumber.....		12.24	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		53.30	
2—Fuel.....		12.31	
4—Provisions.....		7.58	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		9.65	
10—Miscellaneous.....		372.81	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		603.28	
2—Machinery.....		10.75	
8—Electrical.....		4.18	
10—Miscellaneous.....		4.00	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		92.29	
9—Electrical.....		157.93	
10—Miscellaneous.....		1.30	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
5—Lighting.....		1,091.07	
6—Water and Gas.....		415.28	
9—Insurance.....		5.00	
10—Miscellaneous.....		343.20	
		<u>16,186.18</u>	

240—EMPLOYMENT BUREAU:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		6,262.70	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, etc.....		244.30	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		401.70	
10—Miscellaneous.....		11.40	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
d—REPAIRS—			
2—Machinery (In Buildings).....		19.00	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		2.75	
10—Miscellaneous.....		43.25	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household.....		51.40	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		236.95	
2—Advertising.....		9.71	
4—Traveling.....		16.12	
		<u>7,299.28</u>	
245—ARENTS BATHS:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		1,200.00	
c—SUPPLIES—			
2—Fuel.....		219.68	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		32.69	
10—Miscellaneous.....		125.65	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		124.52	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
5—Lighting.....		49.78	
6—Water and Gas.....		74.90	
10—Miscellaneous.....		190.67	
		<u>2,017.89</u>	
250—PLUMBERS EXAMINING BOARD:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		100.00	
c—SUPPLIES—			
10—Miscellaneous.....		36.00	
		<u>136.00</u>	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:			
Richmond Childrens Health Clinic.....		6,000.00	
Pine Camp Construction and Improve- ments.....		6,064.56	
Improvements to City Home and Grounds		3,500.00	
		<u>15,564.56</u>	
Totals for Department of Public Welfare	\$ 422,942.56	\$ 420,439.95	\$ 2,502.61
DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE			
Total Pay Roll.....		\$ 190,107.56	
Total Expense.....		211,828.11	
Total Outlay.....		18,504.28	
		<u>\$ 420,439.95</u>	

ACCOUNT

Appropriations
1925Cash
DisbursementsUnexpended
Balances

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:

301—EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

1—Salaries..... \$ 31,293.03

c—SUPPLIES—

1—Office Supplies..... 1,331.05

2—Fuel..... 14.25

4—Provisions..... 12.12

11—Other Supplies..... 67.44

d—REPAIRS—

2—Buildings..... 1.75

7—Motor Apparatus..... 4.25

8—Electrical Repairs..... 6.49

10—Miscellaneous..... 5.00

e—EQUIPMENT—

1—Office Equipment..... 349.55

g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—

1—Telegrams and Telephones..... 117.19

2—Advertising..... 103.08

4—Traveling..... 24.98

8—Transportation..... 27.88

10—Insurance..... 27.93

12—Other Expenses..... 611.70

33,997.69

302—BUREAU OF DESIGN:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

1—Salaries..... 13,303.83

c—SUPPLIES—

1—Office Supplies..... 851.93

5—Gasoline, Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (For
Automobiles)..... 1.10

10—Hardware Supplies..... 15.21

11—Other Supplies..... 121.33

d—REPAIRS—

1—Buildings..... 65.05

2—Machinery in Buildings..... 9.24

8—Electrical..... 7.40

e—EQUIPMENT—

1—Office Equipment..... 569.90

g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—

1—Telegrams and Telephones..... 28.94

2—Advertising..... 11.50

10—Insurance..... 13.47

12—Other Expenses..... 65.73

15,066.63

303—BUREAU OF CITY PLANNING AND ZON-
ING:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

1—Salaries..... 6,081.69

b—MATERIALS—

2—Highway Material..... 21.12

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		766.71	
4—Provisions.....		16.37	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		2.10	
11—Other Supplies.....		29.38	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		125.00	
9—Repairs to Streets, Sewers, Sidewalks, Alleys, etc.....		780.33	
10—Miscellaneous.....		33.50	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		704.40	
10—Other Equipment.....		39.73	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		2.75	
4—Traveling Expenses.....		344.05	
7—Hire (Trucks, Carts, etc.).....		3.15	
12—Other Expenses.....		1,028.29	
		<u>9,978.57</u>	
304—BUREAU OF OLD CITY MAPS:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		6,584.17	
b—MATERIALS—			
2—Highway Material.....		231.00	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		889.95	
d—REPAIRS—			
2—Machinery in Buildings.....		95.00	
10—Miscellaneous.....		156.94	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		42.17	
		<u>7,999.23</u>	
305—BUREAU OF SURVEYS:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		23,728.28	
b—MATERIALS—			
2—Highway Material.....		29.99	
3—Building Material.....		8.54	
6—Other Material.....		33.55	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		1,086.20	
4—Provisions.....		21.33	
9—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....		25.00	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		39.94	
11—Other Supplies.....		955.53	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		68.00	
3—Tool Repairs.....		1.40	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		70.70	
8—Electrical Repairs.....		4.35	
10—Miscellaneous.....		64.89	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		217.89	
2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		148.00	
3—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose etc.).....		15.00	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		762.00	
10—Miscellaneous.....		315.24	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		43.00	
2—Advertising.....		30.00	
7—Hire (Trucks, Carts, etc.).....		104.69	
8—Transportation.....		11.17	
10—Insurance.....		15.37	
		27,805.15	
106—BUREAU OF STREET REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		19,810.00	
2—Wages.....		79,715.05	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, etc.....		709.84	
2—Highway Material.....		42,593.95	
3—Building Material.....		4,844.32	
4—Sewer Material.....		239.69	
6—Other Materials.....		160.67	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		1,253.86	
2—Fuel.....		4,888.83	
3—Forage.....		6,464.23	
4—Provisions.....		991.10	
5—Gasoline, Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (For Automobiles).....		23,374.24	
6—Gasoline, Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (For Shop, Wagons, Carts, etc.).....		360.18	
7—Recreational Supplies.....		1,903.32	
8—Wearing Apparel.....		354.75	
9—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....		267.80	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		491.48	
11—Other Supplies.....		412.35	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		533.82	
2—Machinery in Buildings.....		779.43	
3—Tool Repairs.....		47.15	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Rollers, Mowers, Mixers, etc.).....		3,810.33	
5—Rolling Stock (Wagons, Carts, etc.).....		357.14	
6—Harness Repairs.....		56.84	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		26,993.04	
8—Electrical Repairs.....		40.24	
9—Repairs to Streets, Sewers, Sidewalks, Alleys, etc.....		16,516.10	
10—Miscellaneous.....		66.87	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		339.52	
2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		559.75	
3—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		426.12	
4—Rolling Stock (Wagons, Carts, etc.).....		1,103.68	
5—Harness.....		100.42	
6—Live Stock.....		645.00	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
7—Motor Equipment.....		3,255.71	
8—Road Machinery.....		567.00	
10—Other Equipment.....		355.04	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
1—Damage Claims.....		14.75	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		255.05	
2—Advertising.....		57.58	
5—Lighting.....		56.36	
6—Gas and Water.....		220.38	
7—Hire (Trucks, Carts, etc.).....		3,049.94	
8—Transportation.....		4,946.40	
9—Rent.....		506.68	
10—Insurance.....		3,657.29	
12—Other Expenses.....		916.13	
i—LAND AND STRUCTURES—			
1—Streets.....		405.87	
2—Sidewalks.....		1,066.56	
5—Structures.....		112.42	
		<u>260,654.27</u>	
307—BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		38,922.07	
2—Wages.....		225,973.58	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, etc.....		341.31	
2—Highway Material.....		864.59	
3—Building Material.....		290.50	
6—Other Material.....		201.88	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		333.56	
2—Fuel.....		7,025.51	
3—Forage.....		14,440.94	
4—Provisions.....		2,120.57	
5—Gasoline, Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (For Automobiles).....		148.07	
6—Gasoline, Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (For Shops, Wagons, Carts, etc.).....		78.64	
8—Wearing Apparel.....		125.48	
9—Fertilizers, Seeds, Plants, etc.....		129.00	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		200.29	
11—Other Supplies.....		533.35	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		1,499.40	
2—Machinery in Buildings.....		2.45	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Rollers, Mowers, Mixers, etc.).....		88.60	
5—Rolling Stock (Wagons, Carts, etc.).....		1,256.82	
6—Harness Repairs.....		80.23	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		568.10	
8—Electrical Repairs.....		23.32	
9—Repairs to Streets, Sewers, Sidewalks, Alleys, etc.....		243.06	
10—Miscellaneous.....		59.75	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		96.45	
2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		3,800.90	
3—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		619.64	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
4—Rolling Stock (Wagons, Carts, etc.).....		504.94	
5—Harness.....		678.58	
6—Live Stock.....		3,121.10	
7—Motor Equipment.....		13,930.71	
10—Other Equipment.....		162.07	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		326.39	
3—Horse Shoeing.....		465.95	
4—Traveling.....		210.00	
5—Lighting.....		258.92	
6—Gas and Water.....		508.88	
7—Hire (Trucks, Carts, etc.).....		96.00	
8—Transportation.....		48.60	
9—Rent.....		374.18	
10—Insurance.....		537.35	
12—Other Expenses.....		1,525.46	
1—LAND AND STRUCTURES—			
5—Structures.....		187.48	
		<u>323,054.67</u>	
309—BUREAU OF SEWERS AND BRIDGES:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		3,384.00	
2—Wages.....		25,109.85	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, etc.....		20.91	
2—Highway Material.....		309.57	
3—Building Material.....		759.68	
4—Sewer Material.....		6,762.43	
5—Bridge Material.....		360.59	
6—Other Material.....		220.25	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		259.90	
2—Fuel.....		81.25	
4—Provisions.....		37.21	
8—Wearing Apparel.....		125.70	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		76.39	
11—Other Supplies.....		9.60	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Building.....		306.65	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Rollers, Mowers, Mixers, etc.).....		10.19	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		535.84	
9—Repairs to Streets, Sewers, Sidewalks, Alleys, etc.....		5,858.91	
10—Miscellaneous.....		4.45	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		90.60	
2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		253.86	
3—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		749.99	
7—Motor Equipment.....		1,673.21	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telephones and Telegraph.....		13.30	
7—Hire (Trucks, Carts, etc.).....		63.50	
9—Rent.....		300.00	
10—Insurance.....		15.37	
12—Other Expenses.....		624.59	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
1—LAND AND STRUCTURES—			
4—Sewers.....		306.52	
5—Structures (Buildings, etc.)		150.00	
6—Bridges.....		3,447.07	
		51,921.38	
310—BUREAU OF JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		18,610.14	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, etc.....		70.34	
2—Highway Material.....		74.76	
3—Building Material.....		182.14	
6—Other Material.....		285.44	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		56.45	
2—Fuel.....		2,296.76	
4—Provisions.....		173.96	
5—Gasoline, Oils, Waste, Packing (For Automobiles).....		9.99	
6—Gasoline, Oils, Waste, Packing (For Shops, Wagons, Carts, etc.).....		199.71	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		71.44	
11—Other Supplies.....		86.96	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		759.10	
2—Machinery in Buildings.....		435.30	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Rollers, Mowers, Mixers, etc.).....		170.62	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		33.68	
8—Electrical Repairs.....		397.84	
10—Miscellaneous.....		884.88	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		16.50	
2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		64.93	
3—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		1,176.76	
10—Miscellaneous.....		93.50	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		151.45	
4—Traveling Expenses.....		434.24	
5—Lighting.....		40.52	
6—Gas and Water.....		23.49	
8—Transportation.....		101.57	
10—Insurance.....		1,584.84	
12—Other Expenses.....		173.10	
		28,660.41	
311—BUREAU OF GROUNDS AND PARKS:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		45,087.50	
2—Wages.....		26,079.77	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, etc.....		2.10	
2—Highway Material.....		657.67	
3—Building Material.....		188.72	
4—Sewer Material.....		9.00	
6—Other Materials.....		1,022.57	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		312.15	
2—Fuel.....		127.77	
3—Forage.....		1,287.90	
4—Provisions.....		316.56	
7—Recreational.....		5.50	
8—Wearing Apparel.....		125.46	
9—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....		779.10	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		647.30	
11—Other Supplies.....		197.13	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		964.36	
3—Tool Repairs.....		3.75	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Rollers, Mowers, Mixers, etc.).....		216.94	
5—Rolling Stock (Wagons, Carts, etc.).....		5.15	
8—Electrical Repairs.....		79.96	
9—Repairs to Streets, Sewers, Sidewalks, Alleys, etc.....		199.78	
10—Miscellaneous.....		271.85	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		112.05	
2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		211.10	
3—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		754.30	
5—Harness.....		8.15	
7—Motor Equipment.....		3,537.87	
10—Other Equipment.....		1,038.43	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		165.66	
5—Lighting.....		376.68	
6—Gas and Water.....		558.77	
7—Hire (Trucks, Carts, etc.).....		501.55	
8—Transportation.....		255.43	
9—Rent.....		90.00	
10—Insurance.....		44.50	
12—Other Expenses.....		310.53	
l—LAND AND STRUCTURES—			
1—Streets.....		64.33	
5—Structures.....		414.98	
		87,032.32	
312—OAKWOOD CEMETERY:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		8,639.67	
2—Wages.....		2,101.10	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, etc.....		1.11	
3—Building.....		18.00	
6—Other Materials.....		310.80	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		84.62	
2—Fuel.....		103.60	
3—Forage.....		388.49	
4—Provisions.....		18.13	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		57.06	
11—Other Supplies.....		27.00	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		662.15	
3—Tool Repairs.....		7.50	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Rollers, Mowers, Mixers, etc.).....		1.00	
8—Electrical Repairs.....		11.00	
9—Repairs to Streets, Sewers, Sidewalks, Alleys, etc.....		23.74	
10—Miscellaneous.....		6.50	
c—EQUIPMENT—			
2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		98.11	
3—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		29.90	
10—Other Equipment.....		12.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		20.00	
5—Lighting.....		2.57	
6—Gas and Water.....		16.91	
10—Insurance.....		6.83	
12—Other Expenses.....		17.74	
		<u>12,665.53</u>	
312-A—RIVERVIEW CEMETERY:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		7,374.66	
2—Wages.....		2,050.80	
b—MATERIALS—			
2—Highway Material.....		4.86	
6—Other Materials.....		171.39	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		47.64	
2—Fuel.....		140.70	
3—Forage.....		203.60	
4—Provisions.....		54.29	
9—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....		2.60	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		17.50	
11—Other Supplies.....		118.35	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		157.03	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Rollers, Mowers, Mixers, etc.).....		4.06	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		25.22	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		5.00	
6—Gas and Water.....		76.83	
8—Transportation.....		19.65	
10—Insurance.....		8.33	
		<u>10,482.51</u>	
312-B—MAURY AND MOUNT OLIVET CEME- TERIES:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		7,374.67	
2—Wages.....		1,584.00	
b—MATERIALS—			
2—Highway Material.....		81.08	
3—Building Material.....		117.14	
4—Sewer Material.....		20.47	
6—Other Materials.....		360.51	

ACCOUNT

Appropriations
1925Cash
DisbursementsUnexpended
Balances

c—SUPPLIES—

1—Office Supplies.....	65.17
2—Fuel.....	122.10
3—Forage.....	372.13
4—Provisions.....	132.56
9—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....	26.60
10—Hardware Supplies.....	77.61
11—Other Supplies.....	6.20

d—REPAIRS—

1—Buildings.....	261.03
4—Portable Equipment.....	38.10
5—Rolling Stock (Wagons, Carts, etc.).....	18.22
8—Electrical Repairs.....	43.00

e—EQUIPMENT—

1—Office Equipment.....	18.50
2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....	62.63
3—Portable (Cranes, Rollers, Mowers, Mixers, etc.).....	79.36
10—Other Equipment.....	95.20

g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—

1—Telegrams and Telephones.....	5.00
2—Advertising.....	4.00
3—Horse Shoeing.....	63.50
5—Lighting.....	16.06
10—Insurance.....	6.83
12—Other Expenses.....	5.00

11,056.67

312C—SHOCKOE HILL CEMETERY:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

1—Salaries.....	2,640.00
2—Wages.....	471.60

b—MATERIALS—

1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, etc.....	4.00
6—Other Materials.....	17.56

c—SUPPLIES—

1—Office Supplies.....	34.25
2—Fuel.....	41.25
4—Provisions.....	10.50
10—Hardware Supplies.....	13.75

d—REPAIRS—

1—Buildings.....	6.00
------------------	------

e—EQUIPMENT—

2—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....	9.00
------------------------------------	------

3,247.91

326D—SAINT JOHNS CEMETERY:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—

1—Salaries.....	1,370.40
2—Wages.....	784.80

c—SUPPLIES—

2—Fuel.....	33.00
4—Provisions.....	4.75
9—Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.....	13.60
10—Hardware Supplies.....	1.20

d—REPAIRS—

1—Buildings.....	4.65
------------------	------

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
e—EQUIPMENT—			
2—Office Equipment.....		8.56	
3—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		22.95	
		<u>2,243.91</u>	
313—BUREAU OF PLAYGROUNDS:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....	\$	12,977.47	
2—Wages.....		142.00	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, etc.....		4.95	
2—Highway Material.....		209.23	
3—Building Material.....		8.27	
6—Other Materials.....		378.65	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Office Supplies.....		102.44	
4—Provisions.....		22.78	
7—Recreational Supplies.....		825.87	
10—Hardware Supplies.....		156.72	
11—Other Supplies.....		346.42	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		232.78	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Rollers, Mowers, Mixers, etc.).....		97.35	
8—Electrical Repairs.....		15.13	
9—Repairs to Streets, Sewers, Sidewalks, Alleys, etc.....		287.83	
10—Miscellaneous.....		288.07	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office Equipment.....		223.99	
7—Motor Equipment.....		552.30	
10—Other Equipment.....		705.24	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
4—Traveling.....		88.00	
5—Lighting.....		50.46	
6—Gas and Water.....		40.94	
7—Hire (Trucks, Carts, etc.).....		113.28	
8—Transportation.....		150.74	
9—Rent.....		156.00	
10—Insurance.....		132.49	
12—Other Operating Expenses.....		136.07	
h—LAND AND STRUCTURES—			
5—Structures.....		515.39	
		<u>18,960.86</u>	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:

Maintenance of Maymont Park (Dooley Estate).....	2,496.14
Erection of Markers on Civil War Battle- fields.....	599.20
Survey for Improvement of James River	5,794.40
Making Street Intersections.....	6,612.22
Transportation and Placing Piece of German Field Artillery.....	110.62
Maintenance of Playground at Belvi- dere and Canal Street.....	500.00
Maintenance of Playground at Buchanan School.....	200.00

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
Temporary Comfort Station for Colored Elks.....		400.00	
Oiling Streets.....		9,979.58	
Repairing Ninth Street Bridge.....		2,250.00	
Sewer in R. H. Stolz Property.....		358.90	
Curbs and Gutters.....		7,734.28	
Improvements to Clark Springs Play- ground.....		1,585.17	
Grading Sidewalk and Resurfacing Road- bed of 28th Street.....		2,460.94	
Paving 4th Avenue.....		2,916.00	
Improvements to Maury Cemetery.....		12,506.03	
Improvements to Shockoe Cemetery.....		490.21	
Paving Byrd Street East of 13th Street...		744.40	
Construction of Retaining Wall and Pav- ing Hill Street between First and Second Streets.....		115.72	
Grading and Graveling 9th Street from Fairfield to Corporation Line.....		1,676.50	
Erection of Wall and Fence at Oakwood Cemetery.....		9,977.79	
Grading and Graveling "M" Street from 35th to 37th and 37th from "M" to "O" Streets.....		1,288.22	
Improvements to McCarthy Cowardin and "P" Streets.....		4,496.32	
Building for Athletic Purposes at William Byrd Park.....		11,651.26	
Sewers in Property of Rex O. Jones, North of Fourquean Lane.....		4,410.94	
Grading, Curbing, Guttering and Paving Everett Street between 6th and 7th Street and 6th Street between Everett and Stockton.....		5,233.77	
Sidewalk in 9 Mile Road from 25th to 29th Street.....		4,100.00	
Construction of Sewer in Young Street...		600.00	
Paving Alley between Leigh and "M" Streets.....		1,400.00	
Paving Alley between 36th and 37th Streets, Broad and Marshall.....		1,355.21	
Curbing and Guttering Rogers Street from "T" Street to Corporation Line...		5,000.00	
Construction of Sewer in Wilmington Avenue.....		1,850.00	
Construction of Steps from Chimborazo Park to Railroad.....		450.00	
Equipment of Brookland Park Play- ground and Athletic Field.....		4,000.00	
Improvements to Plum Street.....		10,600.00	
Grading, Curbing and Guttering Streets on Fulton Hill.....		6,837.06	
Construction of Sewer in Greenwood Avenue.....		5,000.00	
Improvements to Subdivision South of Bute Lane.....		5,500.00	
Grading, Graveling, Curbing and Gutter- ing Maryland, Delaware, Florida, Missouri and Patrick Avenues.....		5,514.40	
Equipment of Playground on Block Bounded by Gordon and Highland Avenues, Mason and 22nd Streets.....		3,974.63	
Curbing, Guttering Allen Avenue be- tween Parkwood and Idlewood Aven- ues and South Side of 15th Street be- tween McDonough and Semmes Streets		4,100.00	
Grading and Graveling Dundee Avenue..		6,764.59	
Curbing and Guttering McDonough Street between 32nd and 33rd Streets...		2,000.00	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
Curbing and Guttering 12th Street between Semmes and Railroad Avenues..		450.00	
Grading, Graveling, Curbing and Guttering 13th Street and Graveling Sidewalk between Everett and Stockton Streets..		2,700.00	
Relaying Paving on 7th Street between Semmes and Hull Streets.....		3,000.00	
Curbing and Guttering Pelham Street between Dickerson Street and Oakwood Avenue.....		1,000.00	
Curbing, Guttering and Graveling Colonial Avenue between Kinsington and Patterson Avenues.....		3,014.70	
Smooth Paving Rosewood Avenue between Stafford and Davis Avenues and Maplewood between Addison and Davis Avenues.....		6,400.00	
Paving Street Intersections on Semmes Avenue from 24th to 33rd Streets.....		2,000.00	
Equipment of Playground in Fulton Park		4,000.00	
Curbs and Gutters in 21st and 22nd Streets.....		9,929.90	
Paving Grace Street between Sheppard and West Streets.....		2,078.63	
Construction of Sidewalk, North Side of Louisiana Street East of 37th.....		510.00	
Erection of Fountain on Lot adjacent to Richmond Henrico Turnpike.....		750.00	
Paving Sidewalks and Alleys.....		3,357.34	
Graveling Nansemond Street between Floyd and Grove Avenues.....		1,250.00	
Improvements to National Cemetery Road between Gillies Creek and Williamsburg Road.....		5,000.00	
Grading Perpetual Care Plat in River-view Cemetery.....		500.00	
Grading Perpetual Care Plat in Oakwood Cemetery.....		500.00	
Filling Ravine at 36th "M" and "N" Streets.....		2,695.67	
Establishment of Social Centers in East End and on South Side.....		750.00	
Paving Alley between "O" and "P", 25th and 26th Streets.....		171.34	
		<u>215,692.08</u>	
Totals for Department of Public Works	<u>\$1,140,015.18</u>	<u>\$1,120,519.79</u>	<u>\$ 19,495.39</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Total Pay Roll.....	\$ 611,196.13
Total Expense.....	270,748.31
Total Outlay.....	238,575.35
	<u>\$1,120,519.79</u>

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES:

400—EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—	
1—Salaries.....	\$ 31,948.05
c—SUPPLIES—	
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, etc.....	1 408.61
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies.....	4.75

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
7—Gasoline and Lubricants (For Auto- mobiles).....		4.73	
10—Miscellaneous.....		123.41	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		129.12	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		3.50	
8—Electrical.....		26.30	
10—Miscellaneous.....		12.65	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household Equipment.....		689.05	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
3—Convention Dues and Expenses.....		3.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams and Telephones.....		1,374.27	
4—Traveling.....		132.63	
9—Insurance.....		462.50	
10—Miscellaneous.....		878.95	
		<u>37,201.52</u>	
405—GAS PRODUCTION:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		17,009.41	
2—Wages.....		82,249.88	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipes, Fittings, Bolts, Lead and Solder....		2,347.77	
2—Meters, Meter and Sewer Boxes, Taps, Gratings, etc.....		2,712.59	
3—Paving, Filling, Roadbeds, etc.....		563.06	
5—Lumber (For Paving, Roadbeds, etc.)....		68.86	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, etc.....		478.78	
2—Fuel.....		4.55	
3—Coal, Coke, Oil, etc.....		437,721.16	
4—Forage.....		432.83	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies..		226.34	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		1,040.21	
7—Gasoline, Lubricants, Tires and Casings..		89.25	
8—Alum, Chlorine, etc.....		97.88	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		2,855.02	
10—Miscellaneous.....		5,307.81	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		4,374.52	
2—Machinery and Equipment.....		12,090.76	
3—Tools and Tapping Machines.....		1,444.42	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		1,035.26	
9—Maintenance of Streets, Painting Holder and Paving.....		4,199.42	
10—Miscellaneous.....		634.18	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
2—Medical and Surgical Equipment.....		40.85	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		12.75	
9—Electrical Equipment.....		70.14	
10—Miscellaneous.....		1,848.33	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
4—Workingmen's Compensation.....		717.00	
7—Engineering Services and Gate Attend- ants.....		144.02	
8—Miscellaneous.....		101.00	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unexpended Balances
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams, Telephones and Postage.....		88.66	
2—Advertising.....		56.14	
3—Transportation.....		800.34	
4—Traveling.....		439.00	
9—Insurance.....		64.90	
10—Miscellaneous.....		22.02	
		<u>581,389.11</u>	
410—GAS AND WATER DISTRIBUTION:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		24,036.52	
2—Wages.....		66,974.16	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, Lead and Solder....		6,361.87	
2—Meters, Meter and Sewer Boxes, Taps, Gratings, etc.....		919.00	
3—Paving, Filling, Roadbeds, etc.....		11,384.61	
4—Sidewalks (Brick, Cement, Gravel, etc.)		262.18	
5—Lumber (For Paving, Filling, Roadbeds, etc.)		3.86	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, etc.....		854.40	
2—Fuel.....		35.50	
3—Coal, Coke, Oil, etc.....		216.74	
4—Forage.....		316.17	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies..		.75	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Automobiles).....		417.43	
7—Gasoline, Lubricants, Tires and Casings..		9,125.82	
8—Alum and Chlorine.....		7.58	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		89.05	
10—Miscellaneous.....		4,745.87	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		72.85	
2—Machinery and Equipment.....		68.95	
3—Tools and Tapping Machine.....		473.12	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		2.50	
5—Rolling Stock (Horse Drawn).....		21.05	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		2,423.68	
10—Miscellaneous.....		2,953.36	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		189.50	
4—Portable (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Hose, etc.).....		23.52	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		6,829.03	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
4—Workingmen's Compensation.....		5.00	
7—Engineering Services.....		500.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams, Telephones and Postage.....		172.97	
2—Advertising.....		10.71	
3—Transportation.....		601.90	
4—Traveling.....		125.00	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Truck, etc..		16.02	
8—Rent of Poles.....		300.00	
9—Insurance.....		413.65	
10—Miscellaneous.....		481.52	
		<u>141,435.84</u>	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements	Unex- pended Balances
411—GAS AND WATER SERVICES:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		40,328.68	
2—Wages.....		8,015.82	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, etc.....		418.23	
7—Gasoline, Lubricants, Tires and Casings..		88.17	
10—Miscellaneous.....		336.04	
d—REPAIRS—			
7—Motor Apparatus.....		903.84	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household.....		17.10	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		1,335.73	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
9—Insurance.....		162.01	
10—Miscellaneous.....		115.51	
		51,721.13	
415—WATER PURIFICATION PUMPING AND STORAGE:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		46,502.69	
2—Wages.....		8,979.84	
3—Special, Professional and Secret Services		239.93	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe Fittings, Bolts, Lead and Solder.....		397.25	
3—Paving, Filling Roadbeds, (Gravel, Sand, Cement, etc.).....		57.88	
4—Sidewalks (Brick, Cement, Gravel, etc.)..		500.00	
7—Contractual.....		2,258.95	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, etc.....		52.98	
2—Fuel.....		398.65	
3—Coal, Coke, Oils, etc.....		595.20	
4—Forage.....		264.45	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies..		749.23	
6—Oils, Waste and Packing (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		263.09	
7—Gasoline, Lubricants, Tires and Casings..		255.07	
8—Alum, Chlorine, etc.....		50,748.89	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		20.05	
10—Miscellaneous.....		1,135.98	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		334.93	
2—Machinery and Equipment.....		118.12	
3—Tools and Tapping Machine.....		40.00	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Wheelbarrows, Hose, etc.).....		42.80	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		45.57	
10—Miscellaneous.....		205.60	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household Equipment.....		47.96	
2—Medical and Surgical Equipment.....		79.69	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		416.00	
9—Electrical Equipment.....		548.25	
10—Miscellaneous.....		346.88	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
7—Gate Attendants.....		1,108.08	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams, Telephones and Postage.....		403.45	
2—Advertising.....		40.31	
3—Transportation.....		43.61	
4—Traveling.....		222.75	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Truck, etc..		2.45	
9—Insurance.....		58.66	
10—Miscellaneous.....		422.32	
		<u>117,947.56</u>	
420—ELECTRIC PLANT:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		33,579.97	
2—Wages.....		42,680.65	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipe, Fittings, Bolts, Lead and Solder...		1,243.37	
2—Meters, Meter and Sewer Boxes, Taps, Gratings, etc.....		312.50	
3—Paving, Filling, Roadbeds (Gravel, Sand, Cement, etc.).....		2,809.62	
4—Sidewalks (Bricks, Cement, Gravel, etc.)		5,737.82	
5—Lumber (For Paving, Filling, Roadbeds, etc.).....		11.74	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, etc.....		96.00	
2—Fuel.....		92.23	
3—Coal, Coke, Oil, etc.....		22,855.16	
4—Forage.....		104.40	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies		586.95	
6—Oils, Waste and Packing (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		476.56	
7—Gasoline and Lubricants.....		1,562.90	
8—Alum, Chlorine and Street Lamps.....		5,064.29	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		73.63	
10—Miscellaneous.....		6,892.96	
d—REPAIRS—			
1—Buildings.....		512.60	
2—Machinery and Equipment.....		1,723.47	
3—Tools and Tapping Machine.....		3,687.03	
4—Portable Equipment (Cranes, Mowers, Rollers, Wheelbarrows, etc.).....		29.47	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		1,222.24	
8—Electrical.....		398.98	
9—Maintenance of Streets and Paving.....		62.50	
10—Miscellaneous.....		55.97	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
2—Medical and Surgical Equipment.....		136.55	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		4,157.46	
9—Electrical Equipment.....		2,602.05	
10—Miscellaneous.....		703.25	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
1—Damage Claims.....		63.87	
4—Workingmen's Compensation.....		132.00	
8—Miscellaneous.....		15.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams, Telephones and Postage.....		245.48	
2—Advertising.....		25.14	
3—Transportation.....		882.63	

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
5—Lighting.....		4,571.59	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Trucks, etc.		98.80	
8—Rent of Poles.....		4,402.27	
9—Insurance.....		227.13	
10—Miscellaneous.....		47.40	
		150,183.68	
425—METER BUREAU:			
a—PERSONAL SERVICES—			
1—Salaries.....		14,035.00	
2—Wages.....		32,334.25	
b—MATERIALS—			
1—Pipes, Fittings, Bolts, Lead and Solder....		1,183.05	
2—Meters, Meter and Sewer Boxes, Taps, and Gratings.....		16,362.34	
3—Paving, Filling, Roadbeds (Gravel, Sand, Cement, etc.).....		123.50	
7—Contractual.....		91.10	
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, etc.....		870.41	
2—Fuel.....		50.00	
4—Forage.....		9.95	
5—Medical, Surgical and Chemical Supplies..		35.63	
6—Oils, Waste, Packing, etc. (Not for Auto- mobiles).....		179.61	
7—Gasoline, Lubricants, Tires and Castings..		1,636.93	
9—Wearing Apparel.....		7.00	
10—Miscellaneous.....		1,155.08	
d—REPAIRS—			
2—Machinery and Equipment.....		949.30	
3—Tools and Tapping Machine.....		90.88	
7—Motor Apparatus.....		1,210.65	
9—Maintenance of Streets and Paving.....		112.50	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household Equipment.....		22.50	
2—Medical and Surgical Equipment.....		38.00	
3—Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.....		4.75	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		1,347.60	
10—Miscellaneous.....		532.37	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
3—Convention Dues and Expenses.....		2.00	
4—Workingmen's Compensation.....		219.04	
7—Engineering Services.....		1,000.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
1—Telegrams, Telephones and Postage.....		103.00	
2—Advertising.....		177.50	
3—Transportation.....		209.87	
4—Traveling.....		236.00	
7—Hire, Horse and Cart, Motor Truck, etc....		4.47	
9—Insurance.....		191.32	
10—Miscellaneous.....		288.60	
		74,849.20	

430—ELECTRICAL INSPECTION:

a—PERSONAL SERVICES—		
1—Salaries.....		6,345.00
b—MATERIALS—		
7—Contractual.....		.85
10—Miscellaneous.....		86.34

ACCOUNT	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disburse- ments	Unex- pended Balances
c—SUPPLIES—			
1—Stationery, Printing, Books, etc.....		261.97	
7—Gasoline, Lubricants, Tires and Casings..		58.56	
10—Miscellaneous.....		70.65	
d—REPAIRS—			
7—Motor Apparatus.....		379.99	
e—EQUIPMENT—			
1—Office and Household Equipment.....		2.35	
8—Motor Apparatus.....		818.39	
f—FIXED CHARGES—			
3—Convention Dues and Expenses.....		125.00	
g—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES—			
3—Transportation.....		4.10	
9—Insurance.....		33.41	
10—Miscellaneous.....		11.75	
		<u>8,198.36</u>	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:

Gas Production Equipment.....	852.86		
Installation of Gas and Water in Property of Rex O. Jones.....	1,788.00		
Electric Lighting Cowardin Ave. and Bridge.....	2,091.10		
Electric Lighting Chamberlayne Park- way.....	8,959.21		
Electric Lighting on Boulevard, between Monument Avenue and Broad Street....	550.59		
Electric Lighting on Jefferson Street.....	1,574.77		
Electric Lighting Marshall Street from Eleventh Street to Western End of Viaduct.....	307.64		
Installation of Additional Street Lights and Lights in Clark's Spring Play- ground.....	8,480.22		
Laying Gas and Water Mains in Battery and Potomac Streets.....	3,000.00		
Street Lighting Generally.....	3,943.79		
Electric Lights on 9th and 14th Streets...	4,988.32		
Temporary Water Main to Serve resi- dence of Mrs. Emma S. Johnson.....	75.00		
	<u>36,611.50</u>		
Total Department of Public Utilities ..	\$1,243,787.55	\$1,199,537.90	\$ 44,249.65

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS— DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Total Pay Roll.....	\$ 455,259.85
Total Expense.....	684,776.50
Total Outlay.....	59,501.55
	<u>\$1,199,537.90</u>

ACCOUNT

Appro-
priations
1925Cash
Disburse-
mentsUnex-
pended
Balances

CITY DEBT:

BONDED DEBT:

Interest	\$1,342,717.00
Redemption	986,623.35
Fire Insurance Fund	4,000.00
	<u>2,333,340.35</u>

FLOATING DEBT:

Payment of Notes Negotiated for Refund of Bank Stock Tax	50,000.00
Payment of Notes of Richmond Highway Improvement Corporation	30,000.00
Payment of Interest Notes on First Mortgage Library Bonds	3,900.00
Payment of Interest on Notes Negotiated for Payment of Shockoe Creek Damage Claims	22,500.00
Payment of Interest on Notes Negotiated for Refund of Bank Stock Tax	1,212.50
Interest on Temporary Loans	13,762.18
	<u>121,374.68</u>

Totals for City Debt	\$2,470,952.85	\$2,454,715.03	\$ 16,237.82
----------------------------	----------------	----------------	--------------

TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS,
CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND UNEX-
PENDED BALANCES:

\$7,110,978.03	\$7,006,900.99	\$ 104,077.04
----------------	----------------	---------------

DISTRIBUTION OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS:

Total Pay Roll	\$2,791,591.58
Total Expenses	3,855,777.38
Total Outlay	<u>359,532.03</u>
Total General Fund Cash Disbursements ..	<u>\$7,006,900.99</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND CASH DISBURSEMENTS

For the Fiscal Years 1924 and 1925

EXHIBIT 7

GENERAL FUND

ACCOUNT

	Appropriations 1924	Appropriations 1925	Cash Disbursements 1924	Cash Disbursements 1925	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
City Council.....	23,589.00	35,936.00	20,755.78	33,988.18	13,232.40	798.11
Mayor.....	11,555.00	11,500.00	11,938.14	11,140.03	12,477.57	1,237.70
Courts and Juries.....	81,624.25	90,023.00	87,361.71	99,839.31		7,656.61
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.....	34,285.00	33,535.00	34,092.00	32,854.30		
Miscellaneous.....	202,651.35	151,339.92	153,537.95	145,881.34	686.00	
Superannuated Employees.....	21,919.00	21,517.92	19,725.92	20,411.92		
Public Library.....	20,000.00	36,914.00	19,003.57	36,906.65	17,903.08	
Department of Law.....	28,590.00	32,199.55	25,795.86	32,044.13	6,248.27	
Department of Finance.....	167,780.00	185,440.00	169,565.53	185,998.87	16,433.34	
Department of Public Safety.....	1,242,909.75	1,234,864.50	1,239,206.76	1,212,623.59		
Department of Public Works.....	166,734.12	422,942.56	449,248.43	420,439.95		
Department of Public Welfare.....	1,263,050.72	1,116,015.48	1,188,555.57	1,120,519.79	3,603.79	
Department of Public Utilities.....	1,213,564.35	1,243,787.55	1,195,934.11	1,199,587.90		
City Debt.....	2,333,462.10	2,470,952.85	2,306,987.10	2,451,715.03	147,727.93	
Totals.....	\$ 7,114,744.64	\$ 7,110,978.03	\$ 6,921,708.46	\$ 7,006,900.99	\$ 218,312.38	\$ 133,119.85

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
for the *Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926*
GENERAL FUND

EXHIBIT 8

Cash Balance, February 1, 1925.....	\$ 184,609.09	
Cash Receipts.....	8,652,486.53	
Add—		\$8,837,095.62
Amount Reserved for Payment of Unpaid Bills for the Year 1925.....	27.48	
Deduct—		\$8,837,123.10
City School Board Funds(75 Cents of Tax Rate Allocated to Public Schools).....	1,637,701.25	
Less—		\$7,199,421.85
Cash Disbursements.....		7,006,900.99
General Fund Cash Balance, January 31, 1926.....		\$ 192,520.86

STATEMENT

Showing Actual Cash Balance Available for 1926 Budget Appropriations

EXHIBIT 9

General Fund Cash Balance, January 31, 1926.....		\$ 192,520.86	
DEDUCT—			
Reserved for Unpaid Bills, During the Fiscal Year 1925.....	\$	27.48	
Reserved for Unexpended Balances of 1925 Special Appropriations Carried Forward in 1926 Budget—			
Miscellaneous—			
Local Board of Tax Equalization.....	\$	542.25	
Acquisition of Land at Intersection of Barton and Lamb Avenues.....		1,000.00	
			1,542.25
Department of Public Safety—			
Automatic Traffic Signal System.....			21,141.66
Department of Public Works—			
Paving Byrd Street, East of 13th Street.....	\$	1,255.60	
Paving Alley between 36th and 37th Streets.....		444.79	
Street Signs.....		887.78	
Grading, Graveling, Curbing and Guttering Maryland, Delaware, Florida, Missouri and Patrick Avenues.....		1,485.60	
Grading and Graveling Dundee Avenue.....		735.41	
Improving and Equipping Lot at Intersection of 21st and 22nd and "P" and "Q" Streets for Church Hill Athletic Association.....		1,000.00	
Erection of Fence Around John Marshall House.....		400.00	
Paving Sidewalks and Alleys.....		1,642.66	
Filling in Ravine at 36th and "M" Streets.....		2,304.33	
Paving Alley between "O" and "P" and 25th and 26th Streets.....		2,128.66	
Grading, Curbing and Guttering Grace Street from Roseneath Road to "B" Streets.....		3,500.00	
			15,784.83
Department of Public Utilities—			
Special Street Lighting on Jefferson Street..	\$	75.23	
Street Lighting Generally.....		3,519.78	
Extraordinary Repairs at Hollywood Electric Plant.....		20,000.00	
Storage Yard at Bacon Quarter Branch.....		10,000.00	
			33,595.01
			72,091.23
Cash Balance Available for 1926 Budget Appropriations.....			\$ 120,429.63

STATEMENT of the Condition of the Special Funds at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926

EXHIBIT 10

FUNDS	BALANCE February 1, 1925	RECEIPTS February 1, 1925 to January 31, 1926	Total	DISBURSE- MENTS February 1, 1925 to January 31, 1926	BALANCE January 31, 1926
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits to Secure Payment of Gas Bills.....	79,043.63	24,592.23	103,635.86	21,008.18	82,627.68
Deposits to Secure Payment of Water Bills.....	1,650.00	1,150.00	2,800.00	970.00	1,830.00
Special Fire Alarm.....	369.71	1,985.76	2,355.47	226.35	2,129.12
A. B. Goodman Fund.....	1,237.50		1,237.50		1,237.50
Virginia State Fair Association.....	6,510.28		6,510.28		6,510.28
Schoenberg Fund (Pine Camp).....	390.75		390.75		390.75
*Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.....	200.00		200.00		200.00
Chamberlayne Avenue Property Rent Account.....	970.03		970.03		970.03
Sale of Shockoe Creek Equipment (Bond Funds Special).....	7,560.44		7,560.44		
Condemnation Proceedings in Hastings Court vs Lewis Ginter Land and Improvement Co.....		29.50	29.50	29.50	24.84
Richmond Public Library (Alex Weddell Donation for Books).....		100.00	100.00	75.16	
Totals.....	\$ 97,932.34	\$ 27,857.49	\$ 125,789.83	\$ 29,869.63	\$ 95,920.20

*Formerly carried on books as Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

STATEMENT

*of the Condition of the City School Board Funds at the Close of the Fiscal Year
Ended January 31, 1926*

EXHIBIT 11

SOURCE OF REVENUE	BALANCE February 1, 1925	RECEIPTS February 1, 1925 to January 31, 1926	Total	DIBURSE- MENTS February 1, 1925 to January 31, 1926	BALANCE January 31, 1926
Balance Due February 1, 1925	\$ 139,503.75		\$ 139,503.75		
Allocated by Ordinance for the Public Schools of the City of Richmond—75 Cents on each \$100.00 of Taxable Real and Personal Tangible Property:					
On Real Estate for 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924		\$ 32,426.25			
On Real Estate for 1925		1,446,345.00			
On Tangible Personal Property for 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924		3,750.00			
On Tangible Personal Property for 1925		92,980.00			
Collections from Head Tax for 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924		16,605.00			
Collections from Head Tax for 1925		43,395.00	1,637,701.25		
Disbursements During the Fiscal Year 1925:					
On Account of Payroll				\$ 1,332,390.21	\$ 141,759.14
On Account of Expense				303,055.65	
Balance, January 31, 1926				\$ 1,635,445.86	\$ 141,759.14
Totals	\$ 139,503.75	\$ 1,637,701.25	\$ 1,777,205.00		

STATEMENT of the Condition of the Bond Funds at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926

EXHIBIT 12

DISTRIBUTION	Balances Forwarded Feb. 1, 1925	Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	TRANSFERS Authorized by Council		Total Funds Available	Warrants Issued	Unexpended Balances
			Add	Deduct			
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BOND FUNDS (Series "O-1"):							
Widening Davis Avenue.....	\$ 14.85			\$ 14.85			
Purchase of Water Tower.....	1.50			1.50			
Opening and Widening Streets—							
Grading Streets in Patterson Tract.....	7,046.61				\$ 7,046.61	\$ 7,046.61	
Grading Streets in Rutherford Tract.....	645.49				645.49	645.49	
	\$ 7,708.45			\$ 16.35	\$ 7,692.10	\$ 7,692.10	
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BOND FUNDS (Series "O-4"):							
Acquisition of Land to Open and Extend Lombardy Street.....	225.00			225.00			
Acquisition of Land for Enlargement of Riverside Park and Necessary Cost of Acquisition.....	38.00			38.00			
Acquisition of Property known as No. 1014 East Broad Street and Necessary Cost of Acquisition.....	77.75			77.75			
Construction of Bridge Across Tracks of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., at Intersection of Cowardin and Semmes Avenues.....			5,374.65		38,966.10	38,966.10	
Construction of Sewers in Brook Road, Shirley Avenue, Seminary Avenue, Chamberlayne Avenue, Lombardy Street and Graham Road from Gordon Road to Brookland Park Boulevard, together with Necessary Outfall Sewer.....	33,591.45						
	7,208.40			7,000.00	208.40	208.40	

DISTRIBUTION	Balances Forwarded Feb. 1, 1925	Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	TRANSFERS Authorized by Council		Total Funds Available	Warrants Issued	Unexpended Balances
			add	Deduct			
Acquisition of Property South of Nine Mile Road and Adjacent to Oakwood Cemetery and Necessary Cost of Acquisition.....	33.66			33.66			
Grading, Graveling, Curbing and Gutting Petersburg Turnpike from Maury Street to Corporation Line.....	1,884.40				1,884.40	1,884.40	
Construction of Bridge Across Canal East of Ninth Street.....	189.29				189.29	189.29	
Grading Streets in Pleasants Tract.....	1,113.15				\$ 1,113.15	\$ 1,113.15	
	\$ 44,361.10		\$ 5,374.65	\$ 7,374.41	\$ 42,361.34	\$ 42,361.34	
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BOND FUNDS (Series "O-5"):							
Grading Streets in Gillio and Richardson Tract.....	1,701.10				1,701.10	1,701.10	
Construction of Sewers in Meadowbridge Road.....	15,399.24				15,399.24	15,399.24	
Smooth Paving Unpaved Portion of Nine Mile Road between Twenty-fifth and Twentieth Streets.....	10,000.00				10,000.00	10,000.00	
Acquisition of Property in Block Bounded by Goddin Avenue, Mosby Street, Holland Avenue and Twenty-second Street for Parks and Playgrounds.....	187.00			54.00	133.00	133.00	
Acquisition of Property to Open Alley in Block Bounded by Holly, China, Cherry and Laurel Streets.....	143.50				143.50	143.50	
Opening and Widening Streets.....	52,818.83		554.83	20,500.00	32,873.66	28,664.10	4,209.56
Grading Streets Between Taylor and Tazewell Streets South of Wickham Street			6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00
Improvements to Petersburg Turnpike at Intersection with Hull Street.....			4,000.00		4,000.00	75.00	3,925.00

DISTRIBUTION	Balances Forwarded Feb. 1, 1925	Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	TRANSFERS Authorized by Council		Total Funds Available	Warrants Issued	Unexpended Balances
			Add	Deduct			
Improvement to Streets and Alleys in Blocks 7, 8, 9, and 10 of M. C. Patterson Plan.....			10,500.00		10,500.00	116.40	10,383.60
	\$ 80,249.67		\$ 21,054.83	\$ 20,554.00	\$ 80,750.50	\$ 56,232.34	\$ 24,518.16
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BOND FUNDS (Series "O-6"):							
Grading, Curbing and Guttering Streets		100,000.00			100,000.00	85,667.04	14,332.96
Erection of Juvenile Court Building and Detention Homes.....		100,000.00			100,000.00	29,497.92	70,502.08
Acquisition of Taylor Springs Property for Park and Playground Purposes.....		31,000.00			31,000.00	30,097.50	902.50
Improvements in City Hall and City Hall Annex.....		58,000.00			58,000.00	57,992.99	7.01
Paving Meadowbridge Road.....		30,000.00			30,000.00	1,727.47	28,272.53
Grading, Curbing and Guttering on Lombardy Street.....		4,500.00			4,500.00	3,529.50	970.50
Paving Sidewalks on Grace Street.....		6,000.00			6,000.00	3,613.31	2,386.69
Curbing and Guttering on Cutshaw Avenue.....		12,500.00			12,500.00	8,498.70	4,001.30
Paving Sidewalks on Bainbridge Street.....		1,000.00			1,000.00	1,000.00	
Curbs and Gutters on Williamsburg Road.....		6,000.00			6,000.00		6,000.00
Grading, Paving and Improving Alley in Block bounded by Broad, Grace, Ryland and Lombardy Streets.....		25,000.00			25,000.00	65.00	24,935.00
Opening, Widening and Grading Streets.....		109,000.00		10,400.00	98,600.00	5,460.60	93,139.40
Grading, Curbing and Guttering Streets in River Hill Tract.....			10,400.00		10,400.00		10,400.00
		\$ 483,000.00	\$ 10,400.00	\$ 10,400.00	\$ 483,000.00	\$ 227,150.03	\$ 255,849.97
GENERAL IMPROVEMENT BOND FUNDS:							
Construction and Equipment of Central Fire Alarm Station.....	99.18			99.18			
Enlargement of Hustings Court Part 2.....	10.89			10.89			

DISTRIBUTION	Balances Forwarded Feb. 1, 1925	Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	TRANSFERS Authorized by Council		Total Funds Available	Warrants Issued	Unexpended Balances
			Add	Deduct			
West End Sewers	\$ 2,848.13		\$ 7,000.00		\$ 9,848.13	\$ 9,848.13	
North Boulevard Sewers	19,127.17				11,260.36	11,260.36	
Douglas Court Sewer	7,425.86			\$ 7,866.81			
Construction and Repairing of Bridges	1,638.54			7,425.86	1,638.54	1,638.54	
Sewer in Beattie Street			1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	
	\$ 31,149.77		\$ 8,500.00	\$ 15,402.74	\$ 24,247.03	\$ 24,247.03	
STREET IMPROVEMENT BOND FUNDS:							
Installation of Gas and Water Mains and Ornamental Electric Lighting Fixtures on Broad Street	6,856.71				6,856.71		6,856.71
Street and Parkway Improvements to Monument Avenue, West of Roseneath Road to Corporation Limits	4,202.01				4,202.01	4,202.01	
Paving Broad Street, from 12th to 17th Streets and from Laurel Street to Boulevard	5,374.65			5,374.65			
	\$ 16,433.37			\$ 5,374.65	\$ 11,058.72	\$ 4,202.01	\$ 6,856.71
SCHOOL BOND FUNDS:							
Sites and Buildings							
SEWER BOND FUNDS:							
Construction of Sewers	O. D. - 4,507.23	\$1,000,000.00			\$1,000,000.00	\$582,713.97	\$ 417,286.03
		\$ 750,000.00	\$ 13,792.67		\$ 750,285.44	\$ 759,285.44	
GAS WORKS BOND FUNDS:							
Extension and Rehabilitation of Gas Works and Distribution System	\$ 117,819.01	\$ 150,000.00			\$ 267,819.01	\$ 263,501.67	\$ 4,317.34

DISTRIBUTION	Balances Forwarded Feb. 1, 1925	Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	TRANSFERS Authorized by Council		Total Funds Available	Warrants Issued	Unexpended Balances
			Add	Deduct			
WATER WORKS BOND FUNDS:							
Extension and Rehabilitation of Water Works and Distribution System.....	\$ 10,596.67	* \$ 330,000.00			\$ 340,596.67	\$ 225,288.80	\$ 115,307.87
PUBLIC LIBRARY BOND FUNDS:							
Purchase and Equipment of City Library.....	O. D.-10,238.32	\$ 12,000.00			\$ 1,761.68	\$ 1,545.96	\$ 215.72
SHOCKOE CREEK SEWER SYSTEM BOND FUNDS:							
Improvements to Shockoe Creek.....	438,066.45	1,500,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	1,738,066.45	1,682,580.44	55,486.01
Sewers Generally.....					200,000.00	145,680.81	54,319.19
	\$ 438,066.45	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 1,938,066.45	\$ 1,828,261.25	\$ 109,805.20
Totals.....	\$ 731,638.94	\$ 4,225,000.00	\$ 259,122.15	\$ 259,122.15	\$ 4,956,638.94	\$ 4,022,481.94	\$ 934,157.00

NOTE—* Proceeds from Sale of Bonds, December 23, 1925.

Less Amount Borrowed under Authority of Resolution of Council Approved January 17, 1925, in anticipation of Sale of Bonds.....

\$ 405,000.00

75,000.00

\$ 330,000.00

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES OF ALL FUNDS

at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926

EXHIBIT 13

CASH BALANCES:

General Funds.....	\$ 192,520.86
Special Funds.....	95,920.20
City School Board Funds.....	141,759.14
Public Improvement Bond Funds (Series "O-5").....	24,518.16
Public Improvement Bond Funds (Series "O-6").....	255,849.97
Street Improvement Bond Funds.....	6,856.71
School Bond Funds.....	417,286.03
Gas Works Bond Funds.....	4,317.34
Water Works Bond Funds.....	115,307.87
Public Library Bond Funds.....	215.72
Shoekoe Creek Improvement Bond Funds.....	109,805.20

Cash Balances, January 31, 1926.....

\$1,364,357.20

DEPOSITORIES:

American National Bank.....	\$ 44,540.01
Broadway National Bank.....	23,205.17
Bank of Commerce and Trusts.....	837,499.84
Central National Bank.....	177,893.49
First National Bank.....	10,438.98
Mechanics and Merchants Bank.....	28,068.58
Merchants National Bank.....	20,823.97
Morris Plan Bank.....	3,521.77
Planters National Bank.....	6,210.52
Richmond Trust Company.....	27,933.24
State and City Bank and Trust Company.....	103,641.29
St. Lukes Bank and Trust Company.....	5,012.37
Savings Bank of Richmond.....	10,315.93
South Richmond Bank.....	2,924.10
Union Bank and Federal Trust Company.....	31,414.80
West End Bank.....	30,913.14

Cash in Bank, January 31, 1926.....

\$1,364,357.20

STATEMENT OF BONDS ISSUED

for the years 1919 to 1925, inclusive

EXHIBIT 14

BOND ISSUES	Totals 1919 to 1924 Inclusive	TRANSFERS		1925	Totals 1919 to 1925 Inclusive	Balances Jan. 31, 1926
		Add	Deduct			
STREET AND PARK ROAD IMPROVEMENT BONDS.	\$2,374,235.00				\$2,374,235.00	
Proceeds.....	2,374,235.00				2,374,235.00	
Disbursements.....						
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS, (Series "O").....	600,000.00				600,000.00	
Proceeds.....	600,000.00				600,000.00	
Disbursements.....						
PINE CAMP BONDS.....	119,750.00				119,750.00	
Proceeds.....	119,750.00				119,750.00	
Disbursements.....						
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS, (Series "O-1").....	450,000.00		16.35	7,692.10	449,983.65	
Proceeds.....	442,291.55				449,983.65	
Disbursements.....						
GENERAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.....	618,414.78	7,000.00	13,902.74	24,247.03	611,512.04	
Proceeds.....	587,265.01				611,512.04	
Disbursements.....						
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS, (Series "O-4").....	467,000.00	5,374.65	7,374.41	42,361.34	465,000.24	
Proceeds.....	422,638.90				465,000.24	
Disbursements.....						
SEWER BONDS.....	2,233,626.52	13,792.67		750,000.00	2,997,419.19	
Proceeds.....	2,238,133.75			759,285.44	2,997,419.19	
Disbursements.....						
SCHOOL BONDS.....	1,424,930.00			1,000,000.00	2,424,930.00	417,286.03
Proceeds.....	1,424,930.00			582,713.97	2,007,643.97	
Disbursements.....						
STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS.....	535,000.00		5,374.65	4,202.01	529,625.35	6,856.71
Proceeds.....	518,596.63				522,768.64	
Disbursements.....						
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS (Series "O-5").....	247,725.00	500.83		56,232.34	248,225.83	24,518.16
Proceeds.....	167,475.33				223,707.67	
Disbursements.....						

BOND ISSUES	Totals 1919 to 1924 Inclusive	TRANSFERS		1925	Totals 1919 to 1925 Inclusive	Balances Jan. 31, 1926
		Add	Deduct			
Gas Works Bonds	Proceeds Disbursements	2,074,426.03 1,936,607.02		150,000.00 263,501.67	2,224,426.03 2,220,108.69	4,317.34
Water Works Bonds	Proceeds Disbursements	2,031,610.83 2,041,014.16		330,000.00 225,288.80	2,381,610.83 2,266,302.96	115,307.87
Library Bonds	Proceeds Disbursements	47,000.00 57,238.32		12,000.00 1,545.96	59,000.00 58,784.28	215.72
Shockoe Creek Sewer System Bonds	Proceeds Disbursements	1,467,253.05 1,029,186.60		1,500,000.00 1,828,261.25	2,967,253.05 2,857,447.85	109,805.20
Public Improvement Bonds (Series "O-6")	Proceeds Disbursements			483,000.00 227,150.03	483,000.00 227,150.03	255,849.97
Totals	Proceeds Disbursements	\$14,710,971.21 13,979,332.27	26,668.15 \$	4,225,000.00 4,022,481.94 \$	18,935,971.21 18,001,814.21 \$	934,157.00

STATEMENT OF BONDS

Showing Amounts Authorized, Issued and Not Issued Subsequent to January 31, 1919

EXHIBIT 15

BONDS	AUTHORIZED		Issued	Not Issued
	Date	Amount		
Street and Park Road Improvement Bonds.....	July 17, 1919.....	\$ 2,500,000.00	\$ 2,500,000.00	
Public Improvement Bonds, (Series "O").....	May 14, 1920.....	600,000.00	600,000.00	
Public Improvement Bonds, (Series "O-1").....	December 15, 1922.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Gas Works Bonds.....	February 17, 1920.....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
Gas Works Bonds.....	October 4, 1923.....	750,000.00	300,000.00	450,000.00
School Bonds.....	December 17, 1920.....	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	
School Bonds.....	December 22, 1925.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	
Sewer Bonds.....	September 19, 1921.....	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	
Water Bonds.....	January 13, 1922.....	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	
Water Bonds.....	October 4, 1923.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	
Water Bonds.....	December 22, 1925.....	155,000.00	155,000.00	
Pine Camp Bonds.....	December 16, 1921.....	75,000.00	75,000.00	
Public Library Bonds.....	November 16, 1922.....	200,000.00	59,000.00	141,000.00
Shockoe Creek Sewer System Bonds.....	September 19, 1921.....	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds.....	December 13, 1923.....	575,000.00	575,000.00	
Street Improvement Bonds.....	May 18, 1923.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds, (Series "O-4").....	June 13, 1924.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds, (Series "O-5").....	December 16, 1924.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	
Shockoe Creek Special Bonds.....	January 17, 1925.....	900,000.00	900,000.00	
General Improvement Bonds, (Series "O-6").....	December 22, 1925.....	483,000.00	483,000.00	
		\$20,738,000.00	\$20,147,000.00	\$ 591,000.00

SUMMARY OF REVENUES—ESTIMATES FOR THE EXHIBIT 16 FISCAL YEAR 1926

SOURCE OF REVENUE		ESTIMATED AMOUNT
1	Miscellaneous.....	\$ 57,585.00
2	Fines, Fees and Charges.....	94,900.00
3	Public Service Corporations.....	250,012.00
4	Interest and Penalties.....	46,900.00
5	Permits.....	1,160.00
6	Dog Fund.....	10,000.00
7	Licenses.....	696,185.00
8	Special Assessments.....	17,000.00
9	Tax Levy.....	6,065,950.00
10	Taxes in Arrears.....	100,000.00
11	Department of Public Safety.....	7,000.00
12	Department of Public Utilities.....	2,333,400.00
13	Department of Public Welfare.....	34,360.00
14	Department of Public Works.....	39,275.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR 1926.....		9,753,727.00
Cash (General Fund) Reserved for Unexpended Balances of 1925 Special Appropriations and Carried Forward in 1926 Budget.....		72,063.75
Cash Balance (General Fund) on Hand February 1, 1926.....		\$ 120,457.11
Less Amount Reserved for Accounts Payable 1925.....		27.48
Cash Balance Unencumbered and Available for Approp- riation.....		120,429.63
TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUE WITH CASH BALANCE.....		\$ 9,946,220.38
ALLOCATED AS FOLLOWS:		
City Debt.....		\$ 2,641,762.35
Public Schools.....		1,880,000.00
Governmental.....		4,482,933.87
Special Appropriations.....		673,904.45
Total Budget Appropriations.....		9,678,600.67
Balance Unappropriated (5% Charter Reserve).....		267,619.71
		\$ 9,946,220.38

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED TAXABLE VALUES AND REVENUE TO BE DERIVED FROM SAME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1927.

EXHIBIT 17

(Based on Rates as Fixed by Ordinance)

TAXABLE PROPERTY	Values	Total Values	Rate	Total Amount	DISTRIBUTION	
					General Government	Schools
REAL ESTATE:					Rate—\$1.35	Rate—\$0.75
Private.....	\$227,000,000.00	\$235,000,000.00	\$2.10 per \$100.00	\$ 4,935,000.00	\$ 3,172,500.00	\$ 1,762,500.00
Corporation.....	8,000,000.00					
Sewer Rentals— 10 cents per front foot.....				100,000.00	100,000.00	
Areas, Vaults, etc.,— 25 cents per square foot.....				45,000.00	45,000.00	
TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY:					Rate—\$1.20	Rate—\$0.75
Private.....	17,000,000.00	21,500,000.00	\$1.95 per \$100.00	419,250.00	258,000.00	161,250.00
Corporation.....	4,500,000.00					
INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY:						
Stocks and Capital.....		56,000,000.00	\$.30 per \$100.00	168,000.00	391,600.00	50,000.00
Bonds and Other Evidences of Debt.....		20,000,000.00	\$.20 per \$100.00	40,000.00		
Bank Stock.....		21,600,000.00	\$.85 per \$100.00	183,600.00		
POLL TAX FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES ONLY:				50,000.00		
		354,100,000.00		5,940,850.00	3,967,100.00	1,973,750.00
Less Amount Uncollectible (Estimated).....				250,000.00	156,250.00	93,750.00
ESTIMATED REVENUES FROM TAX LEVY.....				5,690,850.00	3,810,850.00	1,880,000.00

STATEMENT OF VALUATIONS

*Assessed Valuations and Estimated Revenue on Richmond Property
for Use of City Purposes by Years, 1901 to 1925 Inclusive*

EXHIBIT 18

YEARS	VALUATIONS			ESTIMATED REVENUE
	REAL	PERSONAL	TOTAL	
1901.....	\$ 42,353,907.00	\$ 24,367,042.00	\$ 66,720,949.00	\$ 969,112.25
1902.....	43,073,117.00	28,508,738.00	71,581,855.00	975,421.54
1903.....	43,072,630.00	30,773,185.00	73,845,815.00	993,073.33
1904	44,560,516.00	37,063,705.00	81,624,221.00	1,068,851.89
1905	45,330,836.00	36,866,195.00	82,217,031.00	1,136,213.85
1906	46,914,728.00	37,712,517.00	84,627,245.00	1,163,903.86
1907	51,871,550.00	40,835,920.00	92,707,470.00	1,281,308.06
1908	57,149,482.00	48,362,225.00	105,511,707.00	1,413,751.83
1909	58,628,701.00	47,558,093.00	106,186,794.00	1,463,585.32
1910	60,140,854.00	48,395,278.00	108,536,132.00	1,503,414.35
1911	64,476,081.00	55,917,794.00	120,393,875.00	1,609,905.45
1912	83,934,275.00	61,191,793.00	144,226,068.00	1,968,898.85
1913	85,932,370.00	62,836,420.00	148,768,790.00	2,082,763.00
1914	89,935,705.00	59,115,521.00	149,051,226.00	2,175,077.75
1915	102,271,166.00	65,753,186.00	168,024,352.00	2,281,575.35
1916	105,055,792.00	75,903,532.00	180,959,324.00	2,381,184.57
1917	125,631,487.00	76,524,014.00	202,155,501.00	2,600,000.00
1918	129,200,281.00	69,028,321.00	198,228,602.00	2,693,300.00
1919	132,324,203.00	78,414,496.00	210,738,699.00	2,710,000.00
1920	137,166,572.00	90,148,571.00	227,315,143.00	3,602,979.10
1921	164,278,438.00	96,719,425.00	260,997,863.00	4,221,540.17
1922	173,351,000.00	101,668,000.00	275,019,000.00	4,459,780.00
1923	177,777,263.00	121,576,000.00	299,353,263.00	4,561,054.52
1924	185,417,284.00	113,298,306.00	298,715,590.00	4,616,519.17
1925	193,810,479.00	119,917,744.00	313,728,223.00	4,885,060.90

PER CAPITA COST OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Classified According to General Function or Purpose

EXHIBIT 19

GROUPING OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS ACCORDING TO GENERAL FUNCTION OR PURPOSE	Disburse- ments Group Totals	Per Centum of Each Group Totals	Per Capita Cost Based on Estimated Population of 187,744
Interest on the Bonded Debt.....	\$ 1,342,717.00	15.53	\$ 7.16
Redemption of the Bonded Debt.....	1,066,623.35	12.34	5.68
Fire Insurance Fund.....	4,000.00	00.05	0.02
Totals for the Bonded Debt.....	2,413,340.35	27.92	12.86
Administration.....	167,307.98	01.93	.90
Legislation.....	33,988.18	00.39	.18
Judicial.....	99,839.31	01.16	.53
Other General Government.....	69,195.81	00.80	.36
Totals for General Government.....	370,331.28	04.28	1.97
Protection to Persons and Property.....	1,218,834.52	14.13	6.49
Conservation of Health.....	137,236.89	01.59	.73
Sanitation or Promotion of Cleanliness.....	345,070.25	04.00	1.84
Highways.....	596,310.22	06.90	3.17
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	328,260.41	03.79	1.74
Recreation.....	139,540.83	01.61	.74
Public Service Enterprises.....	1,386,665.78	16.04	7.39
Interest.....	41,374.68	00.47	.22
Miscellaneous.....	29,935.78	00.34	.17
Totals for Governmental Activities.....	4,223,229.36	48.87	22.49
Education.....	1,635,445.56	18.93	8.71
TOTAL PER CAPITA COST OF CITY GOVERNMENT.....	\$ 8,642,346.85	100.00	\$ 46.03

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PER CAPITA COST OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT For the Years 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925

EXHIBIT 20

FUNCTION OR PURPOSE		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest on the Bonded Debt		4.41	4.60	5.11	5.72	6.41	6.95	7.16
Redemption of the Bonded Debt		2.57	2.50	3.99	4.35	5.14	5.50	5.68
Fire Insurance Fund		.03	.01	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Administration		1.01	1.03	1.08	1.12	.79	.86	.90
Legislation		.10	.10	.10	.12	.11	.11	.18
Judicial		.38	.38	.38	.41	.43	.47	.53
Other General Government		.31	.32	.27	.28	.26	.33	.36
Protection to Persons and Property		5.63	5.81	6.09	6.44	6.55	6.72	6.49
Conservation of Health		.56	.71	.52	.54	.69	.77	.73
Sanitation or Promotion of Cleanliness		2.48	2.61	2.69	2.56	1.74	1.78	1.84
Highways		1.89	1.67	2.32	2.33	3.04	3.41	3.17
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections		1.12	1.13	1.45	1.50	1.82	1.82	1.74
Recreation		.65	.63	.64	.73	.59	.74	.74
Public Service Enterprises		7.11	8.22	8.10	6.55	7.39	7.47	7.39
Interest		.66	.33	.21	.14	.13	.14	.22
Miscellaneous		.17	.16	.14	.18	.24	.30	.17
Education		6.91	6.73	7.46	7.40	8.65	8.07	8.71
Temporary Loans								
Refund of Bank Stock Tax					.37			
TOTAL PER CAPITA COSTS OF CITY GOVERNMENT		\$ 36.02	\$ 38.24	\$ 40.57	\$ 40.76	\$ 44.00	\$ 45.48	\$ 46.03

STATEMENT

EXHIBIT 21
of the Condition of the Richmond Public Library Trust Fund at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended
January 31, 1926

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash Balance, January 31, 1925.....	\$ 3.00	Richmond Public Library Trust Fund.....	\$ 4,254.00
Cash Receipts from Interest on Investments, to January 31, 1926.....	206.00		
	<u>\$ 209.00</u>		
DEDUCT—			
Cash Disbursements—Warrants Issued to January 31, 1926.....	55.00		
Cash in Bank, January 31, 1926.....	<u>\$ 154.00</u>		
INVESTMENTS—			
1st Mortgage—Country Club of Virginia 5% Bonds.....	4,000.00		
1st Mortgage—Federal Trust Corporation 6% Bonds.....	100.00		
	<u>4,100.00</u>		
	<u>\$ 4,254.00</u>		<u>\$ 4,254.00</u>

STATEMENTS

OF THE

Bonded Debt

AND

Sinking Funds

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926

EXHIBIT 22

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Cash in Banks, February 1, 1925.....	\$1,793,627.98	Interest on the Bonded Debt.....	\$1,314,747.18
Interest for Payment on the Bonded Debt.....	1,342,717.00	Premiums on Investments Purchased.....	14,883.08
Discount on Investments Purchased.....	5,151.56	Sinking Fund Expense—	
Interest on Daily Bank Balances.....	41,105.37	Commissions for the Payment of Coupons, Bonds, etc.....	\$ 997.90
Interest on Investments.....	250,219.50	Salaries.....	2,226.59
Perpetual Care of Cemetery Sections.....	15,367.00	Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.....	159.96
Sale of Real Estate.....	976.67		
4½% United States Treasury Notes Matured March 15, 1925. (Funds Re-invested).....	200,000.00	Outstanding Bonds Paid and Retired—	
Redemption of—		4% Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 435,750.00
General Obligation Bonds.....	\$181,111.95	4½% Richmond Bonds.....	20,000.00
Special Street Bonds.....	45,664.00	6% Richmond Bonds.....	100,000.00
Series "GW" Bonds.....	2,250.00		
Series "M" Bonds.....	30,000.00	Investments Purchased for—	
Series "N-1".....	45,878.48	Redemption of General Obligation Bonds.....	\$ 324,000.00
Series "N-2" Bonds.....	45,878.48	Redemption of Special Street Bonds.....	140,000.00
Series "N-3" Bonds.....	45,878.48	Redemption of Series "M" Bonds.....	28,500.00
Series "N-4" Bonds.....	45,878.48	Redemption of Series "N-1" Bonds.....	20,000.00
Series "N-5" Bonds.....	45,878.48	Redemption of Series "N-2" Bonds.....	38,400.00
Series "O" Bonds.....	54,000.00	Redemption of Series "N-3" Bonds.....	52,300.00
Series "O-1" Bonds.....	7,500.00	Redemption of Series "N-5" Bonds.....	29,000.00
Series "O-2" Bonds.....	20,000.00	Redemption of Series "O" Bonds.....	41,000.00
Series "O-3" Bonds.....	8,625.00	Redemption of Series "O-1" Bonds.....	10,000.00
Series "O-4" Bonds.....	7,500.00	Redemption of Series "O-3" Bonds.....	1,000.00
Series "O-5" Bonds.....	3,750.00	Redemption of Series "P" Bonds.....	65,000.00
Series "P" Bonds.....	67,500.00	Redemption of Series "5-School" Bonds.....	10,000.00
Series "Pine Camp" Bonds.....	1,125.00	Redemption of Series "SC" Bonds.....	13,500.00
Series "PL-1" Bonds.....	705.00	Redemption of Series "T" Bonds.....	5,000.00
Series "R" Bonds.....	7,500.00	Redemption of Series "U" Bonds.....	20,000.00
Series "S" Bonds.....	7,500.00	Redemption of Series "V-1" Bonds.....	10,000.00
Series "S-1" Bonds.....	7,500.00		
Series "SC" Bonds.....	22,500.00	Cash in Banks, January 31, 1926.....	807,700.00
Series "Shoekoe Creek Special" Bonds.....	100,000.00		1,943,323.72
Series "T" Bonds.....	3,750.00		\$4,639,788.43

RECEIPTS

Series "T-1" Bonds.....	3,750.00
Series "T-2" Bonds.....	3,750.00
Series "U" Bonds.....	11,250.00
Series "U-1" Bonds.....	11,250.00
Series "U-2" Bonds.....	11,250.00
Series "Y" Bonds.....	7,500.00
Series "V-1" Bonds.....	7,500.00
Series "V-2" Bonds.....	7,500.00
Series "W" Bonds.....	4,500.00
Series "W-1" Bonds.....	3,000.00
6% Certificates of Indebtedness.....	100,000.00

980,623.35

4,000.00

\$4,639,788.43

DISBURSEMENTS

\$4,639,788.43

Fire Insurance Fund.....

STATEMENT OF THE BONDED DEBT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926

EXHIBIT 23

MATURITY	4 Per Cent. Bonds	4½ Per Cent. Bonds	4¾ Per Cent. Bonds	5 Per Cent. Bonds	5¼ Per Cent. Bonds	5½ Per Cent. Bonds	6 Per Cent. Bonds	Total
CITY OF RICHMOND:								
July, 1926	\$ 140,000.00						\$ 100,000.00	\$ 270,000.00
January, 1927	13,000.00							113,000.00
July, 1927	200,000.00						100,000.00	330,000.00
January, 1928	255,000.00							355,000.00
July, 1928							100,000.00	130,000.00
January, 1929	496,500.00							596,500.00
July, 1929	150,000.00						100,000.00	280,000.00
September, 1929								500,000.00
January, 1930	31,000.00							131,000.00
July, 1930							1,350,000.00	1,880,000.00
January, 1931								100,000.00
July, 1931								535,000.00
January, 1932								100,000.00
July, 1932								535,000.00
January, 1933								100,000.00
July, 1933								535,000.00
January, 1934								100,000.00
July, 1934								535,000.00
January, 1935								100,000.00
July, 1935								535,000.00
January, 1936								100,000.00
July, 1936								35,000.00
January, 1937								35,000.00
July, 1937								45,000.00
January, 1938	589,000.00							589,000.00
July, 1938	334,600.00							379,600.00
January, 1939	52,400.00							52,400.00
July, 1939	166,000.00							166,000.00
January, 1940	254,000.00							254,000.00
July, 1940	612,500.00							612,500.00
January, 1941	957,500.00							957,500.00
July, 1941	539,300.00							539,300.00
January, 1942	350,000.00							350,000.00
July, 1942	289,500.00							289,500.00
January, 1943	252,300.00							252,300.00

MATURITY	4 Per Cent. Bonds	4½ Per Cent. Bonds	4¾ Per Cent. Bonds	5 Per Cent. Bonds	5¼ Per Cent. Bonds	5½ Per Cent. Bonds	6 Per Cent. Bonds	Total
1943 July,	1,500,000.00							1,500,000.00
1945 July,	1,400,000.00							1,400,000.00
1948 January,	1,500,000.00							1,500,000.00
1949 January,			531,000.00					531,000.00
1950 January,	2,000,000.00							2,000,000.00
1955 January,				500,000.00		500,000.00		500,000.00
1956 July,	75,000.00			1,500,000.00				1,575,000.00
1957 January,			2,047,000.00					2,047,000.00
1957 July,			500,000.00					500,000.00
1958 January,			3,275,000.00					3,275,000.00
1958 July,			700,000.00					700,000.00
1959 January,		250,000.00						250,000.00
1960 January,			4,300,000.00					4,300,000.00
TOWN OF BARTON HEIGHTS:								
February, 1933				10,000.00			13,000.00	10,000.00
April, 1935							15,000.00	15,000.00
May, 1936							15,000.00	15,000.00
March, 1939							10,000.00	10,000.00
December, 1941							10,000.00	10,000.00
January, 1942							25,000.00	25,000.00
July, 1944								
TOWN OF FAIRMOUNT:								
September, 1934							35,000.00	35,000.00
March, 1936							10,000.00	10,000.00
TOWN OF GINTER PARK:								
December, 1948				125,000.00				125,000.00
HENRICO COUNTY:								
January, 1936				30,530.00				30,530.00
TOWN OF HIGHLAND PARK:								
January, 1940						50,000.00		50,000.00
June, 1941				50,000.00				50,000.00

MATURITY	4 Per Cent. Bonds	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Bonds	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Bonds	5 Per Cent. Bonds	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Per Cent. Bonds	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Bonds	6 Per Cent. Bonds	Total
June, 1943.....				50,000.00				50,000.00
July, 1944.....				30,000.00				30,000.00
HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 5, HENRICO COUNTY: January, 1939.....				30,000.00				30,000.00
CITY OF MANCHESTER: July, 1930.....								120,000.00
May, 1935.....	60,000.00		120,000.00					60,000.00
July, 1940.....	20,000.00							20,000.00
May, 1941.....				15,000.00				15,000.00
MANCHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT No 1, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY January, 1928.....						5,000.00		5,000.00
January, 1933.....						5,000.00		5,000.00
January, 1938.....						10,000.00		10,000.00
January, 1943.....						15,000.00		15,000.00
TOWN OF NORTH RICHMOND: June, 1944.....							85,000.00	85,000.00
Total Bonded Debt.....	\$12,237,600.00	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$15,233,000.00	\$ 2,340,530.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 1,970,000.00	\$33,806,130.00

SUMMARY OF BONDED DEBT

MATURITY	4 Per Cent. Bonds	4½ Per Cent. Bonds	4½ Per Cent. Bonds	5 Per Cent. Bonds	5½ Per Cent. Bonds	5½ Per Cent. Bonds	6 Per Cent. Bonds	Total
City of Richmond	\$12,157,600.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$15,113,000.00	\$2,000,000.00		\$ 500,000.00	\$1,750,000.00	\$33,020,600.00
Town of Barton Heights				10,000.00			90,000.00	100,000.00
Town of Fairmount							45,000.00	45,000.00
Town of Ginter Park				125,000.00				125,000.00
Henrico County				30,530.00				30,530.00
Town of Highland Park				130,000.00		50,000.00		180,000.00
Highland Park School District No. 5, Henrico County								
City of Manchester	80,000.00		120,000.00	30,000.00				30,000.00
Manchester School District No. 1, Chesterfield County				15,000.00				215,000.00
Town of North Richmond					35,000.00		85,000.00	35,000.00
	\$12,237,600.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$15,233,000.00	\$2,340,530.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 550,000.00	\$1,970,000.00	\$33,866,130.00

Town of Barton Heights Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest Payable at United States Mortgage and Trust Co., New York, N. Y.)

Town of Fairmont Bonds assumed by annexation December 6, 1906. (Interest Payable at United States Mortgage and Trust Co., New York, N. Y.)

Town of Ginter Park Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest Payable at State-Planters Bank and Trust Co., Richmond, Va.)

Henrico County Bonds assumed by annexation December 6, 1906, and November 5, 1914.

Town of Highland Park Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest Payable at National City Banks, New York, N. Y.)

Highland Park School District No. 5, Henrico County Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest Payable at Seaboard National Bank, New York, N. Y.)

City of Manchester Bonds assumed by annexation April 15, 1910.

Manchester School District No. 1, Chesterfield County Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914.

Town of North Richmond Bonds assumed by annexation November 5, 1914. (Interest Payable at State-Planters Bank and Trust Co., Richmond, Va.)

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUNDS

Held for the Redemption of the Bonded Debt January 31, 1926

EXHIBIT 24

REDEMPTION OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT:

CASH IN BANKS—

Merchants National Bank.....	\$ 106,449.87	
		\$ 106,449.87

INVESTMENTS—

4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$3,273,050.00	
4½% City of Richmond Bonds.....	218,000.00	
6 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	50,000.00	
5 % Town of Barton Heights Bonds.....	10,000.00	
6 % Town of Barton Heights Bonds.....	60,000.00	
6 % Town of Fairmount Bonds.....	9,000.00	
5 % Town of Ginter Park Bonds.....	23,000.00	
5 % Town of Highland Park Bonds.....	112,000.00	
5½% Town of Highland Park Bonds.....	25,000.00	
5 % Highland Park School District Bonds.....	27,000.00	
4 % City of Manchester Bonds.....	42,500.00	
4½% City of Manchester Bonds.....	52,000.00	
5 % City of Manchester Bonds.....	10,000.00	
5½% Manchester School District Bonds.....	35,000.00	
6 % Town of North Richmond Bonds.....	59,000.00	
6 % First Mortgage Library Bonds.....	25,000.00	
3 % State of Virginia Bonds.....	11,000.00	
4¼% United States Bonds.....	490,000.00	
		\$4,531,550.00
		\$4,637,999.87

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "M" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

First National Bank.....	\$ 21,910.04	
		\$ 21,910.04

INVESTMENTS—

4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 226,600.00	
4½% City of Richmond Bonds.....	12,000.00	
6 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	2,000.00	
4½% City of Manchester Bonds.....	28,000.00	
4¼% United States Bonds.....	85,000.00	
		\$ 353,600.00
		\$ 375,510.04

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-1" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Merchants National Bank.....	\$ 129,008.30	
		\$ 129,008.30

INVESTMENTS—

4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 100,000.00	
4½% City of Richmond Bonds.....	32,000.00	
4¼% United States Bonds.....	50,000.00	
		\$ 182,000.00
		\$ 311,008.30

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-2" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Richmond Trust Company.....	\$ 154,130.04	
		\$ 154,130.04

INVESTMENTS—

4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 38,400.00	
4½% City of Richmond Bonds.....	53,000.00	
		\$ 91,400.00
		\$ 245,530.04

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-3" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—			
Planters National Bank.....	\$ 101,344.69	\$ 101,344.69	
INVESTMENTS—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 51,800.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds.....	42,000.00		
		\$ 93,800.00	\$ 195,144.69

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-4" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—			
Richmond Trust Company.....	\$ 141,371.43	\$ 141,371.43	\$ 141,371.43

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "N-5" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—			
Merchants National Bank.....	\$ 68,738.88	\$ 68,738.88	
INVESTMENTS—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 49,000.00	\$ 49,000.00	\$ 117,738.88

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—			
Bank of Commerce and Trusts.....	\$ 127,526.59	\$ 127,526.59	
INVESTMENTS—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 1,000.00		
6 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	158,000.00	\$ 159,000.00	\$ 286,526.59

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O-1" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—			
Richmond Trust Company.....	\$ 13,478.00	\$ 13,478.00	
INVESTMENTS—			
4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 23,478.00

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O-3" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—			
State and City Bank and Trust Company	\$ 16,471.85	\$ 16,471.85	
INVESTMENTS—			
4½% City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 17,471.85

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O-4" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—			
First National Bank.....	\$ 11,433.42	\$ 11,433.42	\$ 11,433.42

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "O-5" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—			
Central National Bank.....	\$ 3,778.12	\$ 3,778.12	\$ 3,778.12

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "P" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—			
State and City Bank and Trust Company	\$ 166,867.80	\$ 166,867.80	

INVESTMENTS—

4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 19,600.00		
4½% City of Richmond Bonds.....	50,000.00		
6 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	122,000.00		
		\$ 191,600.00	\$ 358,467.80

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "PINE CAMP" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Planters National Bank.....	\$ 3,495.71	\$ 3,495.71	\$ 3,495.71
-----------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "PL-1" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Union Bank and Federal Trust Company..	\$ 2,178.03	\$ 2,178.03	\$ 2,178.03
--	-------------	-------------	-------------

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "R" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

West End Bank.....	\$ 30,751.50	\$ 30,751.50	
--------------------	--------------	--------------	--

INVESTMENTS—

4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 9,000.00		
5½% City of Richmond Bonds.....	1,000.00		
		\$ 10,000.00	\$ 40,751.50

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "5-SCHOOL" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Central National Bank.....	\$ 21,527.17	\$ 21,527.17	
----------------------------	--------------	--------------	--

INVESTMENTS—

4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 31,527.17
---------------------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "S" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Central National Bank	\$ 31,352.13	\$ 31,352.13	\$ 31,352.13
-----------------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "S-1" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Central National Bank.....	\$ 18,383.89	\$ 18,383.89	
----------------------------	--------------	--------------	--

INVESTMENTS—

4¼% City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 23,383.89
---------------------------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "SC" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

American National Bank.....	\$ 32,634.69	\$ 32,634.69	
-----------------------------	--------------	--------------	--

INVESTMENTS—

4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 46,134.69
---------------------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "SHOCKOE CREEK SPECIAL" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.....	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
---	---------------	---------------	---------------

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "T" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—				
State and City Bank and Trust Company..	\$	10,320.51	\$	10,320.51
INVESTMENTS—				
5 % Manchester School Board Bonds.....	\$	5,000.00	\$	5,000.00
			\$	15,320.51

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "T-1" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—				
State and City Bank and Trust Company..	\$	11,642.36	\$	11,642.36
			\$	11,642.36

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "T-2" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—				
American National Bank.....	\$	11,642.21	\$	11,642.21
			\$	11,642.21

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "U" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—				
Savings Bank of Richmond.....	\$	27,895.18	\$	27,895.18
INVESTMENTS—				
4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$	20,000.00	\$	20,000.00
			\$	47,895.18

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "U-1" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—				
Union Bank and Federal Trust Company	\$	33,693.15	\$	33,693.15
INVESTMENTS—				
4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00
			\$	34,693.15

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "U-2" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—				
First National Bank.....	\$	23,021.28	\$	23,021.28
			\$	23,021.28

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "V" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—				
Central National Bank.....	\$	18,629.11	\$	18,629.11
INVESTMENTS—				
4½ % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$	5,000.00	\$	5,000.00
			\$	23,629.11

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "V-1" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—				
Central National Bank.....	\$	13,455.48	\$	13,455.48
INVESTMENTS—				
4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$	10,000.00	\$	10,000.00
			\$	23,455.48

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "V-2" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—				
Central National Bank.....	\$	19,299.90	\$	19,299.90
			\$	19,299.90

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "W" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Union Bank and Federal Trust Company....	\$	9,067.50	\$	9,067.50	\$	9,067.50
--	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "W-1" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Broadway National Bank.....	\$	4,522.50	\$	4,522.50	\$	4,522.50
-----------------------------	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------

REDEMPTION OF SERIES "GW" BONDS:

CASH IN BANKS—

Savings Bank of Richmond.....	\$	4,604.57	\$	4,604.57	\$	4,604.57
-------------------------------	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------

Total Sinking Funds for Redemption of Bonded Debt.....					\$	7,233,075.90
--	--	--	--	--	----	--------------

UNPAID INTEREST:

CASH IN BANKS—

Merchants National Bank.....	\$	19,846.32				
United States Mortgage and Trust Co.....	\$	391,958.25				
			\$	411,804.57	\$	411,804.57

FIRE INSURANCE FUND:

CASH IN BANKS—

Merchants National Bank.....	\$	40,893.25				
			\$	40,893.25		

INVESTMENTS—

4 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$	45,700.00				
6 % City of Richmond Bonds.....	\$	6,000.00				
6 % Town of Barton Heights Bonds.....	\$	3,000.00				
			\$	54,700.00	\$	95,593.25

Total Holdings of Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.....					\$	7,740,473.72
---	--	--	--	--	----	--------------

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS AND CASH HELD AS SINKING FUNDS FOR EACH MATURITY OF THE BONDED DEBT

at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 1926

EXHIBIT 25

MATURITY	ISSUED BY	Bonded Debt	Investments— (Bonds of Each Maturity Held as Sinking Funds)	Bonds Outstanding
July 1, 1926	City of Richmond	\$ 270,000.00	\$ 18,100.00	\$ 251,900.00
January 1, 1927	City of Richmond	113,000.00	2,650.00	110,350.00
July 1, 1927	City of Richmond	330,000.00	61,900.00	268,100.00
January 1, 1928	City of Richmond	355,000.00	116,650.00	238,350.00
January 1, 1928	Manchester School District	5,000.00	5,000.00	
July 1, 1928	City of Richmond	130,000.00	10,000.00	120,000.00
January 1, 1929	City of Richmond	596,500.00	187,800.00	408,700.00
July 1, 1929	City of Richmond	280,000.00	62,850.00	217,150.00
September 1, 1929	City of Richmond	500,000.00	83,000.00	417,000.00
January 1, 1930	City of Richmond	131,000.00	6,600.00	124,400.00
July 1, 1930	City of Richmond	1,880,000.00	318,000.00	1,562,000.00
July 1, 1930	City of Manchester	120,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00
January 1, 1931	City of Richmond	100,000.00	4,000.00	96,000.00
July 1, 1931	City of Richmond	535,000.00	77,000.00	458,000.00
January 1, 1932	City of Richmond	100,000.00	75,000.00	25,000.00
July 1, 1932	City of Richmond	535,000.00	13,000.00	522,000.00
January 1, 1933	City of Richmond	100,000.00		100,000.00
January 1, 1933	Manchester School District	5,000.00	5,000.00	
February 1, 1933	Town of Barton Heights	10,000.00	10,000.00	
July 1, 1933	City of Richmond	535,000.00	97,000.00	438,000.00
January 1, 1934	City of Richmond	100,000.00	88,000.00	12,000.00
July 1, 1934	City of Richmond	35,000.00		35,000.00
September 1, 1934	Town of Fairmount	35,000.00	1,000.00	34,000.00
April 1, 1935	Town of Barton Heights	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
May 1, 1935	City of Manchester	60,000.00	24,000.00	36,000.00
July 1, 1935	City of Richmond	35,000.00		35,000.00
January 1, 1936	Henrico County	30,530.00		30,530.00
March 1, 1936	Town of Fairmount	10,000.00	8,000.00	2,000.00
May 1, 1936	Town of Barton Heights	15,000.00	15,000.00	
July 1, 1936	City of Richmond	45,000.00		45,000.00
July 1, 1937	City of Richmond	45,000.00		45,000.00
January 1, 1938	City of Richmond	589,000.00	194,150.00	394,850.00
January 1, 1938	Manchester School District	10,000.00	10,000.00	
July 1, 1938	City of Richmond	379,600.00	24,200.00	355,400.00
January 1, 1939	City of Richmond	52,400.00	1,100.00	51,300.00
January 1, 1939	Highland Park School District	30,000.00	27,000.00	3,000.00
March 1, 1939	Town of Barton Heights	15,000.00	8,000.00	7,000.00
July 1, 1939	City of Richmond	166,000.00	166,000.00	
January 1, 1940	City of Richmond	254,000.00	102,000.00	152,000.00
January 1, 1940	Town of Highland Park	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
July 1, 1940	City of Richmond	612,500.00	117,550.00	494,950.00
July 1, 1940	City of Manchester	20,000.00	18,500.00	1,500.00
January 1, 1941	City of Richmond	957,500.00	535,850.00	421,650.00
May 1, 1941	City of Manchester	15,000.00	15,000.00	
June 1, 1941	Town of Highland Park	50,000.00	37,000.00	13,000.00
July 1, 1941	City of Richmond	539,300.00	207,900.00	331,400.00
December 1, 1941	Town of Barton Heights	10,000.00	10,000.00	
January 1, 1942	City of Richmond	350,000.00	15,000.00	335,000.00
January 1, 1942	Town of Barton Heights	10,000.00	10,000.00	
July 1, 1942	City of Richmond	289,500.00	289,500.00	
January 1, 1943	City of Richmond	252,300.00	252,300.00	

January 1, 1943.....	Manchester School District.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	
June 1, 1943.....	Town of Highland Park.....	50,000.00	45,000.00	5,000.00
July 1, 1943.....	City of Richmond.....	1,500,000.00	181,250.00	1,318,750.00
June 1, 1944.....	Town of North Richmond.....	85,000.00	59,000.00	26,000.00
July 1, 1944.....	Town of Highland Park.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	
July 1, 1944.....	Town of Barton Heights.....	25,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00
July 1, 1945.....	City of Richmond.....	1,400,000.00	1,053,800.00	346,200.00
January 1, 1948.....	City of Richmond.....	1,500,000.00	16,000.00	1,484,000.00
December 31, 1948.....	Town of Ginter Park.....	125,000.00	23,000.00	102,000.00
January 1, 1949.....	City of Richmond.....	531,000.00		531,000.00
January 1, 1950.....	City of Richmond.....	2,000,000.00	170,500.00	1,829,500.00
January 1, 1955.....	City of Richmond.....	500,000.00	1,000.00	499,000.00
July 1, 1955.....	City of Richmond.....	500,000.00		500,000.00
January 1, 1956.....	City of Richmond.....	1,575,000.00	75,000.00	1,500,000.00
July 1, 1956.....	City of Richmond.....	1,250,000.00	10,000.00	1,240,000.00
January 1, 1957.....	City of Richmond.....	2,047,000.00		2,047,000.00
July 1, 1957.....	City of Richmond.....	500,000.00		500,000.00
January 1, 1958.....	City of Richmond.....	3,275,000.00	1,000.00	3,274,000.00
July 1, 1958.....	City of Richmond.....	700,000.00		700,000.00
January 1, 1959.....	City of Richmond.....	250,000.00		250,000.00
January 1, 1960.....	City of Richmond.....	4,300,000.00		4,300,000.00

Totals of Bonded Debt and Bonds Outstanding.....

\$33,866,130.00 \$ 5,136,150.00 \$28,729,980.00

ADDITIONAL SINKING FUNDS APPLICABLE TO ANY OF
THE ABOVE MATURITIES OF THE BONDED
DEBT—

United States Bonds.....	\$ 625,000.00
Virginia State Bonds.....	11,000.00
First Mortgage Library Bonds.....	25,000.00

Total Investments.....	\$ 5,797,150.00
Cash in Banks, January 31, 1926.....	1,943,323.72

Total Holdings of Commissioners of the
Sinking Fund.....

\$ 7,740,473.72

STATEMENT OF BONDS MATURED AND UNPAID
EXHIBIT 26 *January 31, 1926*

Rate	Bond No.	REGISTERED IN NAME OF	Maturity	Amount
4%	331	N. M. Page, Executor of Sam Miller, deceased.....	January 1, 1921.....	\$ 300.00
4%	4370	John Duggins, Committee of W. J. Duggins.....	July 1, 1922.....	200.00
4%	4371	John Duggins, Committee of W. J. Duggins.....	January 1, 1923.....	400.00
4%	4683	John Duggins, Committee of W. J. Duggins.....	July 1, 1924.....	900.00
4%	1983	Alice E. Patterson.....	July 1, 1924.....	300.00
4%	759	Chancery Court of the City of Rich- mond in the Suit of Hughes vs Mc- Clernan et al.....	January 1, 1925.....	700.00
		TOTAL BONDS MATURED AND UNPAID.....		\$ 2,800.00

STATEMENT OF THE CITY DEBT

EXHIBIT 27

DEBT LIMIT: (Under Virginia Statutes)		
18% of Assessed Value of Taxable Real Estate.....		\$ 42,300,000.00
BONDED DEBT:		
General Obligation Bonds, Issued and Outstanding, January 31, 1926.....	\$ 33,866,130.00	
FLOATING DEBT:		
Richmond Public Library First Mortgage Bonds.....	\$ 65,000.00	
Interest Note on above.....	1,950.00	
Interest Notes of Richmond Highway Improvement Corporation.....	130,000.00	
	\$ 196,950.00	
TOTAL DEBT:		\$ 34,063,080.00
MARGIN IN EXCESS OF 18% OF ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL ESTATE.....		\$ 8,236,920.00

BONDS AUTHORIZED AND NOT ISSUED

RESOLUTION APPROVED	DESCRIPTION	DATED	AMOUNT
November 16, 1922.....	Public Library.....	January 1, 1923.....	\$ 141,000.00
October 4, 1923.....	Gas works.....	January 1, 1926.....	150,000.00
October 4, 1923.....	Gas Works.....	January 1, 1927.....	150,000.00
October 4, 1923.....	Gas Works.....	January 1, 1928.....	150,000.00
Total.....			\$ 591,000.00
DEBT LIMIT: (Under New York Statutes)			
7% of Total Assessed Values of Taxable Property.....			\$ 24,850,000.00
TOTAL DEBT: (Bonded and Floating).....		\$ 34,063,080.00	
DEDUCT—			
Sinking Funds for Redemption of Bonded Debt.....	\$ 7,233,075.90		
Sinking Funds for Redemption of Floating Debt (Included in 1926 Budget).....	106,950.00		
Water Bonds, Included in Bonded Debt.....	3,106,000.00		
	\$10,446,025.90		
Less Sinking Funds, Applicable to Water Bonds.....	258,253.75		
	\$ 10,187,772.15		
NET DEBT.....			\$ 23,875,307.85
MARGIN IN EXCESS OF 7% OF TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.....			\$ 974,692.15

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

BONDED DEBT—PURPOSE OF ISSUE

ISSUED BY	Rate	Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Total	Public Bldgs. and Real Estate	City Hall	Sewers	Streets	Bridges	Paving and Sidewalks	Schools	Parks	Gas Works	Water Works	Electric Plant	Cemeteries	Markets	Annexed Territory	General Purposes	Refunding	Temporary Loans
Fairmount	6%	1904	1936	\$ 10,000.00															\$10,000.00		\$400,000.00
City of Richmond	6	1920	1929	100,000.00																	
City of Richmond	6	1920	1930	1,350,000.00	\$ 64,915			\$346,085	\$37,500.00			\$ 3,500	\$692,000							206,000.00	
Fairmount	6	1906	1934	35,000.00				15,000												35,000.00	
Barton Heights	6	1905	1935	15,000.00																	
Barton Heights	6	1906	1936	15,000.00			\$15,000														
Barton Heights	6	1909	1939	15,000.00																	
Barton Heights	6	1911	1941	10,000.00				10,000													
Barton Heights	6	1912	1942	10,000.00				10,000													
North Richmond	6	1914	1944	25,000.00				25,000													
Highland Park	5 1/2	1910	1940	85,000.00				55,000						\$ 30,000							
City of Richmond	5 1/2	1921	1955	50,000.00			50,000														
Manchester	5 1/4	1898	1928	500,000.00									500,000								
Manchester	5 1/4	1903	1933	5,000.00						\$ 5,000											
Manchester	5 1/4	1908	1938	10,000.00						5,000											
Manchester	5 1/4	1913	1943	15,000.00						10,000											
City of Richmond	5	1921	1955	500,000.00						15,000											
City of Richmond	5	1922	1956	500,000.00						500,000											
City of Richmond	5	1922	1956	250,000.00						500,000											
City of Richmond	5	1922	1956	750,000.00			750,000						250,000								
Manchester	5	1907	1941	15,000.00						15,000											
Henrico County	5	1906	1936	16,893.50															16,893.50		
Henrico County	5	1906	1936	13,636.50					13,636.50												
Highland Park	5	1911	1941	50,000.00				50,000													
Highland Park	5	1913	1943	50,000.00																	
Highland Park	5	1913	1944	30,000.00										50,000							
Barton Heights	5	1903	1933	10,000.00				10,000						30,000							
Ginter Park	5	1913	1948	125,000.00			60,000	65,000													
Highland Park	5	1909	1939	30,000.00																	
Manchester	4 1/2	1900	1930	120,000.00							30,000										
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1927	100,000.00															120,000.00		
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1928	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1929	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1930	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1931	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1932	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1933	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1933	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1934	100,000.00																100,000	
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1915	1949	531,000.00														\$ 531,000			
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1919	1929	500,000.00				500,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1920	1930	500,000.00				500,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1921	1931	500,000.00				500,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1922	1932	500,000.00				500,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1957	2,500,000.00	26,000		750,000	331,500					250,000	1,000,000					152,500.00		
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1926	30,000.00				30,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1927	30,000.00				30,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1928	30,000.00				30,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1929	30,000.00				30,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1930	30,000.00				30,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1931	35,000.00				35,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1932	35,000.00				35,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1933	535,000.00				535,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1934	35,000.00				35,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1935	35,000.00				35,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1936	45,000.00				45,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1937	45,000.00				45,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1938	45,000.00				45,000													
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1923	1957	47,000.00	47,000																
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1924	1958	700,000.00										200,000					500,000.00		
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1924	1958	3,275,000.00			2,250,000						150,000	300,000					575,000.00		
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1959	4,300,000.00	12,000		2,250,000				1,000,000		150,000	405,000					483,000.00		
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1922	1956	1,250,000.00							500,000		250,000	500,000							
City of Richmond	4 1/2	1925	1959	250,000.00															250,000.00		
City of Richmond	4	1892	1926	140,000.00									140,000								
City of Richmond	4	1893	1927	15,000.00																	
City of Richmond	4	1893	1927	200,000.00		200,000															
City of Richmond	4	1894	1928	220,000.00				70,000		\$150,000											
City of Richmond	4	1894	1928	35,000.00																	
City of Richmond	4	1894	1928	35,000.00																	
City of Richmond	4	1895	1929	495,500.00	26,500		20,000			250,000			35,000								
City of Richmond	4	1895	1929	150,000.00		150,000														200,000	
City of Richmond	4	1896	1930	31,000.00																	
City of Richmond	4	1904	1938	589,000.00							15,000		16,000							589,000	
City of Richmond	4	1904	1938	334,600.00																334,600	
City of Richmond	4	1905	1939	52,400.00																52,400	
City of Richmond	4	1905	1939	160,000.00																160,000	
City of Richmond	4	1906	1940	254,000.00																254,000	
City of Richmond	4	1906	1940	404,500.00																404,500	
City of Richmond	4	1906	1940	73,000.00										73,000							
City of Richmond	4	1906	1940	135,000.00									135,000								
City of Richmond	4	1907	1941	857,500.00																	
City of Richmond	4	1907	1941	189,300.00							32,800							417,200	350,000.00	127,500	189,300
City of Richmond	4	1907	1941	350,000.00																	
City of Richmond	4	1908	1942	350,000.00									350,000								
City of Richmond	4	1908	1942	289,500.00											100,000					289,500	
City of Richmond	4	1909	1943	252,300.00																252,300	
City of Richmond	4	1909	1943	1,290,000.00			944,000				346,000										
City of Richmond	4	1909	1943	210,000.00									210,000								
City of Richmond	4	1912	1945	661,500.00				261,000.00			200,000		200,500								
City of Richmond	4	1912	1945	500,000.00	168,000		81,650	112,850.00					44,500	90,000							
City of Richmond	4	1913	1945	238,500.00			65,350	25,350.00												147,800	
City of Richmond																					

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Public Welfare

OF THE

City of Richmond, Va.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

1925

HONORABLE J. FULMER BRIGHT, MAYOR

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER.....*Director of Public Welfare*
WYNDHAM WRIGHT*Secretary and Purchasing Agent*
MISS M. R. McLAUGHLIN.....*Stenographic Clerk*
MISS NOVELLA LEONARD*Bookkeeper*

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT

1. Director's letter of transmittal.
2. Bureau of Health.
3. Pine Camp Tuberculosis Hospital.
4. Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance.
5. City Home.
6. Social Service Bureau.
7. Public Employment Bureau.
8. Bureau of Markets.
9. Grace Arents Baths.

ANNUAL REPORT

HONORABLE J. FULMER BRIGHT,
Mayor, Richmond, Virginia.

SIR:—

I respectfully submit the following report of the Department of Public Welfare for the year 1925. With it are submitted reports of its constituent bureaus and their subdivisions in which their operations are shown in detail. They also contain discussions of many of their activities and together they give a comprehensive view of the work of the department during the year.

Despite the inauspicious circumstances prevailing about the beginning of the year, the report shows a distinct increase of service rendered over the reports of former years. This is especially gratifying because of our necessary operation at lower cost and with reduced personnel. There has also been improvement in the quality of particular services and few, if any, retrogressions. The general desire for better service without increase in cost has been gratified in many of the departmental activities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The accompanying reports of the individual bureaus give detailed statements of their financial transactions. The following table gives a summary of the departmental appropriations, expenditures and balance:

SUMMARY

	1925 Appropriations	1925 Expended	1925 Balance
Payroll.....	\$192,562.80	\$190,107.56	\$ 2,455.24
Expense.....	214,815.20	214,767.83	47.37
Totals.....	\$407,378.00	\$404,875.39	\$ 2,502.61

PAYROLL—BY BUREAUS

Bureau	Appropriations	Expended	Balance
Executive.....	\$ 11,980.00		
Transferred from Health Department	1,080.00		
	\$ 13,060.00	\$ 12,901.08	
Health.....	87,510.80	86,196.45	
Hospital and Ambulance.....	7,960.00	7,818.18	
Social Service.....	7,140.00	5,428.71	
Pine Camp.....	29,280.00	29,258.61	
City Home.....	26,264.00	27,951.82	
Markets.....	13,808.00	12,990.01	
Employment.....	6,240.00	6,262.70	
Baths.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Plumbers Examining Board.....	100.00	100.00	
Totals.....	\$192,562.80	\$190,107.56	\$ 2,455.24

EXPENSE—BY BUREAUS

Bureau	Appropriations	Expended	Balance
Executive.....	\$ 1,170.00	\$ 2,332.13	
Health.....	26,522.00	29,807.23	
Hospital and Ambulance.....	84,825.00	76,746.34	
Social Service.....	19,334.00	18,827.89	
Pine Camp.....	34,623.20	37,505.31	
City Home.....	41,611.00	44,462.29	
Markets.....	4,265.00	3,196.17	
Employment.....	980.00	1,036.58	
Baths.....	1,435.00	817.89	
Plumbers Examining Board.....	50.00	36.00	
Totals.....	\$214,815.20	\$214,767.83	\$ 47.37

SPECIALS

Balances from 1924 Specials brought forward:		
Childrens Memorial Clinic.....	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
Improvement Pine Camp.....	6,064.56	1,064.56
Special Appropriations 1925:		
Children's Memorial Clinic.....	4,500.00	4,500.00
Improvement City Home.....	3,500.00	3,500.00

It should be noted that our appropriation for the year was less by \$10,000.00 than for the preceding year, and that we entered the year under conditions which could only be met by increased expenditures or by most careful administration. For example, the number of inmates at the City Home was much larger than in former years; the capacity of Pine Camp Sanatorium had been greatly increased and its number of patients was the largest in its history and increasing rapidly; the recent increase in the prevalence and severity of diphtheria in the city demanded extra activities for its control; and the growth of the work in proportion to the growth of the city was to be provided for.

To meet the conditions, a number of steps were taken, among which was the installation of a system of accounting, which made possible a better control of bureau expenditures from the departmental office. The system has proven satisfactory in that respect, and in addition has shown other important advantages. More rigid requirement that purchases be made only on departmental requisitions made possible many economies in purchasing. It proved practicable to co-ordinate the purchasing of certain bureaus, such as the buying of foods, bedding, et cetera, for the City Home and Pine Camp whose needs were similar, and motor supplies for all bureaus, and this arrangement proved satisfactory. Our detailed accounting system enabled the executive to keep the bureaus better informed as to their expenditures and balances. The bureau chiefs are to be commended for the admirable spirit in which they met the situation and for the ability shown in the management of their problems.

BUREAU OF HEALTH

As the Bureau of Health was throughout the year under the immediate control of the Director, whose report of its activities is attached hereto, it is only necessary to refer to it here and to submit a brief summary of the year's health work, which is discussed in greater detail in that report.

The mortality record indicates that the year was the healthiest ever experienced by the people of Richmond, for the death rate of residents (12.97 per 1,000) was the lowest on record. The death rate including all non-residents

(14.67 per 1,000) is almost identical with the record rate of 14.60 which was attained in 1921. As was to be anticipated in such a year, excellent records were attained in the control of the communicable diseases in general. The tuberculosis record was particularly gratifying, as were those of typhoid fever and infantile diarrhea and others. On the other hand, the year's record of diphtheria was worse than has been experienced in many years, and was such as to impress upon us the necessity of making full use of the available means of producing active immunity against diphtheria in young children.

The services rendered by the medical inspectors were over three times as many as in the preceding year. The number of inspections of food stores by the food inspectors was increased by about fifty per cent, and the number of such establishments found on inspection to be maintained in satisfactory condition was nearly doubled. For the first time, all cows supplying milk to the city were tested for tuberculosis, and since early in the year, all market milk has come from animals free from tuberculosis, as indicated by the accepted test.

A new child welfare station was opened in South Richmond and was operated with great success, as were the health clinics, as a whole. The number of children immunized against diphtheria was multiplied several times. By co-operative action, the departments of welfare, works and utilities, made extensions of sewers and water mains which permitted the reduction of the number of insanitary dry closets to 614, which is about one-third the number which were present fifteen months ago. The infant welfare nurses increased by 255 the number of babies under their supervision. In venereal disease work, the number of patients treated at the clinics and instructed by the nurses was increased from 2,064 to 5,644, and the number of nursing visits to such patients increased from 2,865 to 5,219.

For additional details, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Bureau of Health.

PINE CAMP TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

It is believed that marked improvement was made at Pine Camp in the physical plant, the personnel of the staff, the morale and the condition of the patients.

Early in the year, we were fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Dean B. Cole as chief of the tuberculosis division. In a former service with the department in a similar position, Dr. Cole acquired valuable acquaintance with our problems, which, together with his professional attainments in tuberculosis work, have enabled him to render invaluable service. A little later in the year, Dr. P. E. Schools accepted appointment as resident physician at Pine Camp, and soon demonstrated such medical and executive ability that he was made Medical Superintendent of the sanatorium on October 1st. About this period, a second undergraduate interne was added to the staff. Under an agreement with the Hospital Division of the Medical College of Virginia, we will soon have an adequate corps of graduate medical internes with a well arranged rotating service. It is believed that the reorganization and strengthening of the medical staff, in accordance with this plan, will prove most advantageous, and the results already attained are quite encouraging.

In the last annual report, reference was made to the institution's need of

an adequate water supply and of a satisfactory system of sewage disposal. The first of these needs was filled early in the year, and the other near its end. A six inch water main now supplies an abundance of city water under sufficient pressure at all times. And a sewer connected with the city sewer system has been laid. It is giving satisfactory service and has enabled us to do away with the small and overburdened septic tank which has given so much trouble in the past.

Progress has been made in clearing the grounds of brush in the immediate vicinity of the buildings with the intention of further improving their beauty and usefulness. With the co-operation of the Bureau of Parks, the grounds will be developed in accordance with a plan in harmony with the likely future development of the street system and making an appropriate setting for the present and probable future buildings of the sanatorium.

Facilities for the treatment of patients have been increased by apparatus for treatment with ultraviolet light rays, as well as other needed apparatus. The ultraviolet light apparatus has been in use for some months and the results of its use over this short period are gratifying. Twenty-eight patients have received 551 treatments.

An innovation in the reports of Pine Camp is the inclusion of a few tabulations of clinical data. We have found it impracticable to secure similar data for former years without laborious searching of the individuals' record, but hereafter we will be able to present more information regarding the progress of the patients, which should throw light on the quality of the treatment which the institution is providing.

At the beginning of the year, there were 59 patients and at its end, the number had increased to 80. The number of patient days increased from 21,781 in 1924 to 24,293 in 1925. During the first three-quarters of the year, the number of patients remained fairly constant with a slight decrease in the third quarter, but in the last quarter, the number of patient days increased by about twenty per cent of the patronage in the preceding part of the year.

Pine Camp has two outstanding needs which should be provided at the first opportunity. The first need is for a residence for the medical superintendent. The present quarters are not suitable for that use, and moreover, are barely sufficient for the necessary assistants. It is of great importance to have the Superintendent quartered on the premises, not only that he may keep in touch with the affairs of the institution at all times, but also that he may be available in the emergencies that arise in the night, as well as in the day. Further, the best interest of the patients requires the services of the most able physicians who may be available, and it will be difficult to retain the services of competent physicians without affording them the comforts and facilities of a proper residence at the institution.

The second need is for an additional building for the accommodation of women and children. There are still twelve beds available for men, but in recent months, all beds for women and children have been occupied and there has been a waiting list of women awaiting admission. We have never had proper accommodations for children, though we have had to care for a number of them. They have of necessity been cared for among the adult patients to the disadvantage of both children and adults. A building should be provided for the

children, but so arranged that women also might be cared for in it when necessary.

In the first nine months of the year, 39 patients left against advice, and only two during the last quarter. Much consideration has been given to the problem presented by patients who continued to leave inadvisedly and in many cases without satisfactory explanation of their reasons for so doing. It is hoped that the improvement shown in the last quarter may be maintained both in this respect and in the increase of patronage which coincided with it.

During the year, fifty-nine patients were discharged, and of these 25, or 42 per cent, were classed as improved, and 34 others, or 58 per cent, were so improved that their disease was classed as quiescent. This latter group was restored to relatively normal life.

Pine Camp has always received a high proportion of advanced cases of tuberculosis and its death rate has therefore been high. Of late, a larger proportion of early cases have been received and a correspondingly larger proportion are being discharged with their disease arrested, as indicated above. Despite this change in the severity of our cases, there were 34 deaths in the year. It is interesting that four of the deaths were caused by conditions independent of their tuberculosis, namely, apoplexy, cancer and acute nephritis.

The patient day cost was reduced during the year from \$2.99 to \$2.75. This is due in part to the distribution of a nearly constant overhead expense among a larger number of patients, though it is also due in part to more economical purchasing referred to in the first part of this report. The reduction in cost is not by any means due to reduction in the quality or in the amount of subsistence or service. On the contrary, great pains have been taken to provide a well balanced diet, with great variety of food and in proper quantity, and service has been maintained at a high standard.

GENERAL HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE

The Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance provides for the hospitalization of the sick poor; it operates an ambulance service and provides medicine for the city's patients treated at the dispensaries. It also provides treatment and surgical dressings at the hospital for patients not being maintained at the hospital. During the year 1924 the ambulance service made 4,063 calls, while in 1925 it made 4,549 calls.

The operations of the Bureau during the year were quite satisfactory. The expense of operation was lower by several thousand dollars than in the preceding year, this desirable condition being caused by a corresponding reduction in the number of days for which patients were hospitalized. The number of patient days decreased from 38,219 in 1924 to 33,887 in 1925, while the number of patients cared for was increased from 2,625 in 1924 to 2,898 in 1925. It will be seen, therefore, that there was a reduction in the average number of days which the patients stayed in the hospital from 14.5 days in 1924 to 11.7 days in 1925.

During the year, there was a further increase in the amount of money received from patients in part payment for the services rendered them. In 1924, we received \$5,824.06 from this source, and in 1925, we received \$7,024.86. While

this amount of money is considerable, the actual amount collected from the patients was so small as not to constitute a burden to them, the amount paid by patients per patient day of service being 20.7 cents. The average cost for the maintenance of a patient in the hospital during the year was \$2.28. This cost to the city was reduced by receipts from patients, and by a State appropriation applicable to this purpose, to a net cost to the City of \$2.02 per patient-day.

The Hospital Division of the Medical College of Virginia, with which we have a contract for the maintenance of our hospital patients, has submitted a detailed statement showing the net cost for the maintenance of City patients, throughout the period in which this agreement has been in force. The statement has been carefully checked, and it seems to indicate clearly that the average cost to the hospital throughout this period has been about \$2.35 per patient-day. This amount is slightly in excess of the average charge made for maintenance of these patients under the agreement. The agreement was made with the understanding that the rate of charge should just cover the cost to the hospital, and in view of this discrepancy, the hospital is requesting an increase in the rate of pay. As the request seems reasonable, the agreement will be properly modified for the coming year.

CITY HOME

The report of the Superintendent of the City Home is notable for the amount of work done, both as to the number of inmates cared for and as to its variety. Remarkable improvements in the institution were made during the year and others are planned for the near future. Worthy of special note is the economical administration without impairment of service.

The improvements to the grounds and buildings are briefly described in the report, which should be consulted for details. The most important improvement was that made in the colored tuberculosis pavilion. The addition of sun porches, isolation rooms, treatment room and toilets, and the providing of steam heat have greatly increased the usefulness of the building, and have added to the comfort of the patients. A mere statement of the details of the work done fails to give an adequate idea of the increase in the usability of the building and the increase of its facilities. The bearing of this improvement upon the control of tuberculosis among the colored people is discussed in the section upon tuberculosis in the report of the Bureau of Health. It is sufficient to state here that this is regarded as the beginning of an effort to provide adequate hospitalization of our colored consumptives.

A minor improvement of great usefulness was the provision of extra windows for lighting and ventilating a ward in which infants are cared for. I should also make special note of the admirable persistence with which Superintendent Morton is filling the uneven grounds at the rear and the western side of the institution and converting this utterly waste ground to usable condition. This is being done without cost and it promises shortly to afford us a valuable addition to the grounds. The partial clearing and cleaning of the hillside at the rear last spring was the beginning of a work which may result in converting an unsightly waste into a beauty spot, and it was commended by many persons.

The next major improvement which should be made is the erection of a new

and larger building for the isolation of cases of communicable disease. The present quarters are not of sufficient size, nor are they equipped with proper facilities, and it seems practicable to provide a more suitable building at a reasonable cost. The Health Bureau frequently has need of service which could be afforded were such a building available. It is hardly practicable to proceed with the erection and maintenance of a pretentious contagious disease hospital, but if usable quarters can be provided, it will undoubtedly be feasible to provide a competent supervising nurse, with knowledge of medical asepsis, whose services can be procured when needed, and who might be used for other purposes at other times. Medical service is readily available, and we should, with such facilities as are contemplated, be able to provide hospitalization for many cases of diphtheria and other diseases which would be immeasurably better than the conditions in which they are found.

The City Home continued to care for a number of wards of the State and of the Counties of Henrico and Chesterfield, for whose maintenance the city was reimbursed. It was enabled to do this without calling upon the city for any part of the funds so earned, but it should be borne in mind that it may be necessary in the future to do so, should the number of inmates increase beyond the number which can be cared for with the regular appropriation.

The increase in the number of inmates referred to in the last annual report, continued in 1925 as indicated by the following statement of the numbers for the last three years:

Daily average number of inmates in 1923.....	186
Daily average number of inmates in 1924	228
Daily average number of inmates in 1925	245

The increase in numbers may be explained in part by the increase in the State and county wards mentioned above. It is due in part also to the greater number of venereal cases being isolated and treated in the City Home, and to the greater use made of the City Home to care for the sick who are not in need of hospitalization in more completely equipped hospitals. But the chief cause is probably the growth of the city and its improved facilities for caring for its needy people.

I feel that I should commend the Superintendent for the admirable care he is taking of his wards, and in particular for the provision being made for their spiritual and recreational needs. This always presents a difficult problem, which cannot be solved completely in institutional life, but which is capable of partial solution in proportion to the skill and devotion of those in charge.

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

The Social Service Bureau continued its work along the same lines on which it has operated in former years. It has devoted some attention to improvement of its forms of record, with helpful results. It has continued to give invaluable service by its investigation of applications for admission to Pine Camp Sanatorium and to the City Home. This service was also given in connection with admissions to numerous other institutions, as well as to the other City Departments.

The Department of Public Utilities has found its investigation of applications for free water useful to that Department, and in this, as in other lines of work, its activities have been as useful to the individuals whose necessities drove them to seek public aid, as to the departments and institutions concerned.

In all of its work, it has been governed primarily by a desire to make public facilities available as fully and as readily as possible, to those in need of their assistance.

The Bureau has sought to aid the unfortunate in re-establishing themselves, whether their dependence resulted from sickness, from lack of employment, or whatever cause.

The tabulated report of the Bureau can give a more adequate impression of the good it has accomplished, and of its usefulness to the individuals and institutions with which it has been working.

The Bureau has continued its work for enabling widows to keep their families together and to rear their children in their own homes and under conditions tending to develop them into normal and useful citizens. Observation of the families receiving such care convinces us that this result is being attained, and that the appropriation for this purpose should be increased in accordance with the City's ability to do so.

As in the past, the Bureau has supplied material aid in the form of coal, wood and shoes, to a large number of needy persons. A large part of this material aid has been given on the request and recommendation of the various Social Service Agencies in the City. In addition to the comfort and relief so given, this has been helpful in enabling many children to attend school who would have been prevented from doing so due to the lack of shoes.

The report of the Bureau calls attention to the need of better facilities for handling persons mentally defective. This need has long been felt, as has been the realization of the impropriety and the injustice of remanding many such persons to the jail, and it is hoped that the facilities for their isolation and treatment and for the study of their problems will be provided for more adequately.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The Employment Bureau continued its activities during the year under the same plans as in former years, and its detailed report shows its operations clearly and fully. There was a somewhat smaller number of positions open, and a slightly larger number of positions filled than last year. The percentage of available positions for which satisfactory applicants were secured has increased from fifty-four per cent in 1923 to sixty-four per cent in 1924, and to seventy-two per cent in 1925.

The removal of the office to the present rooms in the basement of the City Hall Annex has greatly increased the facilities for service. As was anticipated, there has been an increase in the proportion of applicants capable of filling more desirable positions.

The report indicates that a gratifying proportion of the positions have been of a permanent character, and that they were, on a whole, filled by satisfactory and suitable applicants.

The service by which the Bureau supplies skilled and trustworthy household

servants for permanent or temporary employment again met a real need, which is felt keenly both by the applicants and by those in need of their services.

During the year progress was made in making additional contacts with large employers and thus opening a possibility of enlarged service of greater usefulness in the years to come.

BUREAU OF MARKETS

The Statistical Report of the Bureau of Markets is worthy of consideration. The receipts from the operation of the markets for the year exceeded the expenditures by \$11,559.57, against net earnings of \$8,202.92 the preceding year. The material weighed on the City scales for the year amounted to 18,544,431 pounds against 15,595,439 pounds last year.

Special effort was made during the year to improve the sanitary conditions at the markets and to provide a better food inspection service therein. More rigid enforcement of regulations resulted in the maintenance of a greater state of cleanliness in the streets about the markets, and improvement in the general market conditions.

At the First Market we observed a tendency on the part of a number of tenants to keep their stalls closed on the less profitable market days. Some improvement has been attained in this respect and notice has been served that a stricter compliance with the regulation will be required hereafter.

Each of the meat markets is hampered at present by the lack of cold storage facilities, refrigerated glass show cases and other modern facilities. We are desirous of correcting this condition at both markets, but it seems more advantageous to first improve the facilities of the Second Market. Careful estimates indicate that the work can be done, by conservative planning, for approximately \$80,000. The improvements contemplated will enable the market men to keep a larger stock and wider variety of meats for sale, with evident advantage to the public. The improved facilities would justify an appropriate revision of the rental charges, and the increased revenue would justify the expenditure.

GRACE ARENTS BATHS

The Grace Arents Baths were operated during the year very much as in previous years. There was no significant change in the patronage, though the net cost of operation was about one-fourth less than last year.

Some of the equipment has gotten in bad condition and will have to be replaced in the course of a few months, at a cost of several hundred dollars.

The patronage of the baths has remained low, and a study of the situation is being made with the view of increasing the usefulness of the baths to the community. It is hoped that means for attaining this end may be devised.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, let me mention the practical impossibility of compressing into the brief space available a satisfactory resume of the work of the department. The Chiefs of the Bureaus in turn have found a similar difficulty, though I be-

lieve that a more satisfactory view of the departmental activities may be secured by study of the detailed reports of the Bureaus.

Acknowledgment has been made herein of the faithful and efficient service by a few individuals. I wish, however, to acknowledge and to commend the fidelity, ability and zeal of the really numerous persons who merit such commendation. I cannot speak too highly of the officers and employees who have made possible the accomplishments of the department during the past year, and who I am sure will add to their accomplishments in the years to come.

Respectfully submitted,

W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF HEALTH
OF THE
Department of Public Welfare
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
FOR THE
Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

Bureau of Health, City of Richmond, Va.

HEALTH OFFICER

W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, M. D.

CHIEF MEDICAL INSPECTOR

B. B. BAGBY, M. D.

ASST. MEDICAL INSPECTOR

LETA J. WHITE, M. D.

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS AND RECORDS

Registrar and Chief Clerk

C. E. HAYWARD

Clerk

MISS H. McGRANIGHAN

Clerk

MISS BELLE SHEPHERD

Stenographer

MRS. S. M. BAUGHAN

DIRECTOR OF TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION

DEAN B. COLE, M. D.

DIPHThERIA CONSULTANT

P. D. LIPSCOMB, M. D.

DIVISION OF LABORATORY

Bacteriologist

A. H. STRAUS

Assistant Bacteriologist

MISS ADAH CORPENING

Chemist

R. B. ROBB

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Chief Nurse

MISS O. V. COFFEE

MISS BESSIE IRVING

MISS FRANCES DARLING

MISS ALICE BROOKE

MISS ELSIE KRENGEL

MISS MARY WATTS

MISS FRANCES WALTON

MRS. CELESTE LANDERS

MISS THERESA CHILDRESS

MRS. E. F. HUMPHRIES

MRS. E. G. MARSHALL

MRS. ROBERTA WATSON

MISS MARY BELL

MISS E. W. CRAFT

MRS. MARY T. McCONNELL

DIVISION OF DAIRY INSPECTION

Dairy Inspector

T. J. STRAUCH

Assistant Dairy Inspectors

R. M. C. HARRIS

C. L. FORD

DIVISION OF MEAT INSPECTION

Meat Inspector
DR. H. H. ROWE

Assistant Meat Inspectors
G. W. CAUTHORN
E. M. SWEENEY

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

Food Inspector
F. P. WILSON

Assistant Food Inspectors
J. A. DONATI
W. E. HARVEY

DIVISION OF PLUMBING INSPECTION

Plumbing Inspector
T. M. LANDERS

Assistant Plumbing Inspector
T. W. MITCHELL

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Chief Sanitary Officer
A. B. FERGUSON

T. M. LANDERS, JR.
C. W. SIMS
C. A. DAY

R. O. McCLINTOCK
S. A. HALL
K. C. SARGEANT

J. F. WALLER

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS

B. L. PHILLIPS, M. D.
R. E. TIMBERLAKE, M. D.

J. W. HANNABASS, M. D.
LAURENCE INGRAM, M. D.

CUSTODIAN SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

J. J. MILLS

ANNUAL REPORT

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT,

Mayor of the City of Richmond, Virginia.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following as the report of the Health Bureau for the year 1925. It accompanies and is a part of the report of the Department of Public Welfare.

POPULATION

The population used in all calculations in this report are those of the United States Census Bureau as of July 1st, 1925. There was no change in the area of the city during the year, and no unusual migrations into or from the city were observed, though there has been considerable shifting of population within the limits of the city itself. The population as of July 1st, 1925, was as follows:

Total	186,404
White	131,130
Colored	55,274

The general effect of this shifting of population, has been a definite improvement in living conditions. Its primary characteristic was the removal of many prosperous families from old residential districts into the newer residential suburbs where they find better houses with abundant ground space. Sewers and city water are available in most instances. The districts from which they move are in some instances becoming converted into business sections, while in others the migrants are being replaced by persons from still older and less desirable sections. A notable feature of this migration has been the placing of better houses at the disposal of negroes, many of whom have been enabled to move from squalid and densely crowded areas to which they were formerly limited. This movement is a continuation of one which has been in progress for some years.

DEATH RATES

Judged from the death rate, the year 1925 was the healthiest ever enjoyed by the citizens of Richmond, for the death rate with non-residents excluded (12.97 per 1,000) was the lowest on record. The total death rate including non-residents (14.67 per 1,000) was the lowest recorded except for the year 1921 when the corresponding rate was 14.60. The death rate of non-residents (1.70) was higher than it has been for a number of years, while the actual number of non-residents dying in Richmond has been exceeded only in the one year 1910, when the number of non-resident deaths was 331 as against 317 in 1925.

Table Showing Deaths and Death Rates, Non-Residents, Included and Excluded, Richmond, Va., 1907-1925.

YEAR	NUMBER OF DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 1,000 INHABITANTS		
	Non-Residents Included	Non-Residents Only	Non-Residents Excluded	Non-Residents Included	Non-Residents Only	Non-Residents Excluded
1907.....	2,652	155	2,497	23.38	1.37	22.02
1908.....	2,486	167	2,319	21.66	1.45	20.20
1909.....	2,404	219	2,185	20.69	1.88	18.81
1910.....	2,887	331	2,556	22.52	2.58	19.94
1911.....	2,718	267	2,451	20.77	2.04	18.73
1912.....	2,715	290	2,425	20.33	2.17	18.16
1913.....	2,718	297	2,421	19.95	2.18	17.77
1914.....	2,658	256	2,402	19.14	1.85	17.29
1915.....	2,922	268	2,654	18.31	1.68	16.63
1916.....	3,091	290	2,801	19.03	1.79	17.26
1917.....	2,936	251	2,685	17.80	1.52	16.28
1918.....	3,823	300	3,523	22.80	1.79	22.01
1919.....	2,669	242	2,427	15.67	1.42	14.25
1920.....	2,848	288	2,560	16.46	1.66	14.80
1921.....	2,565	248	2,318	14.60	1.41	13.19
1922.....	2,635	285	2,350	14.77	1.59	13.18
1923.....	2,833	280	2,553	15.65	1.55	14.10
1924.....	2,814	307	2,507	15.32	1.68	13.64
1925.....	2,735	317	2,418	14.67	1.70	12.97

The general death rate of white persons, 11.97 per 1,000, is also the lowest in a long series of years, while that of colored persons, 21.08, ranks well among the series of colored death rates.

Death Rates Per 1,000 White, Colored and Total, 1907-1925.

YEAR	White	Colored	Total
1907.....	18.30	31.71	23.38
1908.....	17.67	28.21	21.66
1909.....	16.59	27.49	20.69
1910.....	18.07	30.28	22.52
1911.....	16.39	28.63	20.77
1912.....	15.84	28.62	20.33
1913.....	15.81	27.81	19.95
1914.....	14.11	28.93	19.14
1915.....	14.89	25.04	18.31
1916.....	14.99	27.22	19.03
1917.....	14.12	25.38	17.80
1918.....	19.50	29.75	22.80
1919.....	13.38	20.59	15.67
1920.....	13.34	23.31	16.46
1921.....	12.26	19.85	14.60
1922.....	12.23	20.54	14.77
1923.....	12.54	22.81	15.65
1924.....	12.40	22.14	15.32
1925.....	11.97	21.08	14.67

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES

There was such a decrease in deaths from communicable diseases as might be expected in a year of exceptionally low mortality. There was marked improvement in the death rates from typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, dysentery, pneumonia, tuberculosis and diarrhea of infants and of adults. In each

of the above the death rate was less than the average for each of the last five year periods. This was true also for all diseases of the respiratory system.

An accompanying table gives the death rates from a number of important causes in comparison with the rates of recent years. Its most striking single item is that of diphtheria, its death rate of 16.1 being the highest in the series. The death rate from this cause has been rising since 1914 with the exception of the two years 1922 and 1923. This is discussed more fully elsewhere in this report and in the one for last year.

Table Giving Death Rates from Certain Important Causes, in the City of Richmond, Va., for the Years 1921-1925, inclusive; the Average Annual Death Rate from These Causes for the Five Year Period, 1916-1920, and the Five Year Period, 1921-1925, inclusive; and a comparison of the Death Rate for These Two Periods.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Annual Average 1916-1920	DEATH RATE PER 100,000					Annual Average 1921-1925	Decrease or Increase in Average Annual Death Rate of 1916-1920 Compared with 1921-1925
		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925		
Typhoid Fever.....	9.3	5.7	4.5	6.1	7.6	5.4	5.9	3.4
Malarial Fever.....	1.3	.6	2.2	.....	.....	.....	5.7	6
Measles.....	8.2	2.3	1.1	17.1	7.1	1.6	5.8	2.4
Scarlet Fever.....	7	.6	1.7	37.0	18.5	6.4	17.5	3.0
Whooping Cough.....	20.5	19.4	9.0	6.6	12.0	10.1	16.7	3.3*
Diphtheria.....	7.4	9.7	1.7	2.8	12.2	12.1	9.4	3.6
Dysentery.....	6.0	3.4	1.7	28.7	18.0	19.3	19.1	92.8
Influenza.....	111.9	10.8	18.5	70.7	76.2	81.0	76.2	52.1
Pneumonia (lobar or unqualified).	128.3	70.6	82.4	70.7	76.2	81.0	76.2	52.1
Broncho-pneumonia (including Capillary Bronchitis)	77.3	54.6	60.0	65.2	63.7	46.7	58.0	19.3
All diseases of the respiratory system (Consumption not included).....	252.2	151.2	181.1	171.8	167.6	147.5	164.1	87.8
Consumption.....	153.6	120.0	113.2	112.1	93.1	82.6	104.2	49.4
Other tuberculous diseases.....	31.1	24.5	20.7	27.3	10.0	15.0	20.0	11.1
Cancer (all organs).....	79.7	83.7	85.2	137.3	88.7	95.0	88.0	8.3*
Apoplexy.....	125.9	121.8	145.2	133.1	163.8	135.7	138.9	13.0*
Other diseases of the heart.....	182.5	166.8	145.7	167.1	198.7	191.5	178.1	4.1
Bright's disease.....	143.3	112.4	136.7	119.5	132.8	119.1	118.3	27.0
Diarrhea (under 2 years).....	30.8	33.3	30.3	30.8	23.4	23.1	31.2	19.6
Diarrhea (over 2 years).....	18.2	15.3	10.1	23.8	11.4	21.5	23.1	6.2
Constitutional debility.....	104.4	57.3	69.5	63.0	59.0	63.8	60.9	3.1*
**Premature birth and injury at birth.....	9.3	1.8	7.3	12.7	18.0	13.4	12.4	9*
Suicide.....	2	3.4	7.3	2.8	1.1	4.3	3.1	3.1*
Legal electrocutions.....	79.2	66.0	86.3	82.9	90.9	86.9	82.6	3.1*
Other violent deaths (non-suicidal)	21.1	20.5	21.3	20.3	23.4	27.9	24.5	3.4*
Ill-defined or unknown.....	1.836	1.460	1.477	1.565	1.532	1.467	1.500	336
Total death rates from all causes—	1,692	1,319	1,318	1,410	1,364	1,297	1,342	350
Non-residents included.....								
Non-residents excluded.....								

*Increase.

**The third decennial revision of the International List of Causes of Death separated premature birth and congenital debility. Both had previously been classed as congenital debility.

TYPHOID FEVER

The record for typhoid fever in 1925 was an excellent one. In only two former years has the death rate from this cause been lower, in spite of the large number of typhoid fever cases brought into the city for hospital treatment. The white race was peculiarly free from typhoid during this year, its death rate being only 2.3 per 100,000. As is the case in so many diseases the colored race was not so fortunate, its rate being 12.7. The number of cases among the negroes was relatively less, and their high death rate from this cause was due chiefly to the high percentage of severe cases among them, 31.8 per cent of their cases proving fatal against 7.3 per cent among the white cases. The case fatality of the cases as a whole was 14.7, which is high enough to justify the suspicion that the cases were not completely reported, but this point was checked carefully throughout the year and so far as we have been able to determine the cases recognized as typhoid fever were quite completely reported. Of the cases definitely known to have been contracted outside the city, 25 per cent proved fatal, and this fact, together with the high fatality among the colored cases, seems to be the explanation of the high total case fatality. Details of this point are contained in tables in the chief medical inspector's report.

In the preceding year a troublesome outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in a particularly insanitary section of South Richmond, and as a means of combatting it and of preventing its recurrence in the future, sewer and water extensions were pushed in that district as rapidly and as completely as possible. It is gratifying to note that this particular section was relatively free from typhoid fever in 1925. Elsewhere in this report mention is made of the extent of the elimination of insanitary dry closets and of the extensions of water pipes to such districts throughout the city which were accomplished during the year. This work was prosecuted with sufficient success to make an important improvement in the sanitary and housing conditions of the city as a whole, and it will undoubtedly be followed by a corresponding reduction in the prevalence of typhoid fever and of other diseases with the same modes of transmission.

The relatively heavy prevalence of typhoid in July and August occasioned some anxiety because of the possibility that milk or foods from certain rather indefinite sources might be partly responsible. Great pains were taken in checking these possibilities, and in applying the methods of prevention which might be used against them. It now seems that the general milk supply was not at all responsible, but the slight suspicion occasioned a more rigid supervision of some details and this is to be continued as a permanent feature of the work. An important item is the search for typhoid carriers on dairy farms and in other places where there seems to be a chance that they might infect the milk supply. Our efforts along this line met with hearty co-operation from those engaged in dairy management who only wished, as did we, that the work might be done in such a way as not to suggest unjustifiable and hurtful implications regarding milk of whose safeness there was little doubt.

The suspicion that the handling of other foods by typhoid carriers might be a factor was checked by careful epidemiological study, and was guarded against by increased care in the inspection of the various plants and in the washing and sterilizing of utensils. In a few instances radical changes were ef-

fects in the facilities and in the sanitation of food plants, but in most cases less extreme measures were adequate. Some of the smaller ice cream plants were in need of improvement which was readily attained in most cases, and the complete study of them failed to indicate that they played any discernible part in the transmission of typhoid fever.

There was no reason to believe that the public water supply was responsible for any fever. The daily laboratory examinations of the water showed marked excellence and uniformity of quality. An unusually large number of examinations were made of the water from the springs and wells in the city. The survey of this source of water was quite complete, and as was to be expected it confirmed the opinion that they cannot be relied upon as safe and satisfactory supplies in general. It should be mentioned, however, that some of the more popular springs were found to be of satisfactory character, and they will be kept under such supervision as their popularity and general use makes desirable. But the local springs and wells in general are unsatisfactory and they should be disused whenever the extensions of the public water lines make this possible.

Careful inspections were made of the springs and bottling plants supplying bottled water for sale, and in general they were found to be in good condition. In one instance, however, some effort was required to secure satisfactory conditions. Supervision of these supplies will be continued.

The high death rate of negroes from typhoid fever, and more especially, the high fatality of the cases in that race, suggests special protective measures. Among these are the abatement of dry closets, the extension of the water supply, and the improvement of the housing and living conditions in their districts, and these measures should be prosecuted as rapidly as practicable in order that sources of infection may be lessened. In addition it is desirable to care for a larger number of cases in hospitals, where the chances for recovery would be greatly increased, and this will be attempted more earnestly in the present year.

Table Showing Number of Typhoid Fever Cases and Deaths by Months, 1907-1925.

YEAR	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1907	23	3	22	3	4	2	20	4	15	0	25	4	81	5	112	9	80	8	65	6	25	2	23	2	495	47	
1908	47	6	39	1	23	2	16	0	23	5	34	2	79	6	96	14	65	14	36	3	23	1	33	1	494	57	
1909	12	2	25	1	15	2	10	0	46	0	88	9	60	4	33	0	33	6	20	3	20	3	33	1	376	28	
1910	20	0	7	0	5	2	13	2	15	2	41	4	52	2	43	8	26	3	18	3	18	3	14	2	263	28	
1911	5	1	4	0	3	0	3	0	31	3	50	5	46	3	42	4	21	2	28	3	31	0	16	2	251	23	
1912	7	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	18	3	46	3	49	2	33	7	28	3	12	2	12	0	2	0	208	22	
1913	1	0	2	0	3	0	6	0	26	2	31	3	51	3	29	6	18	1	9	1	10	2	1	1	224	37	
1914	3	1	3	0	9	0	9	0	15	3	26	3	27	4	19	3	19	0	7	1	16	1	1	1	155	19	
1915	8	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	23	5	32	13	39	5	24	5	19	2	11	0	3	1	188	11	
1916	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	9	1	51	7	105	13	26	9	15	2	16	2	8	1	0	3	1	224	37
1917	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	13	0	23	4	14	2	15	1	15	1	4	0	3	1	98	11	
1918	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	20	0	20	0	23	4	14	2	16	1	6	0	1	0	105	12	
1919	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18	0	16	1	16	1	17	1	8	0	9	1	6	2	0	3	85	6	
1920	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	15	2	14	1	10	13	9	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	79	11	
1921	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	11	2	3	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	7	2	0	3	0	72	10
1922	4	5	10	1	3	0	2	1	4	0	9	1	9	1	3	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	10	3	6	63	8
1923	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	15	3	1	1	12	3	10	3	7	1	5	1	3	1	1	68	11
1924	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	20	0	21	0	20	2	13	2	4	0	15	1	4	1	7	71	14
1925	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	9	1	16	3	12	1	7	3	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	68	10

DIPHTHERIA

The death rate from diphtheria in Richmond has risen higher and higher through a series of years until the record for 1925 is the worst for many years. There were 442 cases, with thirty deaths, indicating a death rate from that cause of 16.1 per 100,000. The high rate of the preceding year aroused an intense interest in the disease and in the available means of combating it, and an increased effort for its control was made in that year. This interest and effort was continued throughout 1925. The cases were supervised and studied more closely than ever if that were possible, and notable progress was made in immunizing children by the toxin-antitoxin method. The staff worked assiduously, not only in case supervision and other preventive work, but also in the treatment of patients whose physicians asked that this be done. A number of the more serious cases and of those which could not be cared for properly in their homes, were treated in the contagious disease hospital at the City Home.

Study of the cases disclosed no notable groups with common and recognized sources of infection. No definite groups were found to be infected by milk or by other foods, nor were particular schools, Sunday schools, etc., evidently playing overprominent parts in spreading infection. The most noticeable general factor apparently played an important part in diminishing the prevalence and fatality rather than in increasing it. This factor was the more general and successful immunization of children in the eastern part of the city in the preceding winter and spring. In 1924 that section of the city suffered heavily from diphtheria and this continued into the spring of 1925. This fact was largely responsible for the more ready acceptance of our offer to give the immunizing treatment. A particularly successful immunization clinic was held in a grocery store in that section, and this is indicative of the relative greater success in immunizing the children in that part of the city. Following this we were hoping for a corresponding degree of freedom from diphtheria on Church Hill in 1925, and as a matter of fact there was much less than in the preceding year and less than in other sections where immunization was less general. A contrasting condition was observed in South Richmond, where immunization was much less general, and where diphtheria was notably prevalent and severe in the autumn of 1925.

The disease was rather uniformly prevalent among the races so far as the number of cases was concerned, for the case rate per 100,000 as a whole was 23.8 and for the white race 25.2 and for the colored race 20.1. From this it may be inferred tentatively that the reporting of cases was fairly uniform among the races, and that the chief factors in the spreading of the disease were operating quite uniformly among the two races. The distribution of the cases over the area of the city was sufficiently uniform to strengthen this second inference. The most notable inequality of distribution being the one accounted for in the preceding paragraph.

There was a striking and significant disparity between the fatalities among the two races. In number, the deaths were equally distributed among white and colored children, each having fifteen deaths. But our population is predominantly white, and so the death rate of the negroes was about two and a half times the white rate. Moreover, the case fatality rate of the negroes was exactly three times the white rate, there being three times as many deaths per hun-

dred cases among the negroes. These considerations are of special significance in connection with our efforts to control diphtheria by the toxin-antitoxin immunization method. A given amount of work, or a given number of immunizations among negroes should result in a greater saving of life and due effort will be made for their immunization accordingly. It is also of significance that a larger proportion of fatal colored cases occurred in children of school age, so that immunization of school children, which can be done more readily than in the case of younger children, should be more effective among the negroes.

	White	Colored	Total
Under 1 year.....		1	1
2nd year.....	1	1	2
3rd ".....	2		2
4th ".....	2	1	3
5th ".....	3	3	6
6th ".....	2	2	4
7th ".....	1	4	5
8th ".....	2		2
9th ".....	1		1
10th ".....		1	1
11th ".....	1	1	2
12th ".....			
13th ".....			
14th ".....		1	1
Total.....	15	15	30

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Considerable progress was made in active immunization of children against diphtheria. In 1923 only 499 doses of toxin-antitoxin were administered by the Health Bureau. In 1924 approximately 1,500 doses were given, and in 1925 the number was increased to 9,185 doses. In the early winter of 1924 it was decided to push active immunization, and the first effort was to reach the children in the lower grades of school. Most of the immunizations were of school children. About 40,000 leaflets describing the procedure were distributed to school children and through them to their families, and a gratifying, though relatively small number of pre-school age children were brought to the clinics. The chief successes among the younger children were attained, however, through special neighborhood clinics held in neighborhoods in which special interest could be aroused, and decision was made therefore to hold a much larger number of such clinics hereafter.

A special difficulty in this work is found in informing parents of the greater need for treatment of very young children. In the early winter of 1926 we are beginning to make the fullest possible use of our public health nurses in spreading information about the effectiveness of the method and the great need for it, among the mothers with whom they are in touch. The nurses are being charged with a measure of responsibility for the occurrence of diphtheria in their districts, and particularly for its occurrence in families with which they have been doing infant welfare work. Abundant and convenient clinical facilities are being provided for them, and it is believed that a large proportion of our children of pre-school age will be immunized in the spring of 1926 in time to protect them from the next autumnal outbreak of diphtheria. The generous

endorsement of anti-diphtherial immunization, which has been given by the Richmond Academy of Medicine, by the Richmond Pediatric Society, and by a great many individual physicians, has been of inestimable helpfulness. It is desirable for as much immunization as practicable to be done by physicians in their private practice, and the continuance of their interest in the method is earnestly sought by the Bureau.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table showing death rates from tuberculosis in Richmond over a series of years, indicates a progressive improvement, culminating in the present year with the lowest rates on record. In recent years an increasing number of consumptives have been cared for in Pine Camp Sanatorium and as was inevitable an increasing number of deaths have occurred there. Inasmuch as the sanatorium is not located within the city limits, such deaths have been excluded from the tabulation in accordance with the accepted rules of statistical practice. However, they should be considered in studies of Richmond's tuberculosis problems. If this be done the tuberculosis death rate for the last year will still remain the lowest recorded. It is not practicable to correct our rates for all deaths of our people who died away from the city and for the non-residents who died here. There is no reason to doubt however, that such complete correction would leave unshaken our belief that tuberculosis is being controlled progressively in Richmond.

Table Showing Deaths and Death Rates, by Races, from Consumption, Richmond, Va., 1906-1925.

YEAR	DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
1906.....	102	133	235	173.8	383.4	251.5
1907.....	117	143	260	166.1	332.9	229.2
1908.....	105	118	223	147.0	272.0	194.4
1909.....	99	143	242	136.8	326.8	208.4
1910.....	131	155	286	161.6	330.8	223.6
1911.....	105	163	268	125.0	348.0	204.9
1912.....	118	152	270	136.2	324.0	202.2
1913.....	74	140	214	82.9	297.9	157.1
1914.....	83	164	247	90.4	348.4	177.8
1915.....	108	155	263	102.0	288.4	164.8
1916.....	110	167	277	101.4	310.2	170.7
1917.....	105	143	248	94.5	265.3	150.3
1918.....	135	150	285	118.8	278.0	170.0
1919.....	123	127	250	105.8	233.0	146.8
1920.....	113	112	225	95.1	206.9	130.1
1921.....	91	120	211	74.9	221.3	120.1
1922.....	77	125	202	62.2	228.8	113.2
1923.....	83	120	203	65.8	218.8	112.1
1924.....	73	98	171	56.7	178.0	93.1
1925.....	64	90	154	48.8	162.8	82.6

Deaths of Patients in Pine Camp Sanatorium.

YEAR	DEATHS	DEATH RATE	
		Per 100,000 White Population	Per 100,000 Total Population
1911.....	26	31.0	19.9
1912.....	20	23.2	15.0
1913.....	35	39.4	25.7
1914.....	26	28.5	18.7
1915.....	24	22.5	15.0
1916.....	24	22.0	14.8
1917.....	29	26.0	17.6
1918.....	17	14.9	10.1
1919.....	16	13.8	9.4
1920.....	17	14.3	9.8
1921.....	16	13.2	9.1
1922.....	12	9.7	6.7
1923.....	14	11.1	7.7
1924.....	23	17.9	12.5
1925.....	34	25.9	18.2

Deaths from tuberculosis other than from the pulmonary form also show a marked reduction over former years as indicated by the following table.

Deaths from Tuberculosis—Other Than Pulmonary.

YEAR	TOTAL ALL FORMS OTHER THAN PULMONARY					
	Number of Deaths			Death Rate per 100,000		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
1907.....	23	22	45	32.7	51.2	39.7
1908.....	14	17	31	19.6	39.2	27.0
1909.....	26	21	47	35.9	48.0	40.5
1910.....	22	17	39	27.0	36.3	30.4
1911.....	26	29	55	31.0	61.7	42.0
1912.....	29	22	51	33.6	46.6	38.2
1913.....	36	24	60	40.5	50.6	44.0
1914.....	32	17	49	35.1	35.7	35.3
1915.....	30	33	66	28.2	67.8	41.4
1916.....	34	35	69	31.2	65.6	42.5
1917.....	30	26	56	26.9	48.5	33.9
1918.....	30	24	54	26.3	44.6	32.2
1919.....	15	22	37	12.9	40.8	21.7
1920.....	22	22	44	18.5	40.7	25.4
1921.....	19	24	43	15.7	44.1	24.5
1922.....	18	19	37	14.5	34.8	20.7
1923.....	16	22	38	12.7	40.1	21.0
1924.....	19	16	35	14.8	29.1	19.0
1925.....	13	15	28	9.9	27.1	15.0

Despite the continued decline in the colored death rate from tuberculosis, the rate still remains over three times that of the white race, and greater effort should be made to reduce the disparity. The pavilion for the treatment of colored consumptives at the City Home has never been used to its capacity for a number of reasons. The better class object to it because of its location in connection with the City Home, and others because of its nearness to Shockoe

Cemetery, and these prejudices are so deep rooted that they must be reckoned with. Moreover the pavilion itself was deficient in details of construction to such an extent as to lessen its usefulness. In the latter part of the year extensive improvements were made to the building, and these are so admirable as to make it a much more usable building for the treatment of the tuberculous. It is hoped that it may prove practicable to secure a fuller use of its facilities, and in the near future proceed with the erection of a larger sanatorium for the colored consumptives so located and arranged that it may be a really effective means of curing the afflicted and of preventing the spread of infection to others.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the past year we have been greatly interested in infant mortality and in possible means of improvement. With the passing years there has been a general decline in infant mortality in Richmond, and the improvement has been especially notable as regards infantile diarrhea. The extent of the control of this great cause of death has been an outstanding accomplishment, but despite its marked improvement our infant mortality has not been very low in comparison with that of other American cities with which ready comparison has been possible.

Our relatively high infant mortality is probably due in part to climatic conditions affecting Southern cities, and in part to racial conditions prevailing here. Other factors have probably been economic conditions, housing, unsewered residences and other relatively insanitary conditions. Much good has been done by the medical profession which has made available the improved modern methods of infant feeding and of the treatment of the diseases of infancy. Much has also been done in the improvement of the milk supply and the water supply, and in the development of the Infant Welfare Nursing System and the Infant Welfare Clinics, and these things have all undoubtedly resulted in the saving of the lives of babies. But there is still room for improvement, and need for us to make the fullest possible use of the available means of lowering our infant mortality.

In 1925 a small proportion, 13.7 per cent, of all deaths were of infants less than one year of age. The death rate of infants per 1,000 population was appreciably smaller than in former years, but because of the marked decline of the birth rate for the last year the infant mortality per 1,000 births was slightly higher than in 1922 or in 1924.

The table on pages 34-35 of this report shows our deaths of infants by detailed causes and by appropriate age periods. It will be seen from the table that somewhat more than one-fourth of the deaths of infants less than one year of age, occurred on the first day of life, and that another large proportion of deaths occurred within the first week. As is usual in such cases, premature birth was the outstanding cause of death, and this again points out the importance of increasing our prenatal work. This would seem to afford the readiest means of lessening the number of deaths occurring in early infancy. We have made a beginning in the use in our Infant Welfare Clinics of specific treatment of prospective mothers with the hope of improving their own condition and of preventing the development of congenital syphilis in the infants. It is hoped that as this work increases in volume it may have an appreciable effect in the reduction of deaths in early infancy.

The unusually low infant mortality rate of the year 1924 was accompanied by a stillbirth rate higher than any in the preceding ten years. The stillbirth rate for 1925 was on the other hand the second lowest in that period, the rate being 150 per 100,000 population.

Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age.

YEAR	Number of Deaths	DEATH RATE		Percentage of Deaths at all Ages
		Per 1,000 Births	Per 1,000 Population	
1907.....	491	213	4.33	18.5
1908.....	530	189	4.62	21.3
1909.....	525	185	4.52	21.8
1910.....	623	228	4.86	21.6
1911.....	534	181	4.08	19.7
1912.....	528	172	3.95	19.5
1913.....	508	162	3.73	18.7
1914.....	509	161	3.66	19.1
1915.....	442	127	2.77	15.1
1916.....	533	137	3.28	17.2
1917.....	516	134	3.13	17.5
1918.....	563	146	3.36	14.7
1919.....	418	104	2.45	15.7
1920.....	478	109	2.76	16.8
1921.....	436	100	2.48	17.0
1922.....	365	89	2.05	13.8
1923.....	470	107	2.59	16.6
1924.....	376	84	2.04	13.4
1925.....	375	90	2.01	13.7

Birth rates for a series of years as given in an accompanying table show for 1925 the lowest birth rate in the last ten years, and the lowest white birth rate in the last fifteen years. On the other hand, the colored birth rate is the highest in the series. For the last six years the birth rate of the colored population has been distinctly higher than in the preceding years, the increase being great enough to be of real significance.

Table Showing Births and Birth Rates, White, Colored and Total, Richmond, Virginia, 1907-1925.

YEAR	BIRTHS REPORTED			BIRTH RATES		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
1907.....	1,433	878	2,311	20.35	20.43	20.38
1908.....	1,731	1,075	2,806	24.24	24.78	24.44
1909.....	1,666	1,173	2,839	23.02	26.78	24.44
1910.....	1,649	1,085	2,734	20.26	23.19	21.33
1911.....	1,837	1,103	2,940	21.91	23.46	22.47
1912.....	1,907	1,162	3,069	22.09	24.61	22.98
1913.....	1,918	1,217	3,135	21.60	25.66	23.01
1914.....	1,965	1,190	3,155	21.53	24.97	22.71
1915.....	2,231	1,242	3,473	20.95	23.38	21.76
1916.....	2,568	1,334	3,902	23.57	25.01	24.04
1917.....	2,536	1,301	3,837	22.76	24.29	23.26
1918.....	2,615	1,233	3,848	22.96	22.74	22.95
1919.....	2,742	1,273	4,015	23.57	23.58	23.57
1920.....	2,923	1,455	4,378	24.60	26.85	25.31
1921.....	2,929	1,452	4,381	24.15	26.68	24.94
1922.....	2,689	1,434	4,123	21.73	26.25	23.12
1923.....	2,918	1,471	4,389	23.12	26.82	24.24
1924.....	2,966	1,484	4,450	23.05	26.95	24.22
1925.....	2,677	1,496	4,173	20.41	27.07	22.39

Table Showing Attendant at Birth, 1907-1924.

YEAR	BIRTHS REPORTED BY			PERCENT ATTENDED	
	Physician	Midwife	Total	Physician	Midwife
1907.....	1,375	936	2,311	59	41
1908.....	1,621	1,185	2,806	58	42
1909.....	1,577	1,262	2,839	56	44
1910.....	1,504	1,230	2,734	55	45
1911.....	1,701	1,239	2,940	58	42
1912.....	1,814	1,255	3,069	59	41
1913.....	1,981	1,154	3,135	63	37
1914.....	2,019	1,136	3,155	64	36
1915.....	2,290	1,183	3,473	66	34
1916.....	2,689	1,213	3,902	69	31
1917.....	2,758	1,079	3,837	72	28
1918.....	2,778	1,070	3,848	72	28
1919.....	2,845	1,170	4,015	71	29
1920.....	3,231	1,147	4,378	74	26
1921.....	3,472	909	4,381	79	21
1922.....	3,366	759	4,123	82	18
1923.....	3,572	817	4,389	81	19
1924.....	3,601	845	4,450	81	19
1925.....	3,332	841	4,173	80	20

Stillbirths by Years, 1911-1925.

YEAR	White	Colored	Unknown Color	Total	Rate per 100,000 Popu- lation
1911.....	87	186	0	273	208
1912.....	111	192	0	303	226
1913.....	85	185	0	270	198
1914.....	106	181	5	292	210
1915.....	92	205	1	298	186
1916.....	103	180	0	283	174
1917.....	106	164	0	270	163
1918.....	104	132	0	236	140
1919.....	125	151	0	276	162
1920.....	121	174	0	295	171
1921.....	123	165	0	288	164
1922.....	129	163	0	292	164
1923.....	103	173	0	276	154
1924.....	136	213	0	349	190
1925.....	112	166	0	278	150

INFANTILE DIARRHEA

Below is a table showing deaths and death rates from infantile diarrhea for a series of years, from which it appears that the excellent record of former years has been maintained, the death rate from this cause being the lowest recorded, though the actual number of deaths equalled that of the preceding year.

Deaths from Infantile Diarrhea (Under Two Years).

YEAR	No. of Deaths	Death Rate Per 100,000 Population
1907.....	161	142.0
1908.....	140	122.0
1909.....	147	126.5
1910.....	169	131.8
1911.....	196	149.8
Annual average.....	163	134.4
1912.....	132	98.8
1913.....	112	82.2
1914.....	97	69.8
1915.....	101	63.3
1916.....	102	62.9
Annual average.....	109	75.4
1917.....	113	68.5
1918.....	82	48.9
1919.....	59	34.6
1920.....	68	39.3
1921.....	69	39.3
Annual average.....	78	46.1
1922.....	54	30.3
1923.....	72	39.8
1924.....	43	23.4
1925.....	43	23.1

1925	Under 1 Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	4th Day	5th Day	6th Day	7th Day	8th Day	9th Day	10th Day	11th Day	12th Day	13th Day	14th Day	3-4 Wks	1-3 Mos	3-6 Mos	6-12 Mos.	Total
101a. Lobar pneumonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	8
112. Other diseases of the stomach.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
113. Diarrhea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7	24	38
118. Intestinal obstruction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
119. Other diseases of the intestines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
128. Acute epiglottitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
131. Other diseases of the kidneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
135. Other diseases of the skin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
139a. Congenital malformation of heart.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
139b. Other congenital malformations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
139c. Other congenital malformations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
160. Premature debility.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
161a. Injury at birth.....	52	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	10	6	40
161b. Injury at birth.....	10	6	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	2	.....	48
162. Other diseases peculiar to infancy.....	20	1	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22
175. Poisoning by food.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
179. Congenital debility.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
179. Accidental burns (conflagration excepted).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
194. Excessive heat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
204. Sudden death.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
205b. Unknown or unspecified.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	101	16	24	4	10	6	2	3	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	24	46	45	85	375

HEALTH NURSING SERVICE

The nursing division continued its excellent work in infant and child welfare, in the health clinics, in venereal disease control, et cetera. The number of babies supervised was 4,555, an increase of 255 over the last year. The number of hours spent in infant welfare work was increased by nearly 2,000. The number of field visits for infant welfare was held to a slightly smaller number in order that the work in the clinics might be increased, with a definite increase in the net service rendered. As a result of this policy and of other factors strengthening the clinic work, the number of infants and preschool age children reached through the clinics was increased by more than a thousand new patients, and the total number of visits to the clinics by patients increased from 5,282 to 9,292.

The nursing work in connection with venereal disease control showed progress also. The number of patients instructed at the dispensary increased from 2,064 to 5,644, while the total visits to patients increased from 2,865 to 5,219, and notable success attended their efforts to have treatment resumed by patients who had stopped treatment before their condition justified stopping it.

CHILD WELFARE STATIONS

The number of child welfare stations was increased from three to four by the starting of the South Richmond Clinic. Much credit for this is due the ladies of the Southside Welfare Club, who provided equipment and financed the clinic until the end of the year. Special acknowledgment should be made of the invaluable and uncompensated service of Dr. T. D. Jones and Dr. J. A. Mease. The ladies mentioned gave the new clinic an introduction which practically assured its patronage and its success.

The large number of infants and children reached through the welfare stations is indicated by the tables of patients and visits, to be found in the report of the chief nurse.

A feature of special significance is the work done by what is popularly known as the blood clinic, which was initiated during the year. In its specific treatment is given to mothers and children and prospective mothers chiefly with the object of combatting the effect of specific infection in infants and children. It is hoped that this work in connection with prenatal clinical work may help materially in controlling the deaths in very early infancy which are due directly or indirectly to specific infection. The patronage in the first year has been most encouraging.

One of the most pressing health needs of children in Richmond is dental clinics. During the vacation period very few have been enabled to secure dental treatment in clinics, and even in the winter months when such service has been somewhat more readily available, the provision for it has been inadequate. Through the generosity of Dr. Walter Liles, a weekly dental service was made available at the Venable Street Infant Welfare Station and much helpful work was done there. It is hoped that dental work may be made more generally available, in order that we may prevent the far-reaching and disastrous effects of dental infections in childhood.

The tuberculosis clinics need strengthening, and it is hoped that we may be able in the near future to provide new and better quarters for the chief tuberculosis clinic. The present quarters are not only dark and unattractive, but they are so cramped that the work is greatly hampered. It has proven impracticable to maintain in them the tidiness and the appearance of healthfulness which should be an impressive characteristic of every health center, and which is almost essential for success in drawing and holding patients and for assuring the full usefulness of health clinics.

SANITATION

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector shows an increased amount of service rendered, the total number of visits being 68,273 against 62,527 in the preceding year. Orders for the abatement of nuisances and the correction of insanitary conditions numbered 19,207 against 13,989. This increase of 5,218 orders undoubtedly indicates the attainment of a higher standard of municipal cleanliness and sanitation.

The inspectors took 496 samples of water for examination, a large proportion of them being from wells and springs which as a rule are polluted to such a degree as to constitute a menace. During the year the number of wells in the city was reduced from 225 to 159, and their replacement by the city water service was a distinct improvement.

In the growth of the city and in the extension of its facilities for better living, particular sections have been left behind in a backward state of development, without safe drinking water, without sewers, and without facilities for maintaining that state of neighborhood cleanliness which is essential for the preservation of health.

Adjacent tables summarize a survey of the houses which at the beginning of the year and at its end were in need of city water, city sewer or both water and sewer. Despite the building of 42 unsewered houses during the year, the number remaining at the end of the year was less than half of those existing at its beginning. There was a similar striking reduction in the number of houses needing sewer or water alone, and the improvement was evident in all sections of the city as indicated by their ward distribution.

Connection of residences with sewers and public water lines is the beginning of the work of placing these houses and their entire neighborhoods on a higher standard of sanitation and cleanliness. It at once effects a change for the better in the housing and living conditions of the families affected. It is usually followed by street improvements, which make it possible to maintain the streets, alleys, and yards in a greater state of cleanliness. It stimulates owners and occupants of the residences to strive for the attainment of still better conditions, and it always reduces the menace of communicable diseases in the entire neighborhood. It is hoped that further improvement of such neglected sections may be attained in the year we are now entering.

The reduction in the number of unsewered houses to a few hundred, leads us to anticipate the day when all will be sewered which can be sewered at a practicable cost. When that is attained, there will remain a residue of houses so situated that they cannot be sewered, and from present indications it seems

that 33 houses are in that class. Plans are under way for equipping them with septic tanks, or concrete slab pit privies, either of which is preferable to the present unsatisfactory and menacing type of box privies.

One of the interesting and significant tabulations of houses which need sewer or water, is that which shows their distribution between the two races. Seventy-two per cent of these residences are occupied by colored families, though less than one-third of our population is colored. This is an indication of the distribution of harmful housing and living conditions between the races. Such conditions undoubtedly have the effect of raising the incidence of the filth-borne diseases in the colored race, though the harmful effects of the insanitary conditions among which some of our colored people live are by no means limited to that race.

DRY CLOSET ELIMINATION

Dry closets in city January 1, 1925	1,365
Dry closets added during the year 1925	42
Total	1,407

Eliminated.

Dry closets eliminated to December 31, 1925	735
Dry closets ordered eliminated but will not be completed until during January, 1926	58
	793
Houses connected to private cesspools ordered connected to city sewer during the year	61
Houses connected with Brookdale septic tank ordered connected to city sewer during December, 1925	91
Total	152
Total number dry closets and cesspools eliminated	945
Dry closets remaining in city after completion of present program.....	614

Ward Distribution of Houses Needing Sewer or Water January 1, 1925.

NUMBER OF HOUSES	WARDS				
	Jefferson	Madison	Clay	Lee	Total
Needing water only.....	107	43	9	48	207
Needing sewer only.....	109	298	37	57	501
Needing both water and sewer.....	149	252	65	191	657
Total	365	593	111	296	1,365

Ward Distribution of Houses Needing Sewer or Water January 1, 1926.

NUMBER OF HOUSES	WARDS				
	Jefferson	Madison	Clay	Lee	Total
Needing water only.....	45	32	20	31	128
Needing sewer only.....	52	67	30	48	197
Needing both water and sewer.....	39	122	4	124	289
Total.....	136	221	54	203	614

Table Showing Houses Needing Sewer or Water by Color of Occupants.

	WHITE		COLORED		Total Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Needing water only.....	47	37	81	63	128
Needing sewer only.....	90	46	107	54	197
Needing both sewer and water.....	34	12	255	88	289
Total.....	171	28	443	72	614

DAIRIES AND MILK

Since April 15, 1925, all of the milk sold in Richmond has come from cows which have passed the tuberculin test. This is the outstanding item in the report of the Chief Dairy Inspector, and it reflects credit upon him and upon all of the producers and distributors of milk who co-operated for the attainment of this desirable end.

On October 1, 1924, only 52 per cent of our dairies had tested their herds and freed them of tuberculous animals. In the following six and a half months the testing of the remaining herds was completed. In some instances the proportion of tuberculous animals was so high as to afford an impressive indication of the need for the testing. This work should be helpful not only in removing a menace to health of the users of the milk, but also in improving the grade of cattle on our dairy farms and in increasing the productiveness of the herds. This will undoubtedly result in the more economical production of milk, to the ultimate advantage of the dairymen, and the advantage will be in direct proportion to the severity of infection of their old herds. The slaughtered animals have been replaced with others of higher grade, and it was found possible to secure an adequate supply of milk from a smaller number of better cows.

As judged by the dairy score cards, our dairies maintained the high standards of former years, the average score for the year, 80.7 being the highest yet attained.

The International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors honored Richmond by electing to its presidency Mr. T. J. Strauch, Chief Dairy Inspector of this city.

FOOD INSPECTION

The report of the Chief Inspector shows a total of 30,341 inspections against the total of 21,646 inspections for the preceding year. The increased number of inspections was distributed widely but with considerable increase in efforts for the improvement of butcher stands, fish stands, grocery stores, hucksters, soft drink stands and confectioneries. Early in the year a considerable number of insanitary food stores were found, particularly in the outlying districts of the city, and much effort was necessary to have them put in proper condition. It is believed that the increased effort made during the year has resulted in definite improvement of the sanitary condition of the food stores in the city in general. This is indicated not only by our knowledge of the conditions at the beginning and end of the year, but also by the fact that the proportion of places found satisfactory in 1925 is much higher than in the preceding year.

In the spring months we inaugurated the practice of renewing food permits of all food stores annually. Prior to that time the permits were only renewed on request, and many of the cards had become so badly soiled as to detract from the appearance of the stores in which they were required to be posted. A decided advantage of the new procedure is that it requires at least one annual inspection of every licensed food store, and at this chief annual inspection necessary sanitary improvements are required to be made before the food permit is renewed. The improvement in condition resulting from this change of practice has been quite marked.

It developed during the year that there was a considerable number of food stores operating without a permit, and all of them have been required to secure permits and to be put in proper condition. A larger number of original food permits were issued than in any recent year, and the income from this source was proportionately increased.

The report of restaurant inspection scores indicates an improvement in the city's restaurants during the year. This is indicated by the increase in the percentage of restaurants making the relatively high score of 70 to 80, which percentage increased from 29.9 in 1924 to 48.7 in 1925. There was a corresponding reduction in the percentage of all lower scoring restaurants, despite the apparent increase in rigidity of scoring which was sufficiently marked to cause a reduction in the proportion of places scoring above 80.

MEAT INSPECTION

The year 1925 was the second complete calendar year in which the city has conducted meat inspection under the ordinance of 1923. The year's work indicates that this inspection service is to be credited with an improvement in the quality of locally slaughtered meats. The proportion of carcasses which it was found necessary to condemn was less than in our former experience.

The intensive work done in the eradication of tuberculosis from the dairy herds supplying Richmond with milk, required the slaughtering of an unusually large number of tuberculous cattle. A great many of these were slaughtered in other cities, but the number slaughtered locally was great enough to increase the number of beef carcasses which the meat inspectors had to condemn. It should be noticed, however, that this work, which increased the condemnations

for tuberculosis this year, should result in the lowering of the proportion of tuberculous animals hereafter.

As was to be expected, there was less difficulty in the operation of the meat inspection service in this third year of its history than in either of the preceding years. There is reason for hope that the city may be relieved of some of the meat inspections which it has had to make hitherto, if, as seems likely, government inspection is started in another of the large local abattoirs.

CONCLUSION

I cannot close this report without making acknowledgment of the zeal and ability displayed by numerous members of the Bureau. The excellent results recorded in the report give eloquent testimony to the value of their services, and I wish that it were possible to make individual acknowledgments, though this is quite impracticable.

Respectfully,

W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Health Officer and Director of Public Welfare.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—SUMMARY

Payroll Regular Employees	\$ 85,101.75	
Payroll Temporary Employees	1,114.70	
Expense	29,686.89	
Total Disbursements		\$115,903.34

Reimbursements:

Food Permits	\$ 1,346.00	
Plumbing Permits	61.50	
Total Reimbursements		\$ 1,407.50

Net cost of maintenance of Health Bureau, fiscal year 1925.....	\$114,495.84
---	--------------

ADMINISTRATION

Salaries	\$ 4,600.00	
Expense	1,405.35	
Total		\$ 6,005.35

ACUTE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Salaries	\$ 8,840.20	
Expense	5,412.18	
Total		\$ 14,252.38

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

Salaries	\$ 589.25	
Expense	253.26	
Total		\$ 842.51

VENEREAL DISEASES

Salaries	\$ 4,094.08	
Expense	1,202.31	
Total		\$ 5,296.39

TUBERCULOSIS

Salaries	\$ 7,069.08	
Expense	2,234.60	
Total		\$ 9,303.68

LABORATORY

Bacteriological Contract	\$ 8,100.00	
Supplies	378.85	
Total		\$ 8,478.85

CHEMIST

Chemical Contract	\$ 1,800.00	
Analyses in Excess of Contract	250.00	
Total		\$ 2,050.00

INFANT WELFARE

Salaries	\$ 16,464.00	
Expense	1,824.58	
Total		\$ 18,288.58

FOOD INSPECTION

Salaries	\$ 4,369.02	
Expense	580.75	
Total		\$ 4,949.77

DAIRY INSPECTION

Salaries	\$ 6,457.24	
Expense	3,137.08	
Total		\$ 9,594.32

MEAT INSPECTION

Salaries	\$ 6,603.92	
Expense	1,114.93	
Total		\$ 7,718.85

SANITARY INSPECTION

Salaries	\$ 16,138.08	
Expense	1,717.65	
Total		\$ 17,855.73

PLUMBING INSPECTION

Salaries	\$ 4,054.08	
Expense	275.35	
Total		\$ 4,329.43

HOME CARE OF INDIGENT SICK

District Physicians (5)	\$ 6,937.50
Grand Total	\$115,903.34

TABLES
AND
SUBSIDIARY REPORTS

TABLE No. 1.
Showing Number Marriage Licenses Issued 1913-1925.

YEAR	White	Colored	Total
1913.....	862	761	1,623
1914.....	869	773	1,642
1915.....	1,071	845	1,916
1916.....	1,180	1,074	2,254
1917.....	1,431	1,080	2,511
1918.....	1,316	1,029	2,345
1919.....	1,427	1,093	2,520
1920.....	1,391	1,032	2,423
1921.....	1,292	887	2,179
1922.....	1,267	872	2,139
1923.....	1,276	893	2,169
1924.....	1,250	853	2,103
1925.....	1,291	751	2,042

TABLE No. 2.
*Births Occurring During 1925, With Color and Sex.**

MONTH	White		Colored		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
January.....	98	108	65	65	163	173	336
February.....	117	104	60	67	177	171	348
March.....	133	82	70	67	203	149	352
April.....	107	94	67	80	174	174	348
May.....	105	97	59	50	164	147	311
June.....	135	130	81	71	216	201	417
July.....	108	123	62	47	170	170	340
August.....	135	108	58	50	193	158	351
September.....	127	115	68	59	195	174	369
October.....	108	95	51	56	159	151	310
November.....	114	97	58	60	172	157	329
December.....	123	114	77	48	200	162	362
Total.....	1,410	1,267	776	720	2,186	1,987	4,173

*Stillbirths are not included in any of the tables of births or deaths.

TABLE No. 3.
Giving Birth Rate During 1925 by Color.

COLOR	Population (Official Estimate U. S. Bureau of the Census)	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			Birth Rate per 1,000 In- habitants
		Male	Female	Total	
White.....	131,130	1,410	1,267	2,677	20.41
Colored.....	55,274	776	720	1,496	27.07
Total.....	186,404	2,186	1,987	4,173	22.39

TABLE No. 4.
Attendant at Birth.

BY WHOM REPORTED	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Physicians.....	1,372	1,226	408	326	1,780	1,552	3,332
Midwives.....	38	41	368	394	406	435	841
Total.....	1,410	1,267	776	720	2,186	1,987	4,173

TABLE No. 5.
Stillbirths by Months, 1925.

MONTH	White	Colored	Total
January.....	12	17	29
February.....	12	15	27
March.....	10	17	27
April.....	10	18	28
May.....	10	14	24
June.....	10	11	21
July.....	9	13	22
August.....	7	12	19
September.....	8	9	17
October.....	6	14	20
November.....	9	15	24
December.....	9	11	20
Total.....	112	166	278

TABLE No. 6.
Cases Examined by Coroner and Assistant Coroner.

SEX	White	Colored	Unknown Color	Total
Male.....	151	154	5	310
Female.....	66	122	7	195
Unknown.....	0	0	0	0
Total.....	217	276	12	505

Fetuses Viewed by Coroner.

SEX	White	Colored	Unknown Color	Total
Male.....	5	0	5	10
Female.....	5	7	0	12
Unknown.....	0	0	7	7
Total.....	10	7	12	29

Stillbirths Viewed by Coroner.

SEX	White	Colored	Unknown Color	Total
Male.....	1	6	0	7
Female.....	2	3	0	5
Unknown.....	0	0	0	0
Total.....	3	9	0	12

TABLE No. 7.

*Deaths for the Year Ending December 31, 1925, Classified by Color and Sex,
 and Whether Residents or Non-Residents of Richmond.**

SEX	RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND			NON-RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND			TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS, INCLUDING NON-RESIDENTS		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Male.....	702	495	1,197	162	40	202	864	535	1,399
Female.....	626	595	1,221	80	35	115	706	630	1,336
Total....	1,328	1,090	2,418	242	75	317	1,570	1,165	2,735

*Stillbirths are not included in any of the tables of births or deaths.

TABLE No. 8.

Giving Death Rate, With Non-Residents Included and Excluded.

COLOR	Population (U. S. Bureau of the Census)	ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS		DEATH RATE PER 1,000	
		Non-Resi- dents Included	Non-Resi- dents Excluded	Non-Resi- dents Included	Non-Resi- dents Excluded
White.....	131,130	1,570	1,328	11.97	10.13
Colored.....	55,274	1,165	1,090	21.08	19.72
Total.....	186,404	2,735	2,418	14.67	12.97

TABLE No. 9.

Population of Richmond, Va., 1870-1925.

YEAR	White	Colored	Total	YEAR	White	Colored	Total
1870*.....	27,928	23,110	51,038	1900*†.....	52,879	32,285	85,164
1871.....	28,712	23,582	52,294	1901.....	53,850	32,690	86,540
1872.....	29,496	24,054	53,550	1902.....	54,821	33,095	87,916
1873.....	30,280	24,526	54,806	1903.....	55,792	33,500	89,292
1874.....	31,064	24,998	56,062	1904.....	56,763	33,905	90,668
1875.....	31,846	25,470	57,313	1905.....	57,734	34,310	92,044
1876.....	32,632	25,942	58,574	1906††.....	58,706	34,715	93,421
1877.....	33,416	26,414	59,830	1907.....	70,429	42,984	113,413
1878.....	34,200	26,886	61,086	1908.....	71,401	43,389	114,790
1879.....	34,984	27,358	62,342	1909.....	72,373	43,794	116,167
1880*.....	35,765	27,835	63,600	1910*††.....	81,393	46,793	128,186
1881.....	37,092	28,287	65,379	1911.....	83,858	47,007	130,865
1882.....	38,419	28,739	67,158	1912.....	86,323	47,221	133,554
1883.....	39,746	29,191	68,937	1913.....	88,788	47,435	136,223
1884.....	41,073	29,643	70,716	1914††.....	91,253	47,649	138,902
1885.....	42,400	30,095	72,495	1915.....	106,480	53,127	159,607
1886.....	43,727	30,547	74,274	1916.....	108,945	53,342	162,287
1887.....	45,054	30,999	76,053	1917.....	111,410	53,557	164,967
1888.....	46,381	31,451	77,832	1918.....	113,875	53,772	167,647
1889.....	47,708	31,903	79,611	1919.....	116,341	53,986	170,327
1890*.....	49,034	32,354	81,388	1920*.....	118,807	54,200	173,007
1891.....	49,410	32,344	81,754	1921.....	121,272	54,414	175,686
1892.....	49,786	32,334	82,120	1922.....	123,736	54,629	178,365
1893.....	50,162	32,324	82,486	1923.....	126,200	54,844	181,044
1894.....	50,538	32,314	82,852	1924.....	128,665	55,059	183,724
1895.....	50,914	32,304	83,218	1925.....	131,130	55,274	186,404
1896.....	51,290	32,294	83,584				
1897.....	51,666	32,284	83,950				
1898.....	52,042	32,274	84,316				
1899.....	52,418	32,264	84,682				

*Census year.

†The population given for the census years 1900, 1910 and 1920 are midyear (July 1st) estimates. The actual census of 1900 gave a population of 85,050; that of 1910 a population of 127,628 as of June 1st and April 15th, respectively. The 1920 census gives a population of 171,667 as of January 1st. The midyear estimates for these years will be used by the Census Bureau in calculating its official vital statistics rates for these three census years.

††Annexation added a population of 18,615 on December 6, 1906; a population of 10,370 on April 15, 1910, and a population of 17,744 on November 5, 1914.

TABLE No. 10.
Civil Condition of Decedents.

CIVIL CONDITION	WHITE		COLORED		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Single.....	292	192	244	220	948
Married.....	414	237	211	204	1,066
Widowed.....	150	275	67	196	688
Divorced.....	4	2	5	5	16
Unknown.....	4	0	8	5	17
Total.....	864	706	535	630	2,735

TABLE No. 11.
Nativity of Decedents.

NATIVITY	WHITE		COLORED		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Virginia.....	684	557	456	577	2,274
Other parts of United States.....	132	109	77	51	369
Armenia.....	0	1	0	0	1
Austria.....	6	2	0	0	8
Canada.....	2	1	0	0	3
Czecko-Slovakia.....	1	0	0	0	1
Denmark.....	0	1	0	0	1
England.....	7	4	0	0	11
France.....	1	1	0	0	2
Germany.....	12	6	0	0	18
Greece.....	2	1	0	0	3
Holland.....	0	1	0	0	1
Ireland.....	2	9	0	0	11
Italy.....	3	3	0	0	6
Poland.....	2	1	0	0	3
Roumania.....	1	0	0	0	1
Russia.....	5	3	0	0	8
Scotland.....	4	0	0	0	4
Sweden.....	0	2	0	0	2
Switzerland.....	0	1	0	0	1
Syria.....	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown.....	0	2	2	2	6
Total.....	864	706	535	630	2,735

TABLE No. 12.

Giving Mortality for Each Month of the Year, and the Relative Mortality of Each Month Reduced to a Standard of 100.

MONTH	WHITE		COLORED		Total	Relative Mortality*
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
January.....	85	73	49	71	278	1.19
February.....	72	68	67	53	260	1.24
March.....	72	61	40	48	221	.95
April.....	72	72	41	62	247	1.10
May.....	88	65	41	37	231	.98
June.....	70	46	41	43	200	.89
July.....	70	50	48	50	218	.94
August.....	65	36	36	67	204	.88
September.....	51	45	42	61	199	.89
October.....	63	53	37	43	196	.84
November.....	81	75	35	52	243	1.08
December.....	75	62	58	43	238	1.02
Total.....	864	706	535	630	2,735	.....

*The relative mortality for each month as calculated in this table takes into account the actual number of days in each month.

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Comparative Mortality of the White and Colored Races from Certain Causes in Richmond, Virginia, During 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NO. OF DEATHS		DEATH RATE PER 100,000		Ratio of Colored Death Rate to White
	White	Colored	White	Colored	
Typhoid fever.....	3	7	2.3	12.7	5.52
Malarial fever.....		1		1.8	
Measles.....	1	2	.8	3.6	4.50
Scarlet fever.....	2		1.5		
Whooping cough.....	5	7	3.8	12.7	3.34
Diphtheria (including croup).....	15	15	11.4	27.1	2.38
Influenza.....	17	19	13.0	34.4	2.65
Dysentery.....	3	1	2.3	1.8	.78
Tetanus.....	2		1.5		
Pellagra.....	5	1	3.8	1.8	.47
Consumption.....	64	90	48.8	162.8	3.34
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	13	15	9.9	27.1	2.74
Syphilis.....	7	40	5.3	72.4	13.66
Cancer of all Organs—					
Non-residents included.....	135	42	103.0	76.0	.74
Residents only.....	108	38	82.4	68.7	.83
Diabetes.....	20	3	15.3	5.4	.353
Apoplexy.....	141	112	107.5	202.6	1.88
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	61	22	46.5	39.8	.85
Other diseases of the heart.....	220	137	167.8	247.9	1.48
Bright's disease.....	153	69	116.7	124.8	1.07
Heart and Bright's disease combined.....	373	206	284.5	372.7	1.31
Pneumonia (lobar or unqualified).....	53	98	40.4	177.3	4.4
Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis).....	31	56	23.6	101.3	4.29
Lobar and broncho-pneumonia combined.....	84	154	64.1	278.6	4.35
All diseases of the respiratory system (consumption not included); that is, Group V of the International Classification.....	98	177	74.7	320.2	4.29
Diarrhea (under 2 years).....	20	23	15.3	41.6	2.72
Diarrhea (over 2 years).....	10	5	7.6	9.0	1.18
Appendicitis—					
Including non-residents.....	29	15	22.1	27.1	1.23
Non-residents.....	15	11	11.4	19.9	1.74
Diseases of the puerperal state.....	14	18	10.7	32.6	3.05
Congenital debility.....	18	22	13.7	39.8	2.90
Senile debility.....	13	8	9.9	14.5	1.47
Legal electrocutions.....	1	7	.8	12.7	15.88
Suicide.....	24	1	18.3	1.8	.098
Other violent deaths.....	93	69	70.9	124.8	1.76
Ill-defined or unknown.....	6	46	4.6	83.2	18.10
Total deaths, all causes—					
Including non-residents.....	1,570	1,165	1,197	2,108	1.76
Residents only.....	1,328	1,090	1,013	1,972	1.95

TABLE No. 14.
Deaths for the Year Ending December 31, 1925, Classified by Causes, Months, Color and Sex.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTHS												WHITE		COLORED		Grand Total		
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Total	Male		Female	Total
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES																			
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever—																			
(a) Typhoid	1					1	3	1	3			1	2	1	3	4	3	7	10
5. Malaria						1			1										1
7. Measles					2	1								1	1	1	1	2	3
8. Scarlet fever									1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	7	12
9. Whooping cough			1	2				1	4	6	8	3	8	2	15	5	10	15	30
10. Diphtheria	2	2					1	4					8	7					
11. Influenza—																			
(a) With pulmonary complications	5	5	2	3		1				1	1	3	5	8	13	5	2	7	20
(b) Without pulmonary complications	2	7	2			1		1	1				1	3	4	1	3	12	16
13. Mumps																			
15. Cholera nostras										1								1	1
16. Dysentery—																			
(a) Amebic											1		1	2	3				1
(b) Bacillary									2										2
(c) Unspecified																			1
21. Erysipelas	1	1	1																3
22. Acute poliomyelitis																			
23. Lethargic encephalitis										1	2		4	1	5	1	1	1	5
24. Meningococcus meningitis																			
29. Tetanus							1		1		1	1	3	2	5				5
30. Mycoses																			
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	21	11	12	15	16	8	14	13	11	6	12	15	33	31	64	38	52	90	154
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and nervous system	2	1	1			1	2	2					5	3	8	1	3	4	12
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum						2	1	2											5
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column				2						1	1		1	1	2	1	1	2	3
35. Tuberculosis of joints																			
36. Other tuberculosis—																			
(a) Genito-urinary system		1									1		1	1	2				2
(b) Disseminated tuberculosis																			
(c) Acute	1					2	1						1			1	2	3	4
38. Syphilis	5	4	3	5	3		6	6	4	4	3	4	6	1	7	1	19	40	47
40. Gonococcus infection																			
41. Purulent infection, septicaemia		1	1	4	2		1	1	1		3	2		3	7	3	2	5	15

133. Diseases of the bladder.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
134. Diseases of the urethra—												
(a) Stricture.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
135. Diseases of the prostate.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
137. Cysts and other benign tumors of ovary.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscesses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
139. Benign tumors of the uterus.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7
140. Non-puerperal uterine hemorrhage.....			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
141. Other diseases of the female genital organs.....			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

VIII. PUERPERAL STATE

143. Accidents of pregnancy—												
(a) Abortion.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
144. Puerperal hemorrhage.....	1				3					1	6	7
145. Other accidents of labor—												
(a) Cesarean section.....			2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Others under title.....			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
146. Puerperal sepsis.....		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
149. Following childbirth.....			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

IX. DISEASES OF SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE

151. Gangrene.....	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	7
152. Furuncle.....										1	1	1
153. Acute abscess.....			1							1	1	2

X. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION

155. Diseases of the bones.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4
---------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

XI. MALFORMATIONS

159. Congenital malformation—												
(a) Hydrocephalus.....					2					2	3	5
(b) Heart.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	9
(c) Others under title.....			1	1	2		1	2		3	1	9

XII. EARLY INFANCY

160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.....		2			4	10	10	8	2	2	11	7
161. Premature birth; injury at birth—												
(a) Premature.....	7	8	9	8	14	5	10	5	9	6	10	46
(b) Injury.....	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	4	3	1	4	16
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....	8	2	1	3	2	3	6	1	2	2	9	7

XIII. OLD AGE

164. Senility.....	3			3	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	9
--------------------	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE No. 14—CONTINUED

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTHS												WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
XIV. EXTERNAL CAUSES																			
165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons.....	1					1			1	1	2		3	1	4				4
166. Suicide by corrosive substances.....									1	1			3	1	4				4
167. Suicide by poisonous gas.....	1	3	2	1				2					9		5				5
170. Suicide by firearms.....							1			1			1	1	2		1		1
172. Suicide by jumping from high places.....					1								1	1	2				2
175. Poisoning by food.....	1	1	1	1									1	1	1		2	3	4
177. Other acute accidental poisonings.....												1			1				1
178. Congestion.....																			
179. Accidental burns.....		1		1						2	1		1	3	4		1	1	2
181. Accidental absorption of poisonous gas.....	1					3				1			1	2	4		1	1	2
182. Accidental drownings.....	1						1	2					1	3	6		2	4	4
183. Accidental traumatism by firearms.....			1		3								1	1	3		2	4	4
185. Accidental traumatism by fall.....	3	1	1	3	3	2	4	2		2	3		3	13	21		4	4	25
187. Accidental traumatism by machines.....			1		1					1			1	2	2		2		2
188. Accidental traumatism—																			
(a) Railroad accidents.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1				2	4		4		3	1	4
(b) Street car accidents.....																			
(c) Automobile accidents.....	2	3	3	3		5	1	5	2	6	3	6	20	11	31		2	10	41
(d) Landslide, other crushing.....							1			1			1		1				1
139. Injuries by animals.....																			
192. Starvation.....																			
194. Excessive heat.....																			
196. Other accidental electric shocks.....						2	3	2					2	1	3		1	4	7
197. Homicide by firearms.....						1	2						1	1	1		2	2	3
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.....	1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	1	2	1	1	8	2	10		11	13	23
199. Homicide by other means.....							3						1	1	1		1	1	3
202. Other external violence.....	1				1												1	1	2
202a. Legal executions.....			2	1	1		2		1	1			1		1		1	7	8
XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES																			
204. Sudden death.....				1													1		1
205. Cause of death—																			
(a) Ill-defined.....	1	1	1	2		3	1	3				1	3	1	5		7	10	11
(b) Not specified.....	2	1	1	8	1	4	2		4	4	2	8	3	2	13		13	35	40
Total deaths from all causes.....	278	260	221	247	231	200	218	204	199	196	243	238	864	706	1,570	535	630	1,165	2,735

TABLE No. 15—CONTINUED

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTHS												WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
58. Anemia, chlorosis— (a) Pernicious anemia (b) Other anemias.....	1		1		1	1							2	1	3	1		1	1
59. Diseases of the pituitary gland.....																			
60. Diseases of the thyroid gland— (a) Exophthalmic goitre..... (b) Other diseases.....	1			1	1		1		1				1	1	2	1		1	1
61. Leukemia and Hodgkin's disease— (a) Leukemia.....											1						1		1
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM																			
70. Encephalitis.....					1		1						1	1	2				2
71. Meningitis— (a) Simple..... (b) Non-epidemic cerebrospinal.....				1				1	1	1			1	1	3	1		1	1
72. Other diseases of spinal cord.....						1					1		1	2	2				2
73. Cerebral hemorrhage— (a) Hemorrhage..... (b) Thrombosis and embolism.....	1					1	1	1	2		2		10	1	11	10	1	1	1
74. Epilepsy.....																			
75. Other diseases of nervous system.....	2			2	1	1	1	1	3	1			6	1	7	10			10
76. Diseases of ear and mastoid process— (a) Ear..... (b) Mastoid process.....		1					1						1	1	2				2
IV. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM																			
88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute).....													1		1				1
89. Angina pectoris.....													5		5				5
90. Other diseases of heart.....													18	7	25	4	2	6	31
91. Diseases of arteries— (a) Aneurism..... (b) Arteriosclerosis.....													2		2				2
92. Embolism and thrombosis.....													3		3				3
93. Diseases of lymphatic system.....													1		1				1
94. Hemorrhage without specified cause.....													1		1				1
95.													1		1				1

TABLE No. 15—CONTINUED

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTHS												WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
XII. EARLY INFANCY																			
161. Premature birth.....			1								1						2		2
XIII. OLD AGE																			
164. Senility.....										1							1		1
XIV. EXTERNAL CAUSES																			
165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons.....													1	1	1	1			3
166. Suicide by corrosive substances.....										1			3						3
170. Suicide by firearms.....		1	1	1			1						1		1		1		3
172. Suicide by jumping from high places.....																			
173. Other acute accidental poisonings.....	1									1				1	1	1			3
179. Accidental burns.....																			
181. Accidental absorption of poisonous gas.....						1	1						1	1	2	4	1		8
182. Accidental drowning.....										1			1	1	2	4	1		8
183. Accidental traumatism by firearms.....										1			1	1	2	4	1		8
185. Accidental traumatism by fall.....										1	1	1	1	2	4	1			8
187. Accidental traumatism by machines.....													1	1	2	4	1		8
188. Accidental traumatism—																			
(a) Railroad accidents.....																			
(c) Automobile accidents.....		1				2	1	4				1	3	1	4	4			8
(f) Landslide and other crushings.....										1			1	1	1	1			3
189. Injured by animals.....							1						1	1	1	1			3
194. Excessive heat.....							1						1	1	1	1			3
197. Homicide by firearms.....	1			1	1	1	2	1	1				3		3	3	1		7
202a. Legal electrocutions.....			2	1	1														
XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES																			
205. Cause of death—						1													
(a) Ill-defined.....												1		1	1		1		3
(b) Not specified.....																			
Total deaths from all causes among non-residents.....	28	19	25	31	38	26	27	22	27	21	23	30	162	80	242	40	35	75	317

TABLE No. 16.

Giving Death Rate and Per Cent. of Deaths at Different Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS	ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING AT ALL AGES			PER CENT OF TOTAL MORTALITY		
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total
Less than 1 day.....	68	33	101	.52	.60	.54	4.33	2.83	3.69
Between 1 day and 1 week.....	30	32	62	.23	.58	.33	1.91	2.75	2.27
First week.....	98	65	163	.75	1.18	.87	6.24	5.58	5.96
2nd, 3rd and 4th weeks.....	18	18	36	.14	.32	.19	1.15	1.54	1.32
First month.....	116	83	199	.89	1.50	1.06	7.39	7.12	7.28
1 to 3 months.....	13	33	46	.10	.60	.25	.83	2.83	1.68
3 to 6 months.....	15	30	45	.11	.54	.24	.95	2.58	1.64
6 to 12 months.....	32	53	85	.24	.96	.46	2.04	4.55	3.11
First year.....	176	199	375	1.34	3.60	2.01	11.21	17.08	13.71
Second year.....	18	40	58	.13	.72	.31	1.15	3.43	2.12
Third year.....	14	9	23	.11	.16	.12	.89	.77	.84
Fourth year.....	9	6	15	.07	.11	.08	.57	.52	.55
Fifth year.....	16	8	24	.12	.15	.13	1.02	.69	.88
Total under 5 years.....	233	262	495	1.77	4.74	2.65	14.84	22.49	18.10
5 to 10 years.....	21	25	46	.16	.45	.25	1.34	2.15	1.68
10 to 15 years.....	19	19	38	.14	.34	.20	1.21	1.63	1.39
15 to 20 years.....	38	46	84	.29	.83	.45	2.42	3.95	3.07
20 to 25 years.....	30	52	82	.23	.94	.44	1.91	4.46	3.00
25 to 30 years.....	39	77	116	.30	1.39	.62	2.48	6.61	4.24
30 to 35 years.....	46	62	108	.35	1.12	.58	2.93	5.32	3.95
35 to 40 years.....	57	79	136	.44	1.43	.73	3.63	6.78	4.97
40 to 45 years.....	68	79	147	.52	1.43	.79	4.33	6.78	5.37
45 to 50 years.....	82	88	170	.63	1.59	.91	5.22	7.55	6.22
50 to 55 years.....	91	89	180	.69	1.61	.97	5.80	7.64	6.58
55 to 60 years.....	118	77	195	.90	1.39	1.15	7.52	6.61	7.13
60 to 65 years.....	114	85	199	.87	1.54	1.07	7.26	7.30	7.28
65 to 70 years.....	164	51	215	1.25	.92	1.15	10.45	4.38	7.86
70 to 75 years.....	167	34	201	1.27	.62	1.08	10.64	2.92	7.35
75 to 80 years.....	140	24	164	1.07	.44	.88	8.92	2.06	6.00
80 to 85 years.....	94	8	102	.72	.15	.55	5.99	.69	3.73
85 to 90 years.....	34	3	37	.26	.05	.20	2.16	.26	1.35
90 to 95 years.....	12	2	14	.09	.04	.07	.76	.17	.51
95 to 100 years.....	3	1	4	.02	.02	.02	.19	.08	.15
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.04	.01	.....	.17	.07
Total.....	1,570	1,165	2,735	11.97	21.08	14.67	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Number of Persons Who Died Elsewhere and Were Buried Here, and Their Color.

	White	Colored	Total
Non-residents.....	367	124	491

Showing the Number of Persons Who Died Here and Were Buried Elsewhere, and Their Color.

	White	Colored	Total
Transit permits granted.....	425	240	665

TABLE No. 18.

Table Showing the Annual Number of Deaths and the Annual Death Rate from Typhoid Fever, in Richmond, Va., 1880-1925.

YEAR	DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER		YEAR	DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER	
	Number of Deaths	Rate per 100,000		Number of Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1880.....	49	77.0	1905.....	40	43.5
1881.....	79	120.9	1906.....	41	43.9
1882.....	64	95.4	1907.....	47	41.4
1883.....	59	85.6	1908.....	57	49.7
1884.....	133	188.1	1909.....	28	24.1
1885.....	51	70.4	1910.....	28	21.8
1886.....	36	48.5	1911.....	23	17.6
1887.....	52	68.4	1912.....	22	16.5
1888.....	56	72.0	1913.....	27	19.8
1889.....	68	85.4	1914.....	19	13.7
1890.....	76	93.4	1915.....	19	11.9
1891.....	74	90.6	1916.....	37	22.8
1892.....	80	97.4	1917.....	11	6.7
1893.....	75	91.0	1918.....	12	7.2
1894.....	42	50.7	1919.....	6	3.5
1895.....	69	82.9	1920.....	11	6.4
1896.....	45	53.8	1921.....	10	5.7
1897.....	37	44.1	1922.....	8	4.5
1898.....	42	49.9	1923.....	11	6.1
1899.....	49	57.9	1924.....	14	7.6
1900.....	88	103.3	1925.....	10	5.4
1901.....	49	56.6			
1902.....	63	71.6			
1903.....	64	71.7			
1904.....	47	51.8			

TABLE No. 19.
Deaths from Malarial Fever.

YEAR	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000
1904.....	17	18.8
1905.....	28	30.4
1906.....	14	15.0
1907.....	32	28.2
1908.....	7	6.1
1909.....	9	7.7
1910.....	6	4.7
1911.....	1	0.8
1912.....	3	2.2
1913.....	0	0.0
1914.....	1	0.7
1915.....	1	0.6
1916.....	1	0.6
1917.....	4	2.4
1918.....	2	1.2
1919.....	1	0.6
1920.....	3	1.7
1921.....	1	0.6
1922.....	4	2.2
1923.....	0	0.0
1924.....	0	0.0
1925.....	1	0.5
Annual average 1904-07.....	22.8	23.1
Annual average 1908-10.....	7.3	6.2
Annual average 1911-15.....	1.2	0.9
Annual average 1916-1920.....	2.2	1.3
Annual average 1921-1925 (last 5 years).....	1.2	0.7

TABLE No. 20.

Table Showing the Annual Number of Deaths and the Annual Death Rate from Diphtheria, in Richmond, Va., 1875-1925.

YEAR	DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA		YEAR	DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA	
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000		Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000
1875.....	31	54.1	1900.....	6	7.0
1876.....	45	76.8	1901.....	10	11.6
1877.....	21	35.1	1902.....	38	43.2
1878.....	36	58.9	1903.....	44	49.3
1879.....	27	43.3	1904.....	10	11.0
1880.....	16	25.2	1905.....	12	13.0
1881.....	28	42.8	1906.....	10	10.7
1882.....	29	43.2	1907.....	16	14.1
1883.....	37	53.7	1908.....	4	3.5
1884.....	15	21.2	1909.....	9	7.7
1885.....	22	34.5	1910.....	13	10.1
1886.....	59	79.4	1911.....	13	9.9
1887.....	74	97.3	1912.....	8	6.0
1888.....	26	33.4	1913.....	8	5.9
1889.....	35	44.0	1914.....	4	2.9
1890.....	79	97.0	1915.....	6	3.8
1891.....	145	177.4	1916.....	5	3.1
1892.....	10	12.2	1917.....	9	5.5
1893.....	10	12.1	1918.....	13	7.8
1894.....	8	9.7	1919.....	15	8.8
1895.....	20	24.0	1920.....	20	11.6
1896.....	19	22.7	1921.....	17	9.7
1897.....	17	20.2	1922.....	16	9.0
1898.....	13	15.4	1923.....	12	6.6
1899.....	5	5.9	1924.....	22	12.0
			1925.....	30	16.1

TABLE No. 21.

Table Showing the Annual Number of Deaths and the Annual Death Rate from Scarlet Fever, in Richmond, Va., 1872-1925.

YEAR	DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER		YEAR	DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER	
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000		Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000
1872.....	2	3.7	1900.....	3	3.5
1873.....	4	7.3	1901.....	0	0.0
1874.....	3	5.3	1902.....	2	2.3
1875.....	1	1.7	1903.....	3	3.4
1876.....	6	10.2	1904.....	2	2.2
1877.....	27	45.1	1905.....	1	1.1
1878.....	105	171.9	1906.....	3	3.2
1879.....	98	157.2	1907.....	0	0.0
1880.....	4	6.3	1908.....	1	.9
1881.....	0	0.0	1909.....	1	.9
1882.....	8	11.9	1910.....	0	0.0
1883.....	2	2.9	1911.....	3	2.3
1884.....	6	8.5	1912.....	1	.7
1885.....	8	11.0	1913.....	5	3.7
1886.....	6	8.1	1914.....	2	1.4
1887.....	1	1.3	1915.....	1	.6
1888.....	1	1.3	1916.....	2	1.2
1889.....	1	1.3	1917.....	1	.6
1890.....	1	1.2	1918.....	0	0.0
1891.....	3	3.7	1919.....	3	1.8
1892.....	1	1.2	1920.....	0	0.0
1893.....	1	1.2	1921.....	1	.6
1894.....	1	1.2	1922.....	3	1.7
1895.....	3	3.6	1923.....	1	.6
1896.....	3	3.6	1924.....	1	.5
1897.....	1	1.2	1925.....	2	1.1
1898.....	2	2.4			
1899.....	2	2.4			

TABLE No. 22.

Table Showing the Annual Number of Deaths and the Annual Death Rate from Measles, in Richmond, Va., 1880-1925.

YEAR	Number of Deaths	Annual Death Rate per 100,000	YEAR	Number of Deaths	Annual Death Rate per 100,000
1880.....	3	4.7	1905.....	1	1.1
1881.....	14	21.4	1906.....	1	1.1
1882.....	1	1.5	1907.....	35	30.9
1883.....	10	14.5	1908.....	6	5.2
1884.....	12	17.0	1909.....	1	.9
1885.....	1	1.4	1910.....	29	22.6
1886.....	0	0.0	1911.....	12	9.2
1887.....	24	31.6	1912.....	1	.7
1888.....	5	6.4	1913.....	25	18.4
1889.....	0	0.0	1914.....	1	.7
1890.....	27	33.2	1915.....	0	0.0
1891.....	5	6.1	1916.....	40	24.6
1892.....	0	0.0	1917.....	6	3.6
1893.....	10	12.1	1918.....	8	4.8
1894.....	1	1.2	1919.....	4	2.3
1895.....	0	0.0	1920.....	10	5.8
1896.....	11	13.2	1921.....	4	2.3
1897.....	0	0.0	1922.....	2	1.1
1898.....	8	9.5	1923.....	31	17.1
1899.....	0	0.0	1924.....	13	7.1
1900.....	3	3.5	1925.....	3	1.6
1901.....	0	0.0			
1902.....	3	3.4			
1903.....	13	14.6			
1904.....	0	0.0			

TABLE No. 23.

Table Showing the Annual Number of Deaths and the Annual Death Rate from Whooping Cough, in Richmond, Va., 1871-1925.

YEAR	DEATHS FROM WHOOPIING COUGH		YEAR	DEATHS FROM WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000		Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000
1871.....	115	219.9	1900.....	27	31.7
1872.....	4	7.5	1901.....	35	40.4
1873.....	17	31.0	1902.....	19	21.6
1874.....	37	66.0	1903.....	56	62.7
1875.....	3	5.2	1904.....	2	2.2
1876.....	72	122.7	1905.....	1	1.1
1877.....	15	25.1	1906.....	52	55.7
1878.....	10	16.4	1907.....	3	2.6
1879.....	1	1.6	1908.....	33	28.8
1880.....	42	66.0	1909.....	13	11.2
1881.....	35	53.5	1910.....	47	36.7
1882.....	12	17.9	1911.....	51	39.0
1883.....	54	78.4	1912.....	5	3.7
1884.....	19	26.9	1913.....	17	12.5
1885.....	7	9.7	1914.....	61	43.9
1886.....	42	56.5	1915.....	10	6.3
1887.....	26	34.2	1916.....	46	28.3
1888.....	3	3.9	1917.....	44	26.7
1889.....	17	21.4	1918.....	22	13.1
1890.....	45	55.3	1919.....	19	11.2
1891.....	6	7.3	1920.....	40	23.1
1892.....	38	46.3	1921.....	34	19.4
1893.....	16	19.4	1922.....	11	6.2
1894.....	21	25.4	1923.....	67	37.0
1895.....	4	4.8	1924.....	34	18.5
1896.....	24	28.7	1925.....	12	6.4
1897.....	31	36.9			
1898.....	3	3.6			
1899.....	0	0.0			

TABLE No. 24.

Meteorological Observations, 1925.*

MONTH	Highest Degree	Lowest Degree	Mean Degree	Rainfall in Inches
January.....	65	8	38	5.42
February.....	75	21	47	.90
March.....	80	14	49	2.47
April.....	96	34	59	2.33
May.....	96	38	62	2.15
June.....	97	53	78	2.24
July.....	98	58	80	2.32
August.....	94	53	74	2.55
September.....	98	50	75	.93
October.....	86	30	55	4.67
November.....	71	25	47	1.55
December.....	62	9	39	3.89
Total.....				31.42

*From reports of United States Weather Bureau.

REPORT OF CHIEF MEDICAL INSPECTOR

DR. W. B. FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit to you my report as Medical Inspector of the Richmond Bureau of Health for the year ending December 31, 1925.

Tables Nos. 1 and 2 show the regular work done by the inspectors during the year.

TABLE No. 1.
Showing Work of Medical Inspectors for 1925.

MONTH	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Chicken Pox	Smallpox	Poliomyelitis	Smallpox Vaccinations	Typhoid Inoculations	Toxin-Antitoxin Treatments	Other Causes	Total
January.....	2	94	39	6	1	0	3	20	807	0	174	1,146
February.....	7	133	31	8	2	0	1	16	154	333	130	815
March.....	0	99	43	30	2	7	0	61	11	108	68	435
April.....	4	79	46	69	7	97	0	1,703	33	4,150	40	6,228
May.....	30	29	22	142	5	40	0	1,883	198	3,421	21	5,791
June.....	66	36	25	132	1	11	2	70	220	22	17	602
July.....	98	37	29	56	0	3	14	51	242	123	20	673
August.....	102	98	34	4	0	0	14	247	30	350	18	897
September....	36	298	19	4	0	0	0	172	63	129	110	831
October.....	37	710	99	2	0	0	0	23	0	253	0	1,124
November....	11	554	102	3	1	0	0	423	3	250	57	1,404
December....	3	725	95	3	0	0	0	24	0	43	64	957
Total....	396	2,892	584	459	25	158	34	4,693	1,761	9,182	719	20,903

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Specimens Taken by Medical Inspectors.

MONTH	BLOOD FOR			SWABS TAKEN FOR DIPHTHERIA				Total Diphtheria	Total Specimens Taken
	Malaria	Widal Reaction	Blood Cultures	Nose and Throat			Skin		
				Diagnosis	Release	Exposure			
January	0	1	1	4	70	34	0	108	110
February	0	1	1	10	30	45	0	85	87
March	0	2	1	1	35	28	0	64	68
April	0	4	4	3	31	21	0	55	63
May	0	6	6	3	8	12	0	22	34
June	0	4	6	1	20	20	0	41	51
July	0	6	11	15	13	14	0	42	59
August	0	5	7	13	32	44	0	89	101
September	0	10	12	34	136	167	0	337	359
October	0	2	2	50	270	281	0	601	605
November	4	2	6	11	401	337	0	749	761
December	0	0	0	25	282	175	0	482	482
Total	4	43	58	170	1,327	1,178	0	2,675	2,780

In addition to this, we held the labor clinics, with 1,153 physical examinations; five pre-school clinics, with 201 examinations; and 425 children were examined at St. Patrick's School. We also did the work of one City physician from August 24th to the end of the year, and we made eighty-five health talks during the year.

Note that Table No. 1 shows a total of 20,903 visits or operations, while a similar table in 1923 shows a total of only 7,888, and in 1922 only 7,511.

Dr. Leta White was my associate during the year, and too much credit cannot be given to her for the fidelity, energy and tact shown by her; and much of the improvement shown in this Division is due to her work.

Miss Helene McGranighan continued throughout the year as our clerk, and we appreciate her loyalty and interest in the work.

Dr. H. O. Bell remained with the Department until March first. After this extra help was employed only as needed. Drs. F. W. Lewis, J. A. Mease, G. R. Maloney and T. B. Pearman worked one hundred and seventy-five days during the busy season.

TYPHOID FEVER

There were sixty-eight cases of typhoid fever reported during the year, with ten deaths—the third lowest death rate and second lowest case rate on record.

Early in the summer it looked as if we would have an epidemic; forty-two cases had been reported before the middle of August. But by hard work on the part of the medical inspectors, the sanitary and food divisions, we were able to definitely stop the spread of the disease the first week in August. Since the middle of August we have had only sixteen cases, and only six of these were definitely contracted in the city.

There were eight secondary cases during the year; seven of these were contracted before the Bureau was notified of illness in the family. Only one second-

any case was contracted after we were notified. This was a colored woman who stubbornly refused to be vaccinated, and after she became ill she would not obey any of the orders of her physician. It is needless to state that she is recorded as one of our deaths.

When a case of typhoid fever was reported, all contacts were at once vaccinated; the Sanitary Division closely inspected the surrounding district, and the Food Division looked energetically into the conditions of the grocery stores and ice cream parlors in the neighborhood.

There were nineteen cases definitely contracted outside the city. Of these twelve were brought in for hospital treatment. Four of these hospital cases died. There were five cases that contracted the disease by bathing in the James River or drinking its water. There were eleven cases who had been away from the city during the month previous to their illness. The disease may or may not have been contracted while on their trips. This leaves thirty-eight cases that were definitely contracted in Richmond.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Cases of Typhoid Fever Contracted In and Out of Richmond in 1925.

	Number	Per Cent of all Cases
Cases definitely contracted in the city.....	38	56
Cases in which information was not conclusive, credited 50 per cent in and 50 per cent out of city.....	11	16
Cases definitely contracted out of city.....	19	28

Four of the sixty-eight cases were para-typhoid; three of these occurred in one family, and all had been previously vaccinated with straight typhoid vaccine.

One carrier was found during the year. This was not carried as a case.

TABLE No. 4.

Deaths and Death Rates from Typhoid Fever in 1925.

	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000
Total deaths.....	10	5.4
White.....	3	2.3
Colored.....	7	12.7
Equal probability of being contracted in and out of city.....	1	.5
White.....	0	.0
Colored.....	1	1.8
Contracted out of city.....	4	2.1
White.....	2	1.5
Colored.....	2	3.6
Contracted in Richmond.....	5	2.7
White.....	1	.8
Colored.....	4	7.2

TABLE No. 5.
Showing the Case Fatality of Typhoid Fever in 1925.

CASES	No. of Cases	No. Cases Terminated	Deaths	Case Fatality Per Cent*
On hand January 1, 1925.....	5	5	0	0.
Reported in 1925.....	68	63	10	15.9
Total under treatment in 1925...	73	68	10	14.7
Cases Contracted in 1925:				
White.....	46	41	3	7.3
Colored.....	22	22	7	31.8
Contracted in Richmond.....	38	37	5	13.5
Probability of 50 per cent in and out of Richmond.....	11	10	1	10.0
Contracted out of Richmond.....	19	16	4	25.0

*Case fatality per cent based on total number terminated.

TABLE No. 6.
Showing the Number of Cases, Deaths and Death Rates from Typhoid Fever for Each Year from 1907 to 1925, Inclusive.

YEAR	CASES REPORTED			DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 100,000		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
1907.....	395	100	495	37	10	47	52.5	23.3	41.4
1908.....	388	106	494	39	18	57	54.6	41.5	49.7
1909.....	293	83	376	18	10	28	24.9	22.8	24.1
1910.....	197	66	263	15	13	28	18.4	27.8	21.8
1911.....	188	63	251	16	7	23	19.0	14.9	17.6
1912.....	147	61	208	16	6	22	18.5	12.8	16.5
1913.....	178	55	233	18	9	27	20.2	19.1	19.8
1914.....	98	50	148	8	11	19	8.7	23.4	13.7
1915.....	106	49	155	6	13	19	5.8	24.2	11.9
1916.....	160	64	224	17	20	37	15.7	37.2	22.8
1917.....	69	29	98	5	6	11	4.5	11.1	6.7
1918.....	69	36	105	6	6	12	5.3	11.1	7.2
1919.....	73	12	85	5	1	6	4.3	1.8	3.5
1920.....	63	16	79	7	4	11	5.9	7.4	6.4
1921.....	61	11	72	9	1	10	7.4	1.8	5.7
1922.....	40	23	63	3	5	8	2.4	9.2	4.5
1923.....	53	15	68	3	8	11	2.4	14.6	6.1
1924.....	40	31	71	9	5	14	7.0	9.1	7.6
1925.....	46	22	68	3	7	10	2.3	12.7	5.4

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Number of Typhoid Fever Cases Reported to the Health Bureau and the Number of Deaths for Each Month.

MONTH	Cases on Hand at Beginning of Month	CASES REPORTED IN MONTH			Total Under Treatment	DEATHS IN MONTH			Recoveries in Month	Total Discharges	Cases on Hand at end of Month
		White	Colored	Total		White	Colored	Total			
January.....	5	2	0	2	7	1	0	1	2	4	3
February.....	3	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	2	2	3
March.....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	1
April.....	1	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
May.....	2	2	1	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
June.....	11	5	4	9	20	0	1	1	9	10	10
July.....	10	9	7	16	26	1	2	3	9	12	14
August.....	15	9	3	12	27	0	1	1	6	7	20
September.....	20	4	3	7	27	1	2	3	11	14	13
October.....	13	1	2	3	16	0	0	0	9	9	7
November.....	7	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	4	4	4
December.....	4	4	1	5	9	0	1	1	3	4	5
Total.....		46	22	68		3	7	10	59	69	

DIPHTHERIA

Of the 442 cases of diphtheria reported during 1925 there were 391 of the tonsillar type; 18 laryngeal; 1 tonsillar and laryngeal; 27 nasal; 1 nasal, tonsillar and eye; 1 eye; 2 nasal and skin; and 1 nasal and ear. Two cases of diphtheria were reported complicating scarlet fever.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Different Types and the Various Combinations of Diphtheria Occurring in the 442 Cases Reported During 1925.

	Tonsillar	Laryngeal	Tonsillar, Laryngeal	Nasal	Nasal, Tonsillar, Eye	Eye	Nasal, Skin	Nasal, Ear	Total of Actual Cases	Carriers	Total	Diphtheria Complicating Scarlet Fever
White.....	286	16	1	25	0	0	2	1	331	74	405	2
Colored.....	103	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	111	18	129	0

The work of the school nurses was a very great help in discovering diphtheria carriers in the schools. There was a total of nine-two carriers reported during the year, these being found by cultures taken by nurses in the schools, and by medical inspectors in homes where diphtheria cases were present.

During the year the medical inspectors made 2,892 visits to diphtheria cases and carriers, and a total of 2,675 throat cultures were taken. Of this number, 170 were for diagnosis, 1,327 for release and 1,178 for exposure.

TOXIN-ANTITOXIN

Clinics for the administration of toxin-antitoxin were held in the city schools; in the Health Bureau clinics, and each morning in the Health Bureau office. In one instance a neighborhood clinic was held in a grocery store. A total of 9,185 doses of toxin-antitoxin were administered. Of the children treated in this group, approximately eighty per cent received three doses, fifteen per cent received two doses and five per cent received only one dose.

There were 218 Shick tests made.

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Ages of Diphtheria Cases and Carriers Reported During 1925.

	Ages 1-5 Years	Ages 6-10 Years	Ages 11-15 Years	Over 15 Years of Age
No. cases and carriers reported in 1925....	214	204	60	56
Deaths in 1925.....	18	11	1	0

DIPHTHERIA DEATHS

During the year thirty deaths occurred from diphtheria, fifteen white and fifteen colored. Of these, twenty-eight were under eleven years of age and seven under six years of age. Twelve had no antitoxin before the fourth day, and seven had antitoxin on the third day. In nine cases a physician was called early, but he apparently delayed in giving antitoxin. Two died the day they were released from quarantine, and they were reported as having celebrated by eating too much. Two had previously had diphtheria; two definitely contracted the disease while in hospitals and no other cases that we know of were in the hospitals. One contracted the disease in Farmville and returned to Richmond after his throat showed a negative culture.

TABLE No. 10.

Summary of Diphtheria Statistics, 1925.

Total number of cases reported.....	442
White	331
Colored	111
Total number of deaths	30
Case fatality per cent	6.8
Death rate per 100,000	16.1
Doses of toxin-antitoxin	9,185
Shick tests	218

SCARLET FEVER

During 1925 263 cases of scarlet fever were reported—246 white and 17 colored. The cases, on the whole, were moderately severe and were fairly well distributed over the city, though in three instances there were small outbreaks in certain schools. In several instances one child in a family had a slight eruption which passed unnoticed, and it was only when the second child in the same family became very ill with scarlet fever that a physician was called. Two cases became very ill with a typical scarlet fever three days following a normal delivery. Two cases had diphtheria complicating scarlet fever, one of whom died. The other death which occurred was in a child who developed mastoiditis and was operated on. He then developed also symptoms of meningitis and received both scarlet fever and meningococcic serum.

There were nineteen secondary cases of scarlet fever; eleven developed the disease eight days after the primary case; the other eight cases occurred with much variation, one being as late as the twenty-eighth day after the primary case in the same home. Twenty-eight cases occurred in persons over fifteen years of age; eighty-five were in children under six years of age.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Number of Secondary Cases of Scarlet Fever, also the Number of Days Elapsing After the Eruption of the Primary Case, or Cases.

Days elapsing after eruption of Primary case.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
No. of secondary cases.....	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

TABLE No. 12.

Summary of Scarlet Fever Statistics, 1925.

Total No. cases reported	263
White	246
Colored	17
Total number deaths	2
Case fatality per cent	.76
Death rate per 100,000	1.1

MEASLES

We were very fortunate in being almost free from measles during the year. Only 320 cases were reported, with three deaths.

TABLE No. 13.

Summary of Measles Statistics for 1925.

Total number of cases reported	320
White	189
Colored	131
Number of deaths	3
Case fatality per cent	.9
Death rate per 100,000	1.6

TABLE No. 14.

Showing Number Cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Measles Reported to the Health Bureau and the Deaths from These Diseases During Each Month of 1925.

MONTH	DIPHTHERIA						SCARLET FEVER						MEASLES					
	Cases			Deaths			Cases			Deaths			Cases			Deaths		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
January.....	14	5	19	2	0	2	11	1	12	0	0	0	6	2	8	0	0	0
February.....	17	4	21	1	1	2	11	2	13	0	0	0	6	3	9	0	0	0
March.....	19	3	22	0	0	0	17	1	18	0	0	0	11	8	19	0	0	0
April.....	7	2	9	0	2	2	10	1	11	0	0	0	27	13	40	0	0	0
May.....	6	1	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	51	36	87	1	1	2
June.....	3	1	4	0	0	0	7	2	9	1	0	1	46	47	93	0	1	1
July.....	4	3	7	0	1	1	13	1	14	0	0	0	28	19	47	0	0	0
August.....	15	16	31	2	2	4	15	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
September.....	52	28	80	2	4	6	17	3	20	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
October.....	94	34	128	4	4	8	52	2	54	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
November.....	65	6	71	2	0	2	51	1	52	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0
December.....	35	8	43	2	1	3	40	3	43	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0
Total.....	331	111	442	15	15	30	246	17	263	2	0	2	189	131	320	1	2	3

CHICKEN POX

As usual, all cases of chicken pox in adults were visited to eliminate the possibility of smallpox.

POLIOMYELITIS

We had five cases of poliomyelitis, with one death. No source of infection was found.

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

There were seven cases of epidemic meningitis, with five deaths.

SMALLPOX

There were six cases of smallpox reported. One case came from Florida and was sent to our hospital for treatment by Dr. E. G. Williams, State Health Commissioner. One colored woman contracted the disease while on a visit to South Carolina. A white man from Pennsylvania became ill soon after arriving in Richmond. The other three cases contracted the disease in Richmond, probably from the same undiscoverable source.

The six cases consisted of two white males, one colored female and three colored males.

There were no deaths. Not one had ever been vaccinated. All were quarantined in the City Smallpox Hospital, and four other contacts were also quarantined there for a while.

Although we had only six cases of smallpox, the medical inspectors vaccinated 4,693 people, and from the number of vaccination tubes dispensed, we believe that more than this number were vaccinated by private physicians.

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Number of Cases of Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox and Smallpox Reported to the Health Bureau, and the Number of Deaths for Each Month of 1925.

MONTHS	WHOOPING COUGH						CHICKEN POX						SMALLPOX					
	Cases			Deaths			Cases			Deaths			Cases			Deaths		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
January.....	5	2	7	0	0	0	11	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February.....	2	1	3	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March.....	20	0	20	1	0	1	23	2	25	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
April.....	8	0	8	1	1	2	20	6	26	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
May.....	10	1	11	0	0	0	32	5	37	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
June.....	9	1	10	0	0	0	15	10	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July.....	22	0	22	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August.....	3	4	7	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September.....	22	0	22	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October.....	3	0	3	0	1	1	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November.....	2	1	3	0	2	2	14	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December.....	4	0	4	1	0	1	29	6	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	110	10	120	5	7	12	163	32	195	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0

CATHOLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

We examined 425 children in St. Patrick's Catholic School, and, as a result of the examinations 86 children had their tonsils and adenoids removed; twenty-seven were fitted with glasses; one hundred children had their teeth treated, and twenty-five children were otherwise treated at the Nutrition Clinic. Miss Nora Spencer Hammer, of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association, assisted us in this work.

This is the first time that our Bureau has ever done such work in the Catholic schools.

LABOR EXAMINATIONS

The examinations of children between the ages of twelve and sixteen, for permits to work, as required by the State law, were made at the City Tuberculosis Dispensary on Monday and Thursday afternoons. There were 1,153 children examined during the year. Of this number, 507—or forty-four per cent of all children examined—were found to have no defects. The remaining 646 children were found to have 924 defects of various kinds. Of this number, seventy-seven were refused permits on first examination, and thirty of those refused permits had corrections made and work permits were later granted. The principal defects found were: teeth, 337; throat defects, 186; malnutrition,

140; eyes, 21. There were two active cases of tuberculosis found during these examinations, and seven children showed symptoms suspicious of this disease.

White children made 1,101 visits to the Labor Clinic, while the colored children made 330—a total of 1,431.

Result of Examinations for Labor Permits During 1952.

	Eyes	Ears	Nose	Throat	Teeth	Malnutrition	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Heart	Glands Enlarged	Other Defects	Total Defects
Defects found....	21	1	0	186	337	140	2	3	41	193	924
Corrections made.	4	0	0	15	25	35	2	0	0	36	117

Total examined	1,153
Number defects found	507
Having defects	646
Refused permits on first examination	77
Corrections made and permits granted after being refused	30
Total not granted permits	47

Many more corrections were made than are here recorded, as this year we tried to get the corrections made by persuasion instead of by force; but, unfortunately, only the latter were recorded.

CITY PHYSICIAN

After the death of Dr. L. D. Batkins, which occurred on August 24th, the medical inspectors did his work up to the end of the year. We had eighty-four calls and made one hundred and thirty-six visits, an average of only a little over one visit a day. In addition, we visited daily, at 9 A. M., Madison School. The latter I found to be the most constructive work of the City Physician. There we examined the children for contagious diseases, treated minor ailments, and advised with the nurse, principal and teacher about the best method of securing treatment for some of the under privileged children of the school.

Of the eighty-four patients visited, ten were able to pay a physician and were referred to him; twenty-five were sent to the clinic; four were sent to the hospital; two were sent to the City Home and two died.

LECTURES

I made eighty-five health talks during the year. These were given in churches, Sunday schools, school leagues, business clubs, missionary societies, School of Public Health, stores and factories. As an illustration of the variety of the talks I made, I will mention the fact that early in the summer, under the auspices of the Richmond Council of Safety, I gave a talk to the employees

of the Tobacco By-Product Company on "Sunstroke;" and, later, the officials of the same company had me come back and give a talk on "Hemorrhoids."

During the year we have been fortunate in being able to associate with so many congenial workers in all branches of the Welfare Department, but particularly are we indebted to Miss Coffee and her staff of nurses and to Mr. Fergusson for their assistance at all times. And, finally, the real progress in the work is due to you, the Director, who has guided us in our new enterprises and advised us what to do when we found ourselves in trouble.

Respectfully submitted,

B. B. BAGBY, M. D.,
Chief Medical Inspector.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF LABORATORY

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Virginia.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit, herewith, my report as Director of the Laboratory for the year ending December 31, 1925.

TABLE No. 1.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Agglutination (typhoid).....	236	191	183	239	284
Blood cultures.....	252	165	175	279	328
Bacteriological feces.....	14	29	88	95	225
Diphtheria.....	6,455	8,067	5,465	7,915	6,765
Gonorrhea.....	540	449	528	690	635
Malaria.....	95	121	94	68	86
Tuberculosis.....	1,687	1,398	1,561	1,507	1,814
Wassermann reaction.....	6,782	6,338	5,039	5,707	6,306
Miscellaneous.....	76	94	154	118	119
Total diagnostic.....	16,137	16,852	13,287	16,618	16,562
Sanitary examinations—					
Water.....	118	200	248	359	523
Milk.....	2,878	4,654	4,481	5,624	4,890
Oysters.....			72	128	83
Miscellaneous.....			128	154	76
Total examinations.....	19,133	21,706	18,216	22,883	22,134

As seen in the preceding table there is a slight decrease in the work during 1925. The principal factor responsible for this is the decrease in the number of diphtheria specimens submitted. While the number of diphtheria cases was slightly less in 1925 than in 1924, this decrease was not sufficient to account for the marked reduction in the number of cultures submitted.

There was, likewise, a marked falling off in the number of milk samples submitted; as well as a decrease in oyster and other food examinations. In practically all of the other types of work there was an increase. The principal increases were in tuberculosis and the Wassermann test.

It is interesting to note that there were 307 more sputum specimens examined for tuberculosis. In spite of this increase in the number of examinations, the percentage of positive examinations increased from 12.9 per cent to 14.7 per cent.

The increase in the number of Wassermann specimens examined was 600, but there was an increase of only 4 in the number of positive specimens.

The director of the laboratory was granted a leave of absence for five months from January 1 to June 1, 1925, in order to enable him to do some post-graduate

work at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. During his absence Dr. I. C. Riggins, State Epidemiologist, was placed in charge of the laboratory as acting director.

WASSERMANN REACTION

The sources of the Wassermann specimens are shown in Table No. 11 below. According to this table the great bulk of these specimens came from the physicians of the city. Next in number come those from the several charitable hospitals. These specimens probably represent a routine examination on all patients. The most striking figure is the high percentage of positive specimens received from patients at the City Home. The total percentage of positive specimens is practically identical with that of the specimens coming from the State at large.

TABLE No. 2.

	Total Examinations	Positive	Percent Positive
City Home.....	232	69	29.7
Pine Camp Hospital.....	92	2	2.2
Bureau of Health.....	7	2	28.6
T. B. Clinic.....	37	5	13.5
Venable Street Clinic.....	253	58	22.9
I. V. N. A. Clinic.....	182	23	12.6
City Jail and Police Court.....	248	71	28.6
Juvenile Court and Detention Home.....	7	1	14.3
Private Hospitals (mostly for check purposes).....	119	21	17.6
Charitable Hospitals.....	524	12	2.3
Private Physicians.....	4,605	803	18.6
Total.....	6,306	1,067	16.9*

*The percent of positives is based on the total number of specimens.

TABLE No. 3.
Results of Diagnostic Examinations With Per Cent of Positive Specimens.

RESULT	Agglutination (Typh'd)	Blood Cultures	Bacteri- ological Feces	DIPHTHERIA				Gonor- rhea	Malaria	Tuber- culosis	Wasser- mann Reaction	Total
				Diag- nosis	Release	Expos- ure	Viru- lence					
Positive.....	53	*	**	423	709	62	60	226	2	267	1,067	2,926
Negative.....	230	291	199	2,869	1,235	1,261	33	391	83	1,547	5,133	13,272
Total**Positive and Negative ..	283	326	221	3,292	1,944	1,323	93	617	85	1,814	6,200	16,198
Percent of positives.....	18.7	10.7	10.0	12.9	36.4	4.7	64.5	36.6	2.4	14.7	17.2	18.1
Atypical.....	1	2	4	61	3	36	2	2	1	.....	.....	101
Unsatisfactory specimens.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	144
Total.....	284	328	225	3,362	1,947	1,361	95	635	86	1,814	6,306	16,443
Miscellaneous examinations.....												
Total diagnostic examinations.....												
											119	
											16,562	

*31 Typhoid; 3 Non-hemolytic Streptococcus (same case); and 1 Dysentery (Flexner).

**13 Typhoid and 9 Dysentery (Flexner).

***The percent of positives is based on the total positive and negative examinations.

TABLE No. 4.

MONTH	DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATIONS										SANITARY EXAMINATIONS				Total Examinations				
	Agglutination	Blood Cultures	Bacteriological Feces	DIPHTHERIA				Gonorrhea	Malaria	Tuberculosis	Wassermann Reaction	Miscellaneous	Total Diagnostic	Water		Milk	Oyster Examinations	Other Food Examinations	
				Diagnosis	Release	Exposure	Virulence												Total
January.....	14	17	5	208	104	43	4	350	44	3	141	469	1,507	68	451	16		1,592	
February.....	15	19	8	179	54	54	5	292	47	2	148	320	1,059	31	518	15		1,623	
March.....	6	14	9	227	57	45	4	333	38	2	148	627	1,179	26	484	18		1,707	
April.....	14	10	6	194	65	45	6	310	56	4	178	511	1,096	23	503	1		1,623	
May.....	29	31	18	132	11	12		155	86	6	214	518	1,081	49	500		32	1,662	
June.....	33	36	23	100	22	20		143	55	7	182	566	1,061	147	494		40	1,742	
July.....	74	77	35	90	15	15	2	122	57	16	156	624	1,175	115	318		1	1,609	
August.....	29	37	49	103	39	42		185	41	7	135	468	956	45	444			1,445	
September.....	37	38	26	347	185	185	5	722	47	15	131	538	1,566	13	433			2,012	
October.....	17	24	11	895	490	353	42	1,780	63	10	115	577	2,615	8	223	23		2,804	
November.....	9	13	14	537	544	352	5	1,438	49	4	124	417	2,078	3	254	6	3	2,344	
December.....	8	6	21	350	361	195	20	926	52	1	142	471	1,639		268	4		1,911	
Total.....	284	328	225	3,362	1,947	1,361	95	6,765	635	86	1,814	6,306	16,562	522	4,890	83	76	22,134	

TABLE No. 5.
Bacteriological Examination of Milk as Received from Farms Before Being Pasteurized, Showing Number and Percentage of Samples in Each Class.

CLASS BACTERIA PER C. C.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Percentage of Total of Each Class
Below 10,000.....	161	205	169	137	100	89	48	56	51	66	83	74	1,239	27.5
10,000 to 25,000.....	88	98	105	73	81	73	35	52	57	47	63	63	835	18.5
25,000 to 50,000.....	71	55	64	63	59	66	42	41	47	35	41	54	638	14.2
50,000 to 100,000.....	52	48	44	48	72	62	39	42	72	21	20	29	549	12.2
100,000 to 250,000.....	37	42	48	62	81	68	40	79	75	18	16	25	591	13.1
250,000 to 500,000.....	15	27	24	33	56	39	30	39	24	2	4	2	295	6.6
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	3	13	8	21	13	28	17	23	28	3	4	2	163	3.6
1,000,000 to 5,000,000.....	2	4	10	50	6	22	17	31	30	5	4	2	183	4.1
Over 5,000,000.....	2			2			2	3				1	10	.2
Total.....	431	492	472	489	468	447	270	366	384	197	235	252	4,503	100.0
Samples of milk used for churning only.....					3	13	20	36	30	7			110	
Samples of cream.....	1				9	9	10	6	6	4	2	4	79	
Empty bottles examined.....	1	11	5	6	7	6	4	14	4	7	7	3	58	
Unsatisfactory.....	1	1	1	1	4	11	2	6	1			1	28	
Total examinations made.....	441	506	480	496	491	486	306	428	425	215	244	260	4,778	

TABLE No. 6.
Bacteriological Examination of Pasteurized Milk, Showing Number and Percentage of Samples in Each Class.

CLASS BACTERIA PER C. C.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Percentage of Total Each Class
Below 10,000.....	6	8	4	3	3	1	3	6	4	5	7	7	57	51.4
10,000 to 25,000.....	3	4	.....	1	2	2	2	8	3	2	.....	1	28	25.2
25,000 to 50,000.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	12	10.8
50,000 to 100,000.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7.2
100,000 to 250,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5.4
Over 250,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.0
Total.....	10	12	4	7	9	8	12	16	8	10	7	8	111	100.0

TABLE No. 7.

Miscellaneous.

Spinal fluid for globulin	2
Spinal fluid for bacteriological examination (1 meningococcus, 9 negative)....	10
Pleural fluid for tuberculosis	2
Urine for organisms present	44
Feces for amoeba	1
Swabs for hemolytic streptococcus (9 positive)	24
Pus from ear	1
Swab for erysipelas	1
Bile for organisms present (1 typhoid).....	5
Vincent's Angina	16
Pneumococcus typing (sputum (2 Group IV, 1 Type I, and 1 negative).....	4
Smear for pneumococcus (gram positive diplococci)	1
Culture from inguinal glands	1
Sputum for guinea pig inoculation	1
Material for B. Coli	2
Duodenal contents for streptococcus	1
Cultures of duodenal contents for typhoid (1 positive)	2
Blood for tularaemia	1

119

TABLE No. 8.

Number of Outfits Supplied to Physicians 1925.

	Agglutination and Wassermann	Blood Cultures	Bacteriological Feces	Diphtheria	Gonorrhea and Measles	Tuberculosis	Total
January.....	443	11	15	230	76	378	1,153
February.....	314	9	12	197	53	163	748
March.....	562	26	13	180	50	170	1,001
April.....	369	11	21	199	70	212	882
May.....	474	23	30	322	209	292	1,350
June.....	766	33	37	222	129	259	1,446
July.....	728	40	46	150	87	218	1,269
August.....	472	42	48	198	84	161	1,005
September.....	915	44	30	1,090	155	235	2,469
October.....	603	5	34	2,024	30	133	2,829
November.....	474	2	20	1,784	78	102	2,460
December.....	617	23	22	1,096	94	248	2,100
Total.....	6,737	269	328	7,692	1,115	2,571	18,712

Respectfully submitted,

AUBREY H. STRAUS,
Director of Laboratories.

REPORT OF CONSULTANT IN DIPHTHERIA

DR. W. B. FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of cases of laryngeal diphtheria seen for the Bureau of Health for the year ending December 31, 1925; also appended tabulated statement of laryngeal cases seen for the Health Department for nineteen years, 1907-1925, inclusive.

INTUBATED				NOT INTUBATED			TOTAL			
Recovered	Died	Total	Case Fatality Per Cent	Recovered	Died	Total	Recovered	Died	Total	Case Fatality Per Cent
7	2	9	22.2	8	2	10	15	4	19	21.0

The nine cases requiring a tube were all intubated on first call. None of the ten cases in which intubation was postponed on first call subsequently needed intubation. The course of the intubation case is not usually smooth and uneventful. We had only two such cases this year; both were extubated on the seventh day and did well. Five other cases that recovered—55.5 per cent—were attended by complications, very serious in four of them and simple in one which coughed up the tube in twenty-four hours and did not need re-intubation. One of the remaining four cases was extubated on the fifth and tenth days but required re-intubation both times in twenty or thirty minutes. The tube was coughed up on the sixteenth day, re-intubation not being required. Another one of these cases was extubated on the fifth, tenth and fourteenth days and required re-intubation in fifteen or twenty minutes each time. On the nineteenth day the tube was removed without further complications. The fourth case was intubated but the tube had to be removed at once. A cast of the trachea which had been pushed down by the tube was coughed up and the child did well without the tube until next day, when re-intubation was required. The following day the tube was coughed up and the child went on to recovery without further complications. The fifth case did well until the tube became plugged on the sixth day. The tube was immediately removed and the child did well. This child had had a great deal of mucus about the pharynx. In neither of the two fatal cases was diphtheria the immediate cause of death. One was a child of four years old, intubated on a Saturday afternoon, and did well until Sunday night when lobar pneumonia set in, and death occurred the following day. The

other fatal case in a child three and a third years old, intubated on a Saturday and did well up to midnight Monday, when a boisterous automobile party stopped in front of the house and so frightened the child that she bounded out of bed, had a vomiting spell, and died in a few minutes.

Three cases—33.3 per cent—coughed up the tube. None of these cases required re-intubation—a remarkable coincidence in that none of the tubes coughed up this year had to be replaced. This circumstance never has occurred before in our experience, and probably never will occur again. Two children coughed up the tube on the second day and the third on the sixteenth day. The last one mentioned had been extubated on the fifth day and on the eleventh day, respectively. The longest time we found it necessary to keep a tube in this year was nineteen days.

One of the two fatal cases, not intubated, was a child three and a half years old, who had had septic chills and profuse nasal discharge for three days; was quite lethargic and had a noisy type of breathing not due to laryngeal stenosis. Almost a pure culture of streptococcus was obtained from the throat and nasal discharge. Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were not found. This child died in five or six days from the onset of the disease. The other fatal case was that of a child four years old, to whom the physician was called on the second day of the illness. Diphtheria was seen to exist and 30,000 units of antitoxin were given. The following day 40,000 units were given. Next day 20,000 units were given. The following day (fifth day of illness) I saw the child and observed a noisy type of breathing due to pharyngeal obstruction, and to profound septicemia. The child died a few hours later.

One other case that came under our observation this year is worthy of mention. A boy fifteen years old had a plain case of tonsillar diphtheria with positive throat cultures about the middle of October; 20,000 units of antitoxin being given with satisfactory results. About the middle of December, that is, two months later, the patient had a second attack of diphtheria with both tonsils completely covered by a membrane; the throat cultures were positive. The mother also developed tonsillar diphtheria at this time. The question of giving the boy antitoxin with a possible anaphylactic reaction naturally arose. We gave him 1,000 units at noon and 4,000 units four hours later. The following morning he received 20,000 units more. No anaphylaxis was observed. The membrane soon disappeared and the boy seemed cured in the usual time, but at the time of the writing of this report—one and a half months after the onset of the last attack of diphtheria—the throat swabs are still positive. He is probably a chronic carrier, but it is unusual for a carrier to have a second well developed attack of diphtheria within two months time; or for any child to develop a second attack of diphtheria so soon after a liberal dose of antitoxin.

The average amount of antitoxin received by the cases intubated was 26,666 units; the average amount received by the cases not intubated was 25,900 units; the average for all cases was 26,263 units. The average age of the cases intubated was 2 years 10 months; the average age of those not intubated was 4 years nine and one-half months; the average age of all cases handled was 4 years 6 months. The youngest child intubated was one year old; the oldest was five years old. The average length of time the tube was worn by the seven cases that recovered was seven and three-sevenths days.

It so often occurs that the physician is not called until the child shows symptoms of choking; and, if it be true—and I strongly suspect that it is true—that every case of laryngeal diphtheria is a secondary infection from the nasal or pharyngeal discharge, then the physician sees the case many days—perhaps from four to seven days—after the onset of the disease. The necessity, therefore, of rushing the administration of very liberal doses of antitoxin cannot be emphasized too strongly.

Our case fatality per cent for intubated cases was not so high this year as last, but, however, was higher than the general average for the past eighteen years. The total case fatality per cent was higher this year than last, owing to the loss of the two cases not requiring intubation.

Undoubtedly, there are very many mild cases of diphtheria that are never seen by a physician, and recover without treatment. On the other hand, not a few children become ill from diphtheria very rapidly, so rapidly that the parents are not aware of the gravity of the case, and the physician is called very late—perhaps too late to save the child. These circumstances account for the death of a good many children that should be saved. If the case happens to be the laryngeal type, some physicians who see few such cases seem to think that intubation is designed to snatch the child from the jaws of death. It will do this in many instances, but intubation should be employed to prevent dyspnea, cyanosis, distress and strangulation, and to conserve the energy and to preserve the comfort of the patient, enabling him to fight a successful battle against the infection.

While there are many very important items we would like to mention concerning the proper handling of the diphtheria cases, in closing, we beg leave to remind all physicians who may chance to read this report that we believe the most important of all is the early administration of liberal doses of antitoxin.

*Cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria Seen for the Richmond Bureau of Health for
Nineteen Years, 1907-1925.*

YEAR	INTUBATED				NOT INTUBATED			TOTAL			
	Recovered	Died	Total	Case Fatality Per Cent	Recovered	Died	Total	Recovered	Died	Total	Case Fatality Per Cent
1907.....	5	1	6	16.7	1	0	1	6	1	7	14.3
1908.....	3	1	4	25.0	0	0	0	3	1	4	25.0
1909.....	5	1	6	16.7	2	0	2	7	1	8	12.5
1910.....	14	2	16	12.5	4	0	4	18	2	20	10.0
1911.....	22	1	23	4.4	8	1*	9	30	2	32	6.3
1912.....	7	2	9	22.2	7	0	7	14	2	16	12.5
1913.....	7	4	11	36.4	2	0	2	9	4	13	30.8
1914.....	9	0	9	0.0	9	1†	10	18	1	19	5.3
1915.....	14	2	16	12.5	9	0	9	23	2	25	8.0
1916.....	7	1	8	12.5	5	0	5	12	1	13	7.7
1917.....	10	1	11	9.0	9	0	9	19	1	20	5.0
1918.....	2	1	3	33.3	4	0	4	6	1	7	14.3
1919.....	6	2	8	25.0	3	0	3	9	2	11	18.2
1920.....	11	0	11	0.0	8	0	8	19	0	19	0.0
1921.....	10	3	13	23.0	12	0	12	22	3	25	12.0
1922.....	11	2	13	15.4	7	2‡	9	18	4	22	18.2
1923.....	9	6	15	40.0	2	0	2	11	6	17	35.3
1924.....	7	3	10	30.0	11	1	12	18	4	22	18.2
1925.....	7	2	9	22.2	8	2§	10	15	4	19	21.0
Total....	166	35	201	17.4	111	7	118	279	42	319	13.1

*Congenital stenosis of larynx, making intubation impossible. Died in spite of tracheotomy.

†Neglected septic case, laryngeal symptoms not extreme; died from sepsis in a few hours.

‡One died of sepsis in a few hours, tube not required—the other died of broncho-pneumonia and was probably not diphtheritic.

§One died of streptococcus infection—was not diphtheritic; the other was diphtheritic, very septic, moribund, had mixed infection. Neither case needed intubation.

Respectfully submitted,

P. D. LIPSCOMB, M. D.,
Consultant in Diphtheria.

REPORT OF CHIEF NURSE

DR. W. B. FOSTER,

*Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the Nursing Division of the Bureau of Health for the year ending December 31, 1925. There has been no change in the staff which is still composed of fourteen nurses; ten doing child welfare work; two, tuberculosis, nutrition, and labor permit work; two venereal disease work and a chief nurse. We were fortunate in having the same nurses remain with the Department and the work continues to grow under their supervision.

The nurses from the Health Bureau assisted the Mother's Club and Parent-Teachers' Association in their Clinics for children of pre-school age at the Virginia State Fair in October, the nurses assisted in Clinics in schools and various stations.

The work done in the Child Welfare Division is shown in the following summary:

Hours spent in work for the prevention of infant mortality.....	20,206
Visits to babies under 1 year of age	24,645
Visits to children over 1 year of age	1,628
Diarrhea cases visited	63
Birth investigation visits	51
Death investigations	25
Visits to expectant mothers	454
Visits to midwives	224
Other visits—toxin-antitoxin, tonsils and adenoid operations, etc.....	3,051
Total number of visits made by Infant Welfare Nurses	30,141
Babies brought over from 1924	2,049
New babies listed during 1925	2,506
Total number of babies under supervision during 1925	4,555
Number of babies discharged during 1925 for all reasons.....	2,499
Number of babies on list at end of year	2,056
Deaths from enteritis and diarrhea among supervised babies	22
Deaths from respiratory diseases among supervised babies.....	22
Deaths from all causes among supervised babies	116

There were 255 more babies under one year of age supervised in 1925 than in 1924.

CHILD WELFARE STATION

We were fortunate in securing a suitable building, located at 1018 Hull Street, South Richmond, for the Child Welfare Station No. 4, which was started

in May, 1925. This Clinic, which was equipped and financed by the ladies of the Southside Welfare Club, and to whom we are indebted, has proved to be of value to the mothers and babies of South Richmond. The large attendance at this Clinic has shown the need of a welfare station.

TABLE No. 1.

Table Showing Number of Patients Attending the Child Welfare Stations Conducted by the Health Bureau.

	NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			COMBINED TOTALS		
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street.....	343	432	775	226	331	557	569	763	1,332
Clinic No. 2—City Home.....	0	206	206	0	86	86	0	292	292
Clinic No. 3—Cary Street.....	232	345	577	69	170	239	301	515	816
Clinic No. 4—Hull Street.....	391	169	560	0	0	0	391	169	560
Total.....	966	1,152	2,118	295	587	882	1,261	1,739	3,000

The Following Table Shows the Number of Visits Made to the Child Welfare Stations.

	NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			COMBINED TOTALS		
	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total	White	Col'd	Total
Clinic—Venable Street.....	1,142	1,091	2,233	606	886	1,492	1,748	1,977	3,725
Clinic No. 2—City Home.....	0	883	883	0	217	217	0	1,100	1,100
Clinic No. 3—Cary Street.....	810	1,060	1,870	429	518	947	1,239	1,578	2,817
Clinic No. 4—Hull Street.....	1,115	545	1,660	0	0	0	1,115	545	1,660
Total.....	3,067	3,579	6,646	1,035	1,621	2,656	4,102	5,200	9,302

TABLE No. 1.
Showing the Work Done in the Child Welfare Stations Conducted by the Health Bureau.

	NEW PATIENTS			RETURNED PATIENTS			VISITS			TOTAL		
	White	Colored		Total	White	Colored		Total	White	Colored		Total
Clinic No. 1—Venable Street.....	343	432	775	928	602	928	1,590	617	1,360	1,748	1,977	3,725
Clinic No. 2—City Home.....	0	206	206	527	0	527	527	357	357	0	1,090	1,090
Clinic No. 3—Cary Street.....	232	345	577	699	504	699	1,203	534	1,037	1,239	1,578	2,817
Clinic No. 4—Hull Street.....	391	169	560	412	412	226	638	150	462	1,115	545	1,660
Total.....	966	1,152	2,118	1,578	1,578	2,380	3,958	1,658	3,216	4,102	5,190	9,292

INFANTILE DIARRHEA.

There were 43 deaths from infantile diarrhea in 1925. The following table shows the number of deaths from infantile diarrhea since 1907, of children under two years of age.

Deaths by Months from Infantile Diarrhea in Richmond, Va., 1907-1925.

YEAR	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1907.....	4	4	5	3	12	39	44	22	15	10	1	2	161
1908.....	2	1	2	1	19	34	33	28	9	8	3	2	140
1909.....	2	1	4	3	17	39	34	16	14	8	2	7	147
1910.....	1	1	2	1	15	49	50	30	8	9	3	3	169
1911.....	1	3	1	6	53	45	24	31	26	3	3	3	196
1912.....	3	3	4	2	22	45	17	14	12	7	3	3	132
1913.....	4	1	1	2	14	31	17	14	16	7	4	1	112
1914.....	1	1	1	2	31	25	13	11	8	4	4	1	97
1915.....	1	1	4	6	21	28	17	12	8	3	1	1	101
1916.....	2	1	1	4	17	30	17	13	9	5	3	3	102
1917.....	3	5	2	14	35	28	16	6	3	3	1	1	113
1918.....	1	2	2	4	13	28	16	9	3	2	2	2	82
1919.....	1	1	1	1	10	21	10	7	6	1	1	1	59
1920.....	2	1	1	1	11	14	18	13	7	1	1	1	68
1921.....	3	1	1	2	20	17	11	2	4	4	5	5	69
1922.....	2	1	1	1	8	18	10	8	4	3	1	1	54
1923.....	1	1	1	1	1	9	17	19	9	10	3	2	72
1924.....	2	1	1	1	5	17	7	6	2	2	2	1	43
1925.....	2	1	1	3	6	4	8	7	7	4	1	1	43

PRENATAL CLINIC.

The Prenatal Clinic conducted by the Health Bureau, located at 2431 Venable Street, is held on Wednesday afternoons and is very well attended, as shown by the splendid results. Dr. H. B. Hinchman is the physician in attendance, with Mrs. Landers and Mrs. Watson in charge. This station serves the mothers living in the eastern part of the city, while the clinic held twice a week at 223 S. Cherry Street, conducted by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, renders a most valuable service to the mothers in the western section.

There were 130 patients treated at this Clinic during the year and 103 Wassermanns made.

The following table illustrates this branch of our work:

TABLE No. 2.
Showing Work Done at Prenatal Clinic.

	White	Colored	Total
Patients brought over from 1924.....	2	15	17
New patients listed during 1925.....	16	97	113
Total.....	18	112	130
Visits to Clinic.....	39	226	265

Of the 130 patients treated in 1925, there were 116 discharges, as follows:

Delivered by physicians	6
Delivered by students	74
Delivered in hospitals	2
Delivered by midwives	13
No case	11
Moved out of city	3
Unable to locate	3
Abortions	1
For examination	3
Total	116
Wassermanns taken	103
Positive	17
Negative	86

In addition to the prenatal cases cared for at the Clinic, a number of visits were made and instructions given to many expectant mothers who did not attend the Clinic but were under the supervision of the nurses in the districts. The nurses try to have all expectant mothers who have no physician attend either the Prenatal Clinic at 223 S. Cherry Street or the one held at 2431 Venable Street. Some are treated at the Medical College of Virginia Dispensary. There was one death among the listed prenatal cases during the year. The following table illustrates this branch of our work in the field.

Number of prenatal cases carried over from 1924.....	16
Number of prenatal cases listed during 1925	114
Total number of prenatal cases instructed.....	130

Of this number there were:

Died	1
Safely delivered at term	93
Moved—unable to locate	2
Abortions, miscarriages, stillbirths, no case.....	2
Left city	2
Referred to I. V. N. A.	0
Premature	2
Number of prenatal cases forwarded.....	32

There were 96 live births, and the two premature babies died under one month; only one full term baby died under one month of age. There were 18 sets of twins.

DENTAL CLINIC.

A dental clinic was started in June, 1925, for the small children who attended the Infant Welfare Station at 2431 Venable Street. This Clinic, which is held on Mondays, at 1:00 o'clock, is conducted by Dr. Walter Liles, who is very much interested in doing the work for the little ones. Miss Brooke assists Dr. Liles in his clinic. There were 160 white and 126 colored visits paid to the dentist.

VENEREAL DISEASE WORK.

In April a change was made in the venereal disease work; Miss Watts was transferred to Miss Kregel's district and Miss Kregel taking over Miss Watts' work, which included the Jail Clinic and the Blood Clinic at Venable Street Clinic. Miss Watts' work includes the Clinic work at the Medical College Dispensary and part of the follow-up visits from the Dispensary. Miss Kregel assists Dr. T. L. Driscoll in the clinics at the Jail. The work accomplished in both clinic and field has been very satisfactory; many patients returned to the Dispensary for treatment after having been visited and advised to do so by the nurses.

The following is a summary of the venereal disease work:

Hours in district	1,905
Hours at office	572
Hours at dispensary	897
Hours at jail	262
Hours on duty	3,636
Treatments in jail	1,191
Patients instructed at dispensary.....	5,644
Patients attended clinic after visit from nurse	1,419
New patients visited	700
Old patients visited	4,519
Total visits to patients	5,219

A Blood Clinic was started January 1, 1925, at 2431 Venable Street and is held on Wednesday afternoon, in conjunction with the Prenatal Clinic, for the purpose of treating all expectant mothers who attend this clinic and are in need of treatment. This has proved most satisfactory, a large number of mothers taking advantage of the opportunity of being treated. Dr. Richard W. Fowlkes and Miss Kregel are in charge of this Clinic.

The following is a summary of the work done at the Blood Clinic:

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Work Done at the Blood Clinic During 1925.

NEW PATIENTS ADMITTED TO CLINIC IN 1925

	White	Colored	Total
Adults.....	23	48	71
Children under 12 years.....	103	85	188
Total.....	126	133	259
No. patients returned to Clinic.....	42	130	172
Revisits to clinic.....	117	181	298
Combined total.....	285	444	729
No. Wassermanns taken.....	247		
Negative.....	183		
Positive.....	64		
Referred for treatment from other stations.....	12		

SUMMARY OF POSITIVE WASSERMANN'S MADE

	White	Colored	Total
Adults.....	7	38	45
Children under 12 years.....	6	13	19
Total.....	13	51	64
Of this number, there were:			
Adults treated.....	6	27	33
Children under 12 years.....	6	10	16
Refused treatment—Adults.....	1	11	12
Refused treatment—Children.....	0	3	3
Total.....	13	51	64
On list at end of year.....	9	33	42

These patients were referred to the Blood Clinic as follows: Venable Street Prenatal Clinic, 81 Venable Street Welfare Station, 63; Health Bureau nurses and various clinics, 115.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

The Tuberculosis Clinic was conducted as formerly, no changes having been made in either doctors or nurses. Dr. G. A. Ezekiel, Dr. P. D. Lipscomb and Dr. Emanuel Wallerstein are very regular in attendance and are rendering a most valuable service.

Clinics on Tuesday and Thursday mornings are held for the white patients, and on Monday and Wednesday mornings the colored patients are examined; Dr. Ezekiel coming on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dr. Lipscomb on Monday and Thursday, each having both a white and colored clinic. In order to relieve the congestion and give more patients who need eye, ear, nose and throat examinations, Dr. Wallerstein deemed it wise to alternate on Tuesday and Thursday. This gives the patients of both Dr. Ezekiel and Dr. Lipscomb the benefit of Dr. Wallerstein's services.

We are indebted to Dr. Ezekiel, Dr. Lipscomb and Dr. Wallerstein for the results obtained at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Mrs. Humphries and Miss Darling are the nurses in charge of this Clinic.

The following is a summary of the tuberculosis work:

January 1, 1925, tuberculosis cases on list.....	181
Reported during 1925 to the Bureau of Health.....	481
New cases visited by the nurses.....	244
Tuberculosis cases under supervision December 31, 1925.....	618
Hours spent in tuberculosis work.....	4,253
Hours spent at tuberculosis clinic.....	2,329
Hours spent in district.....	1,388
Number of visits paid in tuberculosis work.....	2,864

The follow-up work at the Tuberculosis Clinic is done by Mrs. Humphries and Miss Darling. They work on the same plan as of 1924, listing and visiting the new patients and instructing them and planning for their care in either their own home or sanatoria.

The Infant Welfare nurses visit the tuberculosis patients who have been transferred to them by the tuberculosis nurses. All patients who are in need

of special attention and are not under the care of a physician are referred to the Tuberculosis nurses for follow-up work. The patients needing bedside care are referred to the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association.

The number of patients applying for admission to Pine Camp has steadily increased. We now have a waiting list for women, the first since the enlargement of Pine Camp. The nurses have felt that a great deal of good has been accomplished by having been able to get so many patients under treatment without unnecessary loss of time.

NUTRITION CLINIC.

The attendance at the Nutrition Clinic has been better than formerly, but not so large as we would like to have it. Dr. O. O. Ashworth, the physician in charge, makes the chest examinations, while Dr. J. B. Stone, his assistant, has charge of the nutrition work. The follow-up work of this clinic is done by Mrs. Humphries and Miss Darling. The growth of this clinic is due to the interest and co-operation shown by the doctors and nurses. There were 345 children examined at this clinic during the year.

LABOR PERMIT WORK.

The Labor Permit Clinic, which is held on Monday and Thursday afternoon at 1108 Capitol Street, for the purpose of examining the children between the ages of twelve and sixteen years who wish to obtain permits to work, is conducted by Dr. B. B. Bagby, Chief Medical Inspector of the Bureau of Health. Dr. Leta White, Assistant Medical Inspector, is in charge of this work in the absence of Dr. Bagby. There were 1,153 children examined in 1925. Mrs. Humphries and Miss Darling, the nurses in charge, follow up all children with defects. These nurses refer all children with defects to either the family physician, if they have one, or to the school nurses who may have these children under their supervision. If the parents are unable to have a physician and wish us to help them in having these corrections made, the nurses make arrangements for doing so, and in this way many corrections were made.

MIDWIVES.

The midwives, taken as a whole, have done very well during the year and have been very careful in obeying the rules of the Health Bureau.

In March a course of lectures was given by Dr. M. P. Rucker and Dr. H. B. Hinchman at 2431 Venable Street, with Mrs. Landers in charge of the work, to a group of women desiring permits to practice midwifery. Of this group only eleven passed the examination satisfactorily.

For the past two years the Health Bureau has required a physical examination of every midwife, and it is interesting to note that only one midwife had a positive Wassermann; after a certificate was received from her physician, she was allowed to practice.

These women were issued permits to practice midwifery in the City of Richmond for a period of two years. This made a total of 41 midwives. During the year two permits were revoked; one midwife gave up her work to go into service and the other moved out of the City.

Another course of instructions will be given in March, 1926, to the midwives who were given permits in March, 1924, and wish to renew them.

The Bureau of Social Relief, Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, Milk and Ice Mission, Juvenile Court, Associated Charities, Bureau of Catholic Charities, Richmond Tuberculosis Association, the School Nurses, the Medical College of Virginia, the Children's Memorial Clinic and other agencies have co-operated with us in our work. We feel deeply grateful to these organizations for their co-operation.

We were glad to have the nurses from the School of Social Work with us again this year.

Your patience with our mistakes, the interest and courtesy which you have always shown, and your willingness to help us with our problems are fully appreciated, and we thank you for your cooperation.

In closing I wish to commend the nurses of the Health Bureau for the splendid results which have been accomplished in the Nursing Division during 1925. I also wish to express my appreciation of the valuable help given by Miss Helene McGranighan, Clerk in the Nursing Division.

Respectfully submitted,

ORELLA V. COFFEE, R. N.,
Chief Nurse.

REPORT OF CHIEF DAIRY INSPECTOR

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1925.

DR. W. B. FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

SIR:—

I have the honor to present to you my report as Chief Dairy Inspector for the year ending December 31, 1925.

Number of visits to dairy farms.....	2,837
Number of dairies visited and scored.....	265
Number of scores made.....	2,538

Class in which dairies fell whose permits were revoked or suspended:

Class	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
40-50.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-60.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-70.....	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Class in which dairies fell that continued to sell milk:

70-80.....	122	130	114	76	76	89	88	77	78	81	82	78
80-90.....	82	76	100	125	139	130	145	127	138	117	100	93
90-100.....	6	4	6	4	6	6	7	7	8	6	3	3

No. of dairies scored which continued to sell milk and cream during month.....	210	210	220	205	221	225	240	211	224	204	185	174
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total number scores made during month.....	214	210	221	205	222	226	241	211	224	204	185	174
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Average score.....	79.2	78.7	79.7	80.9	81.3	81.8	81.4	81.4	81.7	81.3	80.7	81.1
--------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Permits refused	12
Permits suspended during year.....	8
Average score of 8 places whose permits were suspended.....	68.3
Permits restored that were suspended during year.....	8
No. of Grade A shippers placed in Grade B class during year.....	18
No. of Grade A shippers that had been placed in Grade B class restored to Grade A standing	16
Diseased cows found and use of milk from same discontinued—(4, sore teats; 4, cowpox; 5, inflamed bags)	13
Gallons of milk condemned on account of milk cans or can top being dirty	187
Gallons of milk condemned on account of being bloody.....	60
Gallons of milk returned to shipper on account of arriving in city in sour condition	2,615
Gallons of milk ordered to be churned on account of high temperature.....	2,217
Gallons of milk ordered to be churned on account of high bacteria counts.....	18,480

Gallons of milk ordered to be churned on account of being below city standard in butter fat	5,144
Samples taken for bacteriological examination	4,890
New barns built during year	34
New milk houses built during year	36
Sets of blue prints for barn construction furnished during year.....	85
New barns under construction	6
New milk houses under construction	6
No. of new milk and cream shippers during year.....	46
No. of shippers that have discontinued shipping milk or cream to Richmond during year	40
No. of dairy farmers holding permits to sell milk or cream in Richmond, December 31, 1925	225

The importance of a pure milk supply for a city the size of Richmond cannot be over estimated. The place that milk occupies in our diet, especially among children, makes it necessary that milk must be clean, safe and wholesome. When we consider that Richmond's milk supply is produced on dairy farms located in twenty-eight counties of the State, obviously a plan that involves a close watch of these individual farms entails a large amount of work and travel. During the year the dairy inspectors traveled over forty thousand miles, making 2,837 visits to 320 farms supplying the City with milk. They also took 4,890 samples of milk for bacteriological examinations.

It was necessary during the year to condemn as unfit for use as market milk 28,703 gallons of milk. This milk was found below the required chemical standard, containing excessively high bacteria counts, arriving in the City at a high temperature, dirty or sour.

In addition to inspections of the dairy farms where the milk is produced, regular inspections of the distributing plants in the City are made, as we realize the only way to obtain a clean and safe milk for Richmond is to make regular and efficient inspection of all dairy farms and city milk plants, to supervise the method of production, handling and care of the milk, to have the milk frequently examined at a laboratory to determine the bacterial content, and to see that milk is properly pasteurized before distribution.

The dairies supplying Richmond with milk had an average score in 1925 of 80.7, the highest average yearly score made since the milk inspection division was established eighteen years ago. Dairy farm scores are based on cleanliness and sanitary methods. On the score card a certain number of points are allotted for location, construction, surroundings and cleanliness of the stable and milk house, cleanliness of utensils and cows, methods of handling and cooling milk.

Clean surroundings, the use of clean utensils in milking, and the previous cleaning of the flank and udder of the cow with a damp cloth are the precautions necessary on the part of the farmer to insure a clean milk supply; as are also the removing of the freshly drawn milk to a milk house, where it is properly cooled. The responsibility of the farmer does not end until the milk arrives at the City plants.

On October 1, 1924, of the 212 farms holding permits to sell milk in the City at that time, 112—or approximately 52 per cent—had cattle on them that had successfully passed the tuberculin test. From that date, October 1, 1924, to

April 15, 1925, the cattle in the herds not previously subjected to the tuberculin test were tested and all reacting animals removed. As all new shippers have their cattle tuberculin tested before starting to sell milk in the City, the entire milk supply of Richmond now comes from cows free from tuberculosis, as shown by the tuberculin test. With the exception of Washington, D. C., I do not know of any other city the size of Richmond where the entire milk supply is furnished by cows free of tuberculosis.

In the work of tuberculosis eradication, one of the greatest problems and the most important factor is the proper cleaning and disinfecting of the barn and premises after the diseased animals have been removed. As the dairy farms supplying Richmond with milk all have modern sanitary barns on them, constructed with concrete floors, gutters and mangers, and equipped with iron stalls and stanchions, the work of thorough disinfection of this type of barn is not such a big problem.

During the early part of the year the supply of milk coming on the Richmond market was much greater than the demand, causing a large surplus. The distributing plants in the City were able to dispose of considerable of this surplus milk in several cities in Florida, carloads being shipped daily. Modern rapid transit and modern refrigeration before and during shipment are annihilating distance as an obstacle to a city's milk supply. In my opinion, we have seen only the beginning of this change toward long distance shipments of fresh milk and cream. Modern developments have made increasingly possible the utilization of milk and cream produced at low cost on farms located long distances from the city in which it is sold.

Producers whose farms are located advantageously to our cities will find the advantage of their location steadily reduced, and increasing competition from dairy farmers located on cheaper, highly fertile farms economically operated, which are located some distance from the consuming centers.

The regulations for producers holding permits to sell milk in Richmond are strict and vigorously enforced, inspectors visiting the dairy farm at intervals, without warning, to see that proper methods are followed at all times. Inspectors constantly move about among the farmers, assisting them with advice and suggestions to become better dairy farmers and checking carelessness and wrong methods.

Methods worked out by the Chief Dairy Inspector for the cooling and handling of milk on the farm have been developed to such an extent that they are being used by a number of cities of the country.

The turnover in dairies supplying Richmond with milk has been larger this year than any previous year, the number of new shippers being 46. As 40 dairies discontinued selling milk on this market during the year, there was a net gain of 6 dairies for 1925. If it were not for the new dairies, Richmond's available milk supply would rapidly decrease.

Owing to the lack of sufficient rainfall in Virginia during the year, there was a big shortage of home grown feeds on the dairy farms supplying the City with milk. This lack of sufficient rainfall also caused a shortage of water on a number of farms, many wells going dry and, in some cases, it was necessary to haul water several miles in order to supply the cattle with water to drink. It was also impossible to properly cool the milk on these farms where water was

short, and this, no doubt, was the cause of a number of high bacteria counts found in samples of milk taken from the farmers' cans on the arrival in the City during the months of June, July and August.

Competition makes it more necessary for milk producers to investigate producing costs, know what each cow is doing, use more scientific feeding methods, and study economy in milk production.

During the year seven of our dairymen were seriously injured from attacks by bulls. Every precaution should therefore be taken in the handling of bulls, and when they show signs of becoming vicious it is always a good plan to dispose of them.

Assistant Dairy Inspector Parvin L. Cantrell died on October 23, after a short illness. He was a valuable and important member of the Bureau of Health, laboring in a simple and straightforward manner, and will long be remembered by his associates and those with whom he came in contact in the performance of his duties. His separation from the dairy inspection division of this Bureau will be most keenly felt because of his activities and many virtues. I personally feel I have lost a friend and valuable co-worker in his death.

In closing, I wish to thank the milk producers and dealers for their co-operation with the Bureau in its efforts to see that the people of Richmond receive a clean, safe milk. I wish also to commend the work of Mr. R. M. C. Harris, whose untiring efforts contributed to the success of the work of the Dairy Division during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. STRAUCH,
Chief Dairy Inspector.

REPORT OF FOOD INSPECTOR

DR. W. B. FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Chief Food Inspector for the year ending December 31, 1925.

In reviewing the year's work, I will endeavor to set forth in a statistical manner the most important activities and duties that were performed by inspectors of the Food Division.

The various stores, beverage plants and food handling establishments were systematically inspected and classified, as follows:

Sanitary inspections:

Establishments inspected	30,341
Found satisfactory	23,772

Orders issued and complaints investigated:

Notices issued to correct insanitary conditions and improve methods	14,881
Complaints investigated and adjusted	287

Condemnations:

No. pounds of food condemned	207,199
Approximate value—\$12,884.53.	

Permits issued and Police Court cases:

Original food permits issued	673
Duplicate food permits issued	263
Food permits renewed	1,412
Food permits refused	5
Food permits revoked	2

Collected and turned into City Treasurer—\$1,346.00.

Cases in Police Court	54
Fines assessed—\$594.00.	

Samples of milk and food collected and examined:

Samples of milk collected and analyzed for butter fat content.....	4,194
Samples of cream collected and analyzed for butter fat content....	55
Samples of oysters collected and examined for B. Coli.....	98
Samples of miscellaneous food collected and examined.....	95
Total food and milk samples collected.....	4,442

TABLE No. 1.
Showing Number of Inspections and Orders Issued During Each Month of the Year 1925.

INSPECTIONS	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Abattoirs.....	10	23	21	44	17	39	38	43	46	82	44	1	5
Bakeries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	441
Boarding houses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bottling plants.....	6	3	2	4	9	3	9	13	10	5	8	6	78
Butchers.....	190	394	193	260	339	318	373	317	418	402	453	388	4,045
Candy manufactories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	149
Cold storage plants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Commission houses.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	11	16	.....	.....
Dairies.....	660	383	196	112	81	206	170	353	191	87	346	481	3,330
Fish dealers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruit dealers.....	42	90	111	84	116	14	105	113	113	176	100	95	1,218
Grocers.....	246	336	315	644	432	528	529	100	84	82	66	103	655
Hucksters.....	485	558	289	166	278	297	215	194	213	682	471	594	6,184
Ice cream plants.....	2	1	.....	11	49	15	20	.....	6	262	298	249	3,504
Poultry dealers.....	13	19	8	28	55	24	36	53	.....	55	67	42	440
Restaurants.....	98	123	97	125	191	120	173	290	273	400	198	203	2,493
Soft drink and confectioneries.....	298	307	124	404	298	425	384	578	473	753	416	451	4,911
Complaints investigated.....	15	45	25	27	18	33	33	24	28	13	11	12	287
Other visits.....	178	145	70	249	347	336	161	164	154	249	157	192	2,402
Total.....	2,276	2,447	1,474	2,216	2,306	2,548	2,348	2,778	2,753	3,466	2,861	2,868	30,341
Premises found satisfactory.....	1,705	1,848	520	1,546	1,835	2,136	1,943	2,259	2,254	2,911	2,354	2,461	23,772

The City is divided into three districts, with approximately 734 food handling establishments and vendors in various classes in each district, making a total of 2,204 food handling establishments in the entire City representing an increase of 216 over previous year. The scope of inspection included sanitation, preparation, manufacture, storage, handling and sale of any article of food or beverage or ingredient thereof which is intended for human consumption. The inspectors visited various establishments in a routine manner, inspecting the food, reporting the sanitary conditions and issuing oral and written instructions to correct insanitary practices or to correct methods. Each establishment which underwent inspection invariably had one or more of the orders contained in the following table to comply with.

TABLE No. 2.
Showing the Number of Orders Issued During Each Month of the Year.

ORDERS ISSUED	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Secure food permit.....	92	59	43	183	130	144	465	91	465	30	44	30	978
Clean floor.....	231	177	107	209	279	241	231	240	365	331	304	277	3,002
Clean hands and clothing.....	4	30	7	1	48	3	2	6	5	3	2	6	69
Clean meat block.....	35	144	56	25	82	28	46	82	70	72	53	57	722
Clean storage box.....	53	100	61	70	82	61	37	80	47	80	69	55	792
Clean tables and counters.....	54	65	54	108	109	68	87	86	124	98	96	85	1,011
Clean toilet.....	27	35	15	8	21	26	25	27	35	32	26	25	302
Clean utensils.....	34	59	33	41	56	93	60	70	77	90	66	55	703
Clean walls and ceiling.....	79	61	46	174	139	93	62	87	174	128	100	127	1,296
Clean windows.....	61	47	52	63	42	40	44	40	89	61	60	48	647
Clean yards.....	46	80	59	65	56	89	66	91	118	93	90	66	916
Employees to be examined.....	2	2	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Fly screens installed.....	.....	.....	5	342	86	38	19	141	63	1	.....	.....	508
Fly screens repaired.....	.....	.....	.....	114	50	79	130	141	22	1	3	1	598
Fly screens, keep closed.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	18	30	65	165	68	75	1,155
Foods, cover.....	90	239	73	87	72	56	79	3	22	20	8	15	1,148
Foods, elevate.....	17	53	6	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foods, prevent handling.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	34
Foods, protect in transit.....	2	16	.....	3	5	40	41	40	42	47	29	26	436
Provide garbage can.....	35	54	56	21	2	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing installed.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	17
Plumbing repaired.....	8	6	3	4	6	9	85	1	4	4	.....	.....	55
Other orders.....	54	117	83	85	117	112	85	123	140	202	126	110	1,354
Total.....	925	1,353	767	1,671	1,331	1,157	1,108	1,335	1,560	1,452	1,152	1,070	14,881

The inspectors centered their activities along four lines: first, the sanitation of the premises, utensils, machinery, etc., of the establishments; second, to prevent the sale and to condemn and destroy unwholesome and unsound food, due to spoilage and insanitary handling, deterioration, etc.; third, to prevent the adulteration and sale of below-standard and inferior food products; fourth, to prevent the placing on the market of contaminated foods due to disease, pollution or harmful bacteria content.

The detection, condemnation and destruction of decomposed foods required considerable time and attention of the food inspectors.

The restaurants of the City were inspected, scored and classified as shown in the following table:

TABLE No. 3.
Restaurant Inspection Scores.

SCORE	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.
40.....			3	3.6	3	1.3
50.....	3	2.1	12	14.4	15	6.6
60.....	28	19.3	33	39.8	61	26.7
70.....	76	52.4	35	42.2	111	48.7
80.....	31	21.4			31	13.6
90.....	7	4.8			7	3.1
Total.....	145		83		228	

The bottling plants of the City were inspected, scored and classified as shown in the following table:

TABLE No. 4.
Bottling Plant Inspection Score.

SCORE	Number	Percent.
20.....		
40.....		
50.....		
60.....	3	30.0
70.....	4	40.0
80.....	3	30.0
90.....		
Total.....	10	

TABLE No. 5.
Showing Number of Pounds and Approximate Value of Food Condemned.

CONDEMNATIONS		Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Canned goods.....	Lbs.	270	1,894	156	1,100	1,402	1,100	11,487	1,366	3,899	756	979	278	34,687 00
	Val. \$	270 00	180 00	19 00	115 00	208 75	137 10	1,305 70	164 90	591 70	161 00	180 30	47 73	3,400 68
Eggs.....	Lbs.	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	17	.....	9	274
	Val. \$	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	4 85	.....	2 50	28 35
Fish.....	Lbs.	.....	250	.....	.....	325	211	15,885	2,000	580	.....	200	2,400	21,851
	Val. \$	.....	80 00	.....	.....	31 00	41 50	330 50	200 00	45 74	.....	6 50	240 00	975 25
Fruits ..	Lbs.	.....	680	525	647	.....	50	100	180	6,050	16,261	.....	.....	24,496
	Val. \$	.....	92 00	14 40	55 63	.....	5 00	15 00	30 00	484 50	989 50	.....	.....	1,686 03
Meats.....	Lbs.	47	617	10	452	323	73	30	1,220	89	37	64	590	4,214
	Val. \$	10 85	146 50	3 00	70 45	35 85	182 25	4 10	243 50	24 69	10 30	12 25	121 50	865 24
Milk.....	Lbs.	17	339	12	26	16	262	85	.....	24	30	52	10	873
	Val. \$	1 36	27 12	1 00	2 08	1 24	20 96	6 80	.....	1 92	2 40	3 28	80	68 96
Milk products.....	Lbs.	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	663
	Val. \$	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	31 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	07	.....	34 77
Milk to churn.....	Lbs.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	Val. \$	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50
Poultry and game.....	Lbs.	135	359	.....	80	5	57	.....	4	23	325	.....	161	1,446
	Val. \$	21 85	79 30	.....	28 00	4 20	24 50	.....	1 36	6 90	105 55	.....	150 90	422 50
Vegetables.....	Lbs.	4,294	4,720	10,900	26,150	2,475	23,160	20,220	5,400	24,906	107	2,210	3,497	128,035
	Val. \$	218 80	262 50	568 00	974 50	161 00	969 50	905 75	253 50	646 10	5 50	91 25	195 25	5,251 65
Others.....	Lbs.	.....	325	1	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	15	.....	23	196	640
	Val. \$	.....	77 50	30	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	4 00	.....	7 25	42 00	139 90
Total.....	Lbs.	4,783	8,955	12,067	28,455	4,546	26,215	47,887	10,204	35,567	17,229	3,832	7,439	207,190
	Val. \$	525 36	876 42	695 20	1,245 66	448 04	1,438 01	2,575 85	903 90	1,799 96	1,180 47	406 70	800 68	12,884 53

In dealing with below-standard and inferior foods, and to prevent adulterations, the inspectors collected 4,442 samples of milk, cream, butter, ice cream, oysters and miscellaneous foods. The samples were analyzed and examined to determine the different standards of quality, butter fat content, and to detect adulterations, contaminations, etc.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Result of Bacteriological Examinations of Samples of Oysters from Shippers.

	Number of Samples	STOCK	Good, Scoring 0 to 24	Fair, Scoring 25 to 49	Poor, Scoring 50 to 99	Badly Contaminated, Scoring 100 to 1,000
	67	Shucked.....	60	3	1	3
	31	Unshucked.....	29	.....	.....	2
Total.....	98	Shucked and unshucked	89	3	1	5

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Butter Fat, Solids Not Fat, and Total Solids of Bottled Milk as Delivered to the Consumer During 1925.

Total No. Samples	BUTTER FAT		SOLIDS NOT FAT		TOTAL SOLIDS	
	No. Below Standard	Butter Fat Average	No. Below Standard	Solids not Fat Average	No. Below Standard	Total Solids Average
168	5	3.89	18	8.86	5	12.91

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Result of Chemical Analyses of Milk Samples Taken from the Shippers' Cans During 1925.

Total No. Samples	BUTTER FAT		SOLIDS NOT FAT		TOTAL SOLIDS	
	No. Below Standard	Per Cent Below Standard	No. Below Standard	Per Cent Below Standard	No. Below Standard	Per Cent Below Standard
4,026	329	8.2	600	14.9	523	13.0

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Result of Chemical Analyses of Cream as Delivered by the Shipper During 1925.

No. of Samples	No. Below Standard	Butter Fat Average
23	3	23.38

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Result of Chemical Analyses of Cream as Delivered to the Consumer During 1925.

No. of Samples	No. Below Standard	Butter Fat Avearge
32	1	20.56

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Result of Chemical Analyses of Samples of Ice Cream Taken from Manufactories.

No. of Samples	No. Below Standard	Percent. Below Standard	Butter Fat Average
39	3	7.7	10.29

Note. 8 percent. is the standard butter fat content.

TABLE No. 12.

Showing Result of Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Ice Cream.

No. of Samples	Bacteria per c. c.
8	5,000 to 25,000
7	25,000 to 50,000
10	50,000 to 100,000
6	100,000 to 250,000
4	250,000 to 500,000
3	500,000 to 1,000,000
3	1,000,000 to 2,000,000

For 1924 there were 21,646 food inspections made, of which number 12,734 were found satisfactory, or 58.82 per cent. For 1925 there were 30,341 food inspections made. Of this number 23,772 were found satisfactory, or 78.34 per cent.

I am gratified in stating that there has been a marked improvement on the part of merchants in handling food products in the City during the past year.

During 1924 there were 58,119 pounds of country meat inspected at the commission houses. Passed 51,962 pounds; returned 4,272 pounds; condemned 1,885 pounds. During 1925 there were 27,769 pounds of country meat inspected at the commission houses. Passed 25,442 pounds; returned 2,247 pounds; condemned 80 pounds.

There has been a marked improvement in the manner in which country meat has been shipped into the City during the year. The farmer has begun to realize that it pays to properly wrap his meat in muslin or cheese cloth and to see that it is well packed for transit. The good work has been accomplished by the inspectors asking the different commission merchants, who do business with the farmer, to see that rules and regulations governing same are mailed them. I am also pleased to add that many of the farmers understand that they may, at any season, send live animals to Richmond for slaughter under our regular system of inspection.

TABLE No. 13.

Country Meat Inspected at Commission Houses, 1925.

MONTH	Pounds Inspected	Pounds Passed	Pounds Returned	Pounds Condemned
January.....	9,495	8,749	746	0
February.....	2,246	2,246	0	0
November.....	1,531	1,031	500	0
December.....	14,497	13,416	1,001	80
Total.....	27,769	25,442	2,247	80

TABLE No. 14.

Poultry and Game Condemnations at Commission Houses, 1925.

MONTH	Pounds of Turkeys	Pounds of Chickens	Pounds of Rabbits	Pounds Miscellaneous
January.....	10	0	140	0
February.....	0	156	50	28
December.....	42	12	287	0
December.....	24	20	310	205
Total.....	76	288	787	233

I wish to call your attention to Table 15, which shows a gain of 8,695 inspections over the previous year; also the number of samples collected, food permits issued and the condemnations for the past twenty years.

TABLE No. 15.

Summary 1906-1925, Inclusive.

YEAR	No. of Inspections	Food Condemned Lbs.	Value of Food Condemned	Samples of Milk and Food Taken	Food Permits Issued	To Treasurer of Richmond
1906.....	8,882	336,095	\$ 19,485.85	1,282	128	\$ 256.00
1907.....	7,082	150,075	6,005.75	1,388	201	402.00
1908.....	9,213	311,581	7,551.67	1,473	234	468.00
1909.....	2,212	110,877	3,590.47	1,531	222	444.00
1910.....	7,705	90,409	3,284.40	1,614	212	424.00
1911.....	8,608	123,782	3,564.33	2,029	387	774.00
1912.....	10,440	251,207	5,869.38	1,674	267	534.00
1913.....	7,489	163,206	4,380.87	2,592	221	442.00
1914.....	12,619	179,028	5,341.49	2,403	268	536.00
1915.....	13,212	126,020	6,936.48	2,282	349	698.00
1916.....	11,460	109,746	4,342.48	2,425	252	504.00
1917.....	11,098	181,359	8,751.01	2,566	353	706.00
1918.....	27,907	394,500	25,262.46	2,464	227	454.00
1919.....	36,650	251,185	18,028.51	2,915	558	1,116.00
1920.....	26,281	296,426	10,270.55	3,192	316	632.00
1921.....	28,548	280,244	12,871.57	3,579	444	888.00
1922.....	20,304	272,734	33,540.65	3,865	506	1,012.00
1923.....	23,501	340,187	24,338.60	4,356	346	692.00
1924.....	21,646	237,329	12,219.30	5,543	291	582.00
1925.....	30,341	207,199	12,844.53	4,442	673	1,346.00
Total..	332,188	4,413,189	\$ 228,520.35	53,615	6,455	\$ 12,892.00
Average for 20 years..	16,609	220,659	\$ 11,425.01	2,680	322	\$ 644.60

There were several changes in the personnel of the Food Division during the year, namely: on April 15th Mr. R. R. Wrenn resigned as Chief and I was appointed to succeed him. On April 23rd, Mr. W. E. Harvey was transferred from the position of Desk Clerk to that of Assistant Food Inspector.

In closing, I wish to thank you for your courteous treatment and able advice. I wish also to commend the good work of my assistants, Mr. John A. Donati and Mr. W. E. Harvey, who have rendered very valuable service during the term of my office as Chief Food Inspector.

Respectfully submitted,

F. P. WILSON,
Chief Food Inspector.

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, DIRECTOR,
Department of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Virginia.

SIR:—

I herewith submit my report on the chemical work for the Department of Welfare for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

The chemical work for the Department of Welfare during the year 1925 was devoted principally to the analysis of milk, cream, butter and ice cream, along with a varied assortment of miscellaneous food samples and soft drinks, amounting to nine-five samples.

The total number of milk samples analyzed amounted to four thousand one hundred and eighty-seven, the bulk of which represented samples taken from the shippers before being mixed by the two City dairies. There was a decrease in the number of such samples as compared to the previous year, but this was accompanied by an increase in the number analyzed representing the bottled product as distributed to the public.

There was a marked improvement in the quality of the ice cream found on the market. Out of a total of thirty-nine samples collected and analyzed, only three samples fell below standard.

None of the butter samples showed any adulteration, all being well above the Government Standard.

The collection and analysis of all dairy products and miscellaneous food samples has served to minimize the percentage of adulteration of such products found on the City's markets.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. BERNARD ROBB.

REPORT OF CHIEF MEAT INSPECTOR

DR. W. B. FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

SIR:—

Herewith is respectfully submitted the report of the Meat Inspection Division of the Bureau of Health for the year 1925.

This was the second full year the Meat Inspection Law has been in operation, the ordinance requiring same having been passed in July, 1923. The inspection has progressed very smoothly and we have enjoyed the fullest co-operation of the local butchers, who are the principal ones affected by the inspection.

During the year 1925 there were two court cases regarding meat inspection; one, a local butcher, was arrested and fined for selling a veal carcass which was unstamped; in the other case, a local butcher took me to court, suing the City and myself for some hog heads condemned by Mr. Sweeney, Assistant Meat Inspector, on my order. The case was decided in favor of the City.

As will be noted from the following statistical tables, there were more cattle, calves and goats slaughtered, while there were less sheep and swine slaughtered during the year than in 1924. There was a total of 4,497 less animals inspected and a total of 2,545 less carcasses retained. In 1924 there was retained 10.75 per cent of all carcasses, whereas in 1925 there was 6.50 per cent—a difference in percentage of 4.25. However, the difference in the values of condemnations was not so great, the total being 12,506.05, which was only \$396.60 less than 1924.

The above figures indicate, and the fact is, that the grade of animals offered on this market is greatly improved. A reduction in the average of animals retained or held up of 4.25 per cent—almost one half less—shows the improvement. The fact that the values were not proportionately less is due to the fact that there were a total of 129 carcasses of beef condemned in 1925, against 96 in 1924—an increase of 33, and an increase of parts of beef carcasses of 115.

The number of cattle found affected with tuberculosis was more than doubled, there being 249 during 1925 against 123 for 1924, an increase of 126. This large increase in the number of tubercular cattle was due to the eradication campaign which was going on last year, and a number of these animals mentioned were reactors to the test; the most of the reactors, however, were shipped to other markets.

Results of Ante-Mortem Examination.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats	Total
Total examined.....	8,236	27,025	6,898	6,981	214	49,354
Total condemned.....	47	63	93	41	0	244
Total passed to killing floor	8,189	26,962	6,805	6,940	214	49,110

Cause of Condemnation or Retention on Ante-Mortem Examination.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats	Total
Dead or in dying condition..	47	63	93	41	0	244
Total.....	47	63	93	41	0	244

Results of Post-Mortem Examination.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats	Total
Total received on killing floor	8,189	26,962	6,805	6,940	214	49,110
Total passed.....	7,659	26,853	4,523	6,855	214	46,104
Total retained.....	530	109	2,282	85	0	3,006

Disposition of Retained Carcasses.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats	Total
Total retained.....	530	109	2,282	85	0	3,006
Total carcasses condemned (in whole).....	82	80	122	3	0	287
Total parts condemned (carcass passed).....	448	29	2,160	82	0	2,719

Meat Condemned on Re-Inspection (Pounds).

	Beef	Veal	Pork	Mutton	Total
Spoiled.....	1,311	453	170	687	2,621
Total.....	1,311	453	170	687	2,621

Diseases Which Determined Disposition of Condemned Carcasses.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Total
Tuberculosis.....	66	2	41	0	109
Icterus.....	0	0	5	0	5
Cholera.....	0	0	46	0	46
Pneumonia.....	0	0	7	1	8
Sexual odor.....	0	0	12	0	12
Emaciation.....	3	0	0	2	5
Unwholesome.....	0	75	0	0	75
Scalded alive.....	0	0	1	0	1
Pregnancy.....	0	0	1	0	1
Bruises.....	3	1	0	0	4
Abscesses.....	1	0	2	0	3
Inflammatory diseases.....	7	2	6	0	15
Abnormal temperature.....	1	0	1	0	2
Subnormal temperature.....	1	0	0	0	1
Total.....	82	80	122	3	287

Diseases Which Determined Disposition of Condemned Parts.

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Total
Tuberculosis.....	183	3	409	0	595
Parasites.....	0	1	1,693	23	1,717
Eczema.....	0	0	23	0	23
Actinimycosis.....	30	0	0	0	30
Abscesses.....	190	25	0	0	215
Blood tumors.....	25	0	0	0	25
Cysts.....	4	0	0	0	4
Pericarditis.....	9	0	0	0	9
Nodules.....	0	0	0	59	59
Unclean.....	0	0	33	0	33
Bruises.....	6	0	1	0	7
Pneumonia.....	1	0	0	0	1
Arthritis.....	0	0	1	0	1
Total.....	448	29	2,160	82	2,719

Total Carcasses Condemned—244 Head Ante-Mortem; 287 Head Post-Mortem.

Cattle condemned.....	129 head.	Av. 900 lbs.	116,000 lbs., at .05.....	\$ 5,800.00
Calves condemned.....	143 head.	Av. 130 lbs.	18,500 lbs., at .10.....	1,850.00
Swine condemned.....	215 head.	Av. 130 lbs.	27,950 lbs., at .10.....	2,792.00
Sheep condemned.....	44 head.	Av. 90 lbs.	3,960 lbs., at .12.....	475.20
Total.....	531 head.		166,410 lbs.	\$10,917.20

Total Parts Condemned.

Cattle parts condemned.....	448.	Av. 10 lbs.	4,480 lbs., at .10.....	\$ 448.00
Calves parts condemned.....	29.	Av. 5 lbs.	145 lbs., at .25.....	36.25
Swine parts condemned.....	2,160.	Av. 5 lbs.	10,800 lbs., at .10.....	1,080.00
Sheep parts condemned.....	82.	Av. 2 lbs.	164 lbs., at .15.....	24.60
Total.....	2,719		15,589 lbs.	\$ 1,588.85

Total Carcasses Held Up or Retained, Diseased or Otherwise, of All Inspected, Slaughtered and Re-Inspected, Out of a Total Inspected and Slaughtered of 49,354.

Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Total
577	172	2,375	126	3,250

Per Cent Retained and Condemned (in Whole or in Part).

Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats	Average
5.2	.64	34.43	1.8	.....	6.5

TOTAL VALUES OF CONDEMNATIONS

Cattle:	
Carcasses	\$5,800.00
Parts	448.00
	—————\$ 6,248.00
Calves:	
Carcasses	\$1,850.00
Parts	36.25
	—————\$ 1,886.25
Swine:	
Carcasses	\$2,792.00
Parts	1,080.00
	—————\$ 3,872.00
Sheep:	
Carcasses	\$ 475.20
Parts	24.60
	—————\$ 499.80
Total	\$ 12,506.05

On January 20, 1925, Mayor Bright appointed me City Veterinarian, with the additional duties of rendering veterinary services to the City owned animals which number about a hundred and fifty. This work has been done by myself at a very great saving to the City.

During the year I was elected President of the Virginia State Veterinary Medical Association, an association composed of the qualified veterinarians in this State.

In November I had the very great honor and pleasure of attending the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, at Chicago, Ill.

I desire to thank you and Dr. Bagby for the kind assistance and timely advice given me, and to commend the work of my two assistants, Mr. G. W. Cauthorn and Mr. E. M. Sweeney.

Very respectfully yours,

H. H. ROWE, D. V. M.,
Chief Meat Inspector, City Veterinarian.

REPORT OF PLUMBING INSPECTOR

DR. W. B. FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit to you my annual report as Chief Plumbing Inspector for the year ending December 31, 1925.

The past year has been an unusually prosperous one in building operations, and a larger number of new buildings were erected than in any previous year since the adoption of the plumbing ordinance. My tabular report will show that 4,100 inspections were made during the year. During the year numerous sewer extensions were made, especially in South Richmond. My report will also show that 860 new sewer connections were made to old houses where the old dry closets and septic tanks had to be abandoned.

Since the appointment of another assistant last April, to assist in the inspection of plumbing, it has proven a great deal more satisfactory in giving better service to the plumbers and preventing delays in the inspection of their work.

There is, at present, a large amount of work being contracted for, and the indications are that we will have another very busy year.

My tabular report follows:

MONTH	INSPECTIONS						PLUMBING COMPLETED				OFFICE WORK	
	Plumbing in New Buildings	New Connections in Old Buildings	Additions and Alterations	Plumbing Repair Work	Plumbing Complaints	Total	Plumbing in New Buildings	New Connections in Old Buildings	Additions and Alterations	Total	Plans Submitted	Permits Issued
January.....	135	46	36	0	17	234	68	45	33	146	113	116
February.....	910	65	37	2	7	322	88	65	37	190	180	189
March.....	275	46	53	0	15	392	114	47	51	212	146	146
April.....	327	54	54	0	16	451	133	52	47	232	191	203
May.....	295	114	68	0	8	490	122	87	55	264	157	165
June.....	261	78	73	0	8	415	127	59	61	247	208	216
July.....	290	41	74	0	3	408	143	36	66	245	244	258
August.....	177	64	47	0	1	289	100	44	47	191	171	185
September.....	159	55	65	2	4	283	64	36	59	159	184	190
October.....	119	82	49	2	8	260	57	43	43	136	170	182
November.....	141	100	54	2	3	303	67	54	43	164	138	156
December.....	103	107	27	4	3	246	50	51	23	124	112	120
Total.....	2,602	860	637	10	91	4,100	1,126	619	565	2,310	2,014	2,126

I also desire to submit my report as Secretary of the Plumbers' Examining Board:

Meetings held during the year	5
Journeyman plumbers examined	10
Number examined and found not qualified	3
Number examined and licensed	7
Number of licenses renewed	123

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS M. LANDERS, SR.,
Chief Plumbing Inspector,
Secretary Plumbers' Examining Board.

REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION

DR. W. B. FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

SIR:—

I have the honor, as Chief of the Tuberculosis Division of the Bureau of Health, to submit herewith the annual report of the Tuberculosis Division for the year ending December 31, 1925.

REPORTING OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

During the year 1925 there were reported to the Health Bureau 481 cases of tuberculosis, of which 315 were white and 166 were colored persons.

White physicians of the City reported 96 white and 43 colored cases—a total of 139. Colored physicians reported only 20 cases.

The City Tuberculosis Dispensary reported 177 cases—137 white and 40 colored. From miscellaneous sources 145 cases—82 white and 63 colored—were reported to the Bureau.

TABLE No. 1.

Tuberculosis Cases Reported to Health Bureau in 1925.

	White	Colored	Total
Physicians—White.....	96	43	139
Physicians—Colored.....	0	20	20
City tuberculosis dispensary.....	137	40	177
Other sources.....	82	63	145
Total.....	315	166	481

TUBERCULOSIS CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

On January 1, 1925, there were 181 tuberculosis cases remaining under supervision in the City, and 437 new patients were added throughout the year, making a total of 618 cases under supervision during the year. Of this number 472 were white and 146 colored, as shown in Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 2.

Tuberculosis Cases Under Supervision December 31, 1925.

	WHITE			COLORED			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Remaining January 1, 1925.....	59	90	149	8	24	32	67	114	181
New cases during 1925.....	124	199	323	34	80	114	158	279	437
Total.....	183	289	472	42	104	146	225	393	618

Of the 618 cases supervised during the year 339 were under supervision on December 31, 1925, as follows:

	Total Reported in 1925	Under Supervision December 31, 1925	Died	Unable to Locate	Total Discharged
White.....	315	230	27	58	85
Colored.....	166	109	20	37	57
Total.....	481	339	47	95	142

DEATHS

There were 154 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in Richmond in 1925—64 white and 90 colored. With 472 white and 146 colored cases under supervision, there were 7.4 white and 1.6 colored cases under supervision per annual death. This does not include the deaths at Pine Camp.

	No. Deaths From Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1925	No. Cases Under Supervision	No. Cases Under Supervision per Annual Death
White.....	64	472	7.4
Colored.....	90	146	1.6
Total.....	154	618	4.0

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, located at 1108 Capitol Street, was conducted as in the past, with the following physicians assisting: Dr. G. A. Ezekiel, Dr. P. D. Lipscomb and Dr. O. O. Ashworth, chest examinations; Dr. E. Wallerstein, eye, ear, nose and throat; and Dr. J. B. Stone, children's diseases. Dr Stone and Dr Wallerstein receive no compensation for their services.

The days designated for examinations of white patients were Tuesday and Thursday, at 11:30 A. M.; Monday and Wednesday, the same hour, for colored patients. The Nutrition Clinic for undernourished children was held on Friday afternoon, at 3:00 o'clock.

The use of the stereoscope and the nose and throat examining room continued indispensable to the efficiency of the dispensary throughout the year. Stereoscopic X-Ray pictures or fluoroscopic examinations were made by Drs. A. L. Gray and J. L. Tabb at the Memorial Hospital, to aid in the diagnosis of doubtful cases. This service was voluntary on the part of both physicians and was most satisfactory.

TABLE No. 3.

Diagnosis of Patients Attending the Tuberculosis Clinic in 1925.

DIAGNOSIS	NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			TOTAL		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Tuberculous	129	40	169	117	21	138	246	61	307
Non-tuberculous	142	59	201	28	11	39	170	70	240
Undetermined	52	15	67	4	0	4	56	15	71
Total	323	114	437	149	32	181	472	146	618

There were 618 patients examined and treated at the Tuberculosis Clinic during 1925, of whom 307 were tuberculous, 240 non-tuberculous and 71 undetermined. Of the 437 new cases, 169 were diagnosed as tuberculous, 301 non-tuberculous and 67 undetermined. There were 181 old cases, of whom 138 were tuberculous, 39 non-tuberculous, and 4 undetermined.

A total of 472 white patients attended the Clinic, of whom 246 were tuberculous, 170 non-tuberculous and 56 undetermined. Of the 146 colored cases, 61 were tuberculous, 70 non-tuberculous and 15 undetermined.

TABLE No. 4.

Diagnosis of Patients Attending the Nutrition Clinic in 1925.

DIAGNOSIS	NEW PATIENTS			OLD PATIENTS			TOTAL		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Tuberculous	7	1	8	7	2	9	14	3	17
Non-Tuberculous	276	18	294	28	1	29	304	19	323
Undetermined	2	0	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Total	285	19	304	37	4	41	322	23	345

A total of 345 children attended the Nutrition Clinic during 1925, of whom 17 were diagnosed tuberculous, 323 non-tuberculous and 5 undetermined. Among the 304 new cases, 8 were tuberculous, 294 non-tuberculous and 2 undetermined. Of the 41 old cases, 9 were tuberculous, 29 non-tuberculous and 3 undetermined.

There were 322 white patients examined, of whom 14 were tuberculous, 304 non-tuberculous and 4 undetermined. Of the 23 colored patients examined, 3 were tuberculous, 19 non-tuberculous and 1 undetermined.

TABLE No. 5.

Summary of Patients Examined in the Tuberculosis Dispensary During 1925.

	Tuber- culous	Non-Tu- berculous	Sus- picious	Number Patients	Number Visits
Tuberculosis Clinic—					
White.....	246	170	56	472	1,006
Colored.....	61	70	15	146	283
Nutrition Clinic—					
White.....	14	304	4	322	344
Colored.....	3	19	1	23	30
Total.....	324	563	76	963	1,663

Note that the Child Labor Clinic had been included in the Tuberculosis Dispensary Report, but this year it was decided that the Labor Clinic would be included in the Medical Inspector's report. Therefore, this report does not include 1,431 visits made by the children to the Labor Clinic.

HOW PATIENTS WERE REFERRED TO THE DISPENSARY

There were 741 new patients referred to the Tuberculosis Clinic and the Nutrition Clinic as follows:

Patients referred by—

Doctors	89
Patients	22
Bureau of Health	151
Labor permit examinations	71
Publicity	84
Associated Charities	20
Richmond Tuberculosis Association	128
Instructive Visiting Nurse Association.....	8
Other Nurses	54
Other Sources	114
Total	741

OCCUPATIONS OF NEW TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

The occupations of the 169 new tuberculosis patients attending the dispensary were as follows:

Laborers	30
Housewives	56
Students	21
Clerks	18
Tobacco Factory Workers	11
Household Servants	7
Miscellaneous	26
Total	169

TABLE No. 6.

Method of Exposure to Tuberculosis by New Patients Having Tuberculosis, Attending Dispensary During 1925.

	In Home	Relative in Another Home	Other Exposure	No History of Exposure	Total
White.....	52	8	2	67	129
Colored.....	7	2	0	31	40
Total...	59	10	2	98	169

TABLE No. 7.

Laboratory Examinations for Tuberculosis Dispensary, 1925.

	SPUTUM		WASSERMANN TEST		X-Ray
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	
White.....	40	307	1	4	163
Colored.....	19	77	0	9	25
Total.....	59	384	1	13	188

Of the 324 tuberculous patients treated at the Dispensary, 116 were sent to sanatoria, as follows: 81 to Pine Camp; 22 to City Home; 5 to Blue Ridge; 2 to Catawba; and 6 to Piedmont.

Respectfully submitted,

DEAN B. COLE, M. D.,
Chief of Tuberculosis Division.

REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIANS

PHYSICIANS	NO. OF VISITS			COLOR OF PATIENTS			SEX OF PATIENTS			NO. OF DEATHS			Sent to City Home	On Hand Dec. 31, 1925
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	Male	Female	Total	White	Colored	Total		
Dr. J. W. Hannabuss.....	840	225	1,065	352	144	496	196	300	496	1	0	1	16	6
Dr. Laurence Ingram.....	1,434	277	1,731	272	150	422	172	250	422	1	1	2	5	20
Dr. B. L. Phillips.....	343	620	963	157	278	435	157	278	435	2	3	5	5	7
Dr. R. E. Timberlake.....	1,361	198	1,759	560	152	712	138	574	712	0	1	1	6	13
Total.....	4,198	1,320	5,518	1,341	724	2,065	663	1,402	2,065	4	5	9	34	46

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to submit my report as Chief Sanitary Officer for the year ending December 31, 1925. This report includes the reports of nine sanitary officers, six of which were for twelve months, one for nine months, one for three months and one for one month. The part-year reports were caused by Mr. Charles A. Day being on the complaint desk the first three months of the year, after which time he was relieved by Mr. W. B. Garthright. The one month report was made by Mr. Frank Wilson, who was transferred from the Food Division to the Sanitary Division during the period his child was quarantined for scarlet fever. The number of visits made by the sanitary force during the year shows a decided gain over last year, the total number of visits being 68,273 for 1925 against 62,527 for 1924, a net gain of 5,746 visits, while the total number of orders issued was 5,218 in excess of the preceding year, or 19,207 for 1925 against 13,989 for 1924.

There were 496 samples of water taken and analyzed, 1,012 owners were ordered to have city water installed on premises, 793 were ordered to connect old plumbing to city sewer, 1,513 dry closets ordered repaired, 579 ordered destroyed, 152 premises ordered to disconnect from septic tank or cesspool and connect to city sewer, 479 old wells condemned or ordered repaired, 5,363 orders issued to repair old plumbing, 1,640 stables ordered cleaned, 685 manure boxes ordered repaired, 793 sewer connections ordered, 4,710 yards ordered cleaned and 82 mosquito breeding pools oiled.

The reports show a gain in number of orders issued and number of visits made, and I am of the opinion that the sanitary conditions in the several districts have also shown a marked improvement, which in a large measure is due to assigning each man a district and holding him responsible for a complete inspection.

We are indebted to the various Bureaus of the City Government for their willingness to co-operate with the sanitary officers of this division whenever called upon for assistance, the Sewer and Water Departments making it possible to have 793 sewer and 1,012 water connections made during the year, which has eliminated 579 dry closets in sections where it was very essential to relieve existing nuisances.

We are indebted to the nursing division for the valuable assistance rendered the sanitary division by Miss Elsie Krengel during the State Fair in looking after the women's division of the Fair. This part of the work in the past has been a source of anxiety due to the number of complaints received, as the sanitary officers were unable to give it any attention after 9 o'clock in the morn-

ing, but with the assistance of Miss Kregel we were able to keep complaints at a minimum.

We regret very much the loss of Mr. W. H. Mosley, who, after long and faithful service as a sanitary officer, died on the 13th of January, 1925.

Mr. W. B. Garthright was granted a leave of absence on the 4th of July, and on the 7th of July he wired his resignation, stating his intention of remaining in Florida. Mr. R. O. McClintock resigned on January 1, 1926, to engage in the plumbing business.

We are very grateful to you for your kind consideration and guidance during the year, and with many thanks refer you to the following summary of our work for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. FERGUSON,
Chief Sanitary Officer.

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:

Under the State law for the control of venereal disease, there were 346 cases turned over to this Bureau by the courts for examination. Of this number, 142 were infected and 204 were found to be free from any venereal disease. The report for this year shows a decrease of 162 cases over last year, the number being 346 for 1925 and 508 for 1924. While the total number of cases was smaller, the percentage of infection shows a gain of 2 per cent for 1925, the figures being 41.0 per cent for 1925 against 39.0 per cent for 1924.

The following table shows a complete analysis of the venereal cases handled by this Bureau for the year 1925.

Table Showing Result of Examinations Made for Venereal Diseases by Order of Court.

DIAGNOSIS	WHITE			COLORED			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Positive, both syphilis and gonorrhea.....	2	6	8	3	3	6	14
Positive syphilis.....	6	20	26	19	21	40	66
Positive gonorrhea.....	2	15	17	21	24	45	62
Total infected.....	10	41	51	43	48	91	142
Total not infected.....	54	63	117	47	40	87	204
Total examined.....	64	104	168	90	88	178	346

PERCENTAGE FOUND INFECTED

Whites.....	30.4	Colored.....	54.1	Both White and Col-	
Males.....	15.6	Males.....	47.7	ored.....	41.0
Females.....	39.4	Females.....	61.5	Males.....	37.3
				Females.....	62.6

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. FERGUSON,
 Chief Sanitary Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Pine Camp

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND:
WM. BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL OF PINE CAMP HOSPITAL

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER.....	Director of Public Welfare
DR. DEAN B. COLE	Director of Tuberculosis Division
DR. P. E. SCHOOLS	Superintendent and Medical Director
DR. GERALD A. EZEKIEL	Visiting Physician
DR. P. D. LIPSCOMB	Visiting Physician
DR. G. P. GREENE	Dentist
DR. J. L. TABB	Roentgenologist
J. C. CASSTEVENS.....	Undergraduate Interne
R. R. WEATHERS	Undergraduate Interne
MISS ESTHER OWEN, R. N.	Superintendent of Nurses
MRS. M. S. FARMER	Head Nurse
MISS GLENNIE JONES	Chief Clerk
MISS LUCILE PATTERSON	Undergraduate Nurse
MISS DORA LEIBS	Undergraduate Nurse
MISS MARY MOSELEY	Undergraduate Nurse
MISS SOPHRONIA JAMISON	Undergraduate Nurse
MRS. GERTRUDE LIVSIE	Undergraduate Nurse
MISS MADALINE PERDUE	Undergraduate Nurse
MISS MARY MARTIN	Undergraduate Nurse
MISS MABEL SAUNDERS	Undergraduate Nurse

CONSULTANTS

Much valuable aid was rendered the Hospital during the year by members of the medical profession in the City, who gave of their time and labor freely without expense to the Hospital. Among those deserving especial mention were: Dr. F. S. Johns, Dr. E. C. Bryce, Dr. Paul LaRoque, Dr. R. C. Bryan, Dr. W. L. Mason, Dr. R. W. Fowlkes, Dr. C. C. Coleman and Dr. H. R. Masters. The arrangement with the Memorial Hospital for the care and treatment of surgical cases was most satisfactory. We wish to thank the Hospital authorities for their co-operation, and hope for a continuance of this very satisfactory arrangement.

ANNUAL REPORT

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, DIRECTOR,
*Department of Public Welfare,
City of Richmond.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit to you the tenth annual report of Pine Camp Hospital for the calendar year ending December 31, 1925.

During the year 1925 a number of changes in the personnel of the Hospital were made. On February 1st, Dr. Dean B. Cole was reappointed Director of the Tuberculosis Division and automatically became Chief Visiting Physician to Pine Camp Hospital. Associated with him were Drs. P. D. Lipscomb, Gerald A. Ezekiel and O. O. Ashworth. Dr. J. L. Tabb was appointed Roentgenologist about this time.

During the first two months of the year Pine Camp was without a Resident Physician. On or about February 18th, Dr. Vernon L. Eley was appointed Resident Physician and served in this capacity until April 1st, on which date he resigned to take up work with the State Board of Health. On April 1st Dr. P. E. Schools was appointed Resident Physician, in which capacity he served until October 1st. Miss Nina P. Ramsey tendered her resignation as Superintendent of Pine Camp Hospital on October 1st and was succeeded by Dr. P. E. Schools as Superintendent and Medical Director of the Hospital.

Dr. Chas. L. Plunkett, undergraduate interne for the first half of the year, was succeeded by J. C. Casstevens on June 1st. Owing to the increase in work we found it necessary to take on an additional undergraduate interne. R. R. Weathers was appointed undergraduate interne on November 1st, in which capacity he is still serving.

Upon the resignation of Miss Nina P. Ramsey, Miss Esther Owen was appointed Superintendent of Nurses, and Mrs. M. S. Farmer was retained as Head Nurse.

During the year some much needed equipment was bought and installed. Among the most important of these was an air-cooled and watercooled Quartz Mercury Ultra Violet Ray Lamp. We also have in operation a Sorenson Nose and Throat Outfit. Much other minor equipment, such as Light Condensors, Laryngoscopes, Atomizing Outfits, etc., were added to our present equipment.

Artificial Pneumothorax has been continued on a larger scale than ever before. Ex-patients having the benefit of this treatment. Thoracoplastic Surgery received greater attention than ever before in the history of Pine Camp, twelve such operations having been done during the year.

Treatment by exposure to direct sunlight was practiced in a very limited way on account of not having suitable porches for sunlight exposure. We hope, during this year, to have porches built so this very valuable treatment can be carried on more extensively.

Pine Camp Hospital has already outgrown the provisions for housing of patients. We believe that the greatest need in the way of buildings at present

is a home for the Superintendent and Medical Director and a hospital building of about twenty-four bed capacity for the use of women and children.

During the year 1925 the hospital buildings and hospital grounds were improved considerably. Some much needed pointing was done throughout the buildings; the old cesspool system of sewerage was discontinued and the sewerage was connected up with the City Sewerage System. Most of our roads were surfaced with crushed granite and sand, which was a much needed improvement, especially during the winter months.

I am unable to give an accurate statement regarding the farm products delivered to Pine Camp in the past year. So far as I know, no record was kept of products produced and utilized at the hospital. In maintaining the farm and contagious disease hospital in conjunction with Pine Camp, we have to take into consideration the absolute necessity for maintaining the contagious unit. I hope that we will be able to give an accurate account of expenditures and receipts from the farm this year.

Sections of advanced students from the Medical College of Virginia have received instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary disease at Pine Camp Hospital since the beginning of the school year, 1925. The sections are met regularly by Dr. Dean B. Cole or Dr. P. E. Schools, both of whom are intimately associated with the patients in the hospital. This work has been carried out, we believe, with mutual benefit to both College and Hospital.

October 10, 1925, Pine Camp Hospital had the pleasure of entertaining at luncheon the Medical Society of Virginia. The attendance was good, and we feel sure the Hospital profited by having such a large and representative body of medical men visit our institution.

January 1, 1925, Pine Camp had fifty-nine patients under treatment. During the year there were one hundred and fifty-five admissions, fifty-nine discharges, and thirty-four deaths; forty-one patients left the Hospital against medical advice. Thirty-nine of those leaving against advice, left prior to the last quarter of the hospital year. December 31, 1925, we had eighty patients under treatment. The following tables will give some idea of the classification of patients on admission, condition on leaving Hospital and causes of deaths.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF PINE CAMP HOSPITAL—1925

Personal:	
1. Salaries, Regular Employees	\$ 27,201.99
2. Wages, Regular Employees	66.74
3. Special, Professional, etc.	272.00
4. Vacation Allowances and Extra Help.....	1,717.88
	\$ 29,258.61
Supplies:	
1. Stationery, Printing, Books, etc.	\$ 140.65
2. Fuel	3,124.28
3. Forage	53.63
4. Provisions (Food, Ice, etc.)	22,529.97
5. Medical, Surgical, Chemical, etc.	1,546.57
6. Oils, Waste, Packing, etc.	291.84
7. Gasoline, Lubricants	607.71
8. Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, etc.	480.66
9. Wearing Apparel	11.90
10. Miscellaneous	675.33
	\$ 29,462.54
Repairs:	
1. Buildings (inc. heating plant, plumbing, etc.)	\$ 678.47
2. Machinery (in buildings)	51.64
3. Tools	14.45
4. Portable Equipment	34.97
5. Rolling Stock	12.20
6. Harness, Saddles, etc.	2.70
7. Motor Apparatus	271.84
8. Electrical	60.66
10. Miscellaneous	243.18
	\$ 1,370.11
Equipment:	
1. Office and Household	\$ 1,472.84
2. Medical and Surgical	300.81
3. Tools, Brooms, Shovels, etc.	36.04
4. Portable (Cranes, mowers, etc.)	350.23
6. Harness, Saddles, etc.	4.10
8. Motor Apparatus	59.30
9. Electrical	1,129.12
10. Miscellaneous	35.25
	\$ 3,387.69
General Operating:	
1. Telegrams and Telephones	\$ 485.92
3. Horse Shoeing	28.45
5. Lighting	650.82
6. Water and Gas	96.50
9. Insurance	351.98
10. Laundry, Cleaning and Disinfecting	1,671.30
	\$ 3,284.97
Grand Total	\$ 66,673.92
Total cost per capita	2.75

Classification of Patients January 1, 1925.

		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Minimal.....	A	2	2	1	2	7
	B	0	1	0	1	2
	C	0	0	0	0	0
Moderately advanced.....	A	0	6	0	0	6
	B	4	8	0	0	12
	C	0	0	0	0	0
Far advanced.....	A	0	0	0	0	0
	B	3	8	0	0	11
	C	13	8	0	0	21
Total.....		22	33	1	3	59

Classification of Patients on Admission.

		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Minimal.....	A	7	12	1	2	22
	B	1	7	2	1	11
	C	0	0	0	0	0
Moderately advanced.....	A	2	7	3	3	15
	B	18	15	1	4	38
	C	0	0	0	0	0
Far advanced.....	A	0	2	0	0	2
	B	8	9	0	0	17
	C	29	20	0	1	50
Total.....		65	72	7	11	155

Condition of Patients on Discharge.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Quiescent.....	7	16	3	8	34
Improved.....	9	13	3	0	25

Condition of Patients Leaving Hospital Against Advice.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Improved.....	10	20	2	0	32
Unimproved.....	4	5	0	0	9
Total.....	30	54	8	8	100

Total Number of Hospital Days.

First quarter	5,715
Second quarter	5,827
Third quarter	5,790
Fourth quarter	6,855
	— 24,187
Smallpox Hospital days	106
	—
Total	24,293

Surgical Operations During Year 1925.

Tonsillotomies	4
Appendectomies	1
Thoracoplasties	12
Rectal Fistula	2

Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

Number patients treated	28
Total number treatments	551
Average number weeks	5½
Total gain in weight	75¾
Average gain in weight	2.7

X-Ray

Diagnostic Chest Plates	428
Diagnostic Bone Plates	12
Diagnostic Skull and Sinus	4
Fluoroscopic Examinations	97

Artificial Pneumothorax

Total number cases	17
Total number deflations	336
Total number weeks	195
Total gain in weight	192
Average gain in weight.....	11 lbs., 5 ozs.

Causes of Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
Apoplexy.....	1	0	1
Cancer.....	1	0	1
Cerebral embolism.....	1	0	1
Meningitis, tuberculous.....	2	2	4
Nephritis, acute.....	0	1	1
Peritonitis, tuberculous.....	0	1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	14	11	25
Total.....	19	15	34

Patients Having Extra-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

	Male	Female	Total
Bone and joint.....	2	2	4
Bladder.....	0	1	1
Kidneys.....	1	1	2
Meninges.....	2	2	4
Middle ear.....	1	0	1
Peritonitis.....	2	5	7
Total.....	8	11	19

Weight Changes During 1925

119 patients gained an average of 2.8 lbs. per month.

19 patients lost weight on an average of 3.1 lbs. per month.

40 patients did not gain or lose weight.

36 patients were not weighed on account of physical condition.

Dental Work 1925

An accurate record of dental work done during the first half of the year was not kept. The table given below covers only a part of the work done.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Extractions.....	11	12	4	6	33
Fillings.....	28	24	0	5	57
Prophylactic.....	11	29	4	3	47
Total.....	50	65	8	14	137

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Director of Public Welfare, Dr. W. Brownley Foster, and the members of his staff for their co-operation in the work at Pine Camp. It has been a great pleasure to be associated with persons so willing to give their time and services to the City and humanity in general.

Very truly yours,

P. E. SCHOOLS, M. D.,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Bureau of General Hospital
and Ambulance**

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.,

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND:

THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

BUREAU OF GENERAL HOSPITAL
AND AMBULANCE

RICHMOND, VA., February 1, 1926.

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Virginia,

DEAR SIR:—

I herewith submit a statement of the expenditures of the Bureau of General Hospital and Ambulance for the year ending December 31, 1925.

To salaries	\$ 7,377.53
To general expenses	76,654.68
	\$ 84,032.21

Ambulance repairs	\$ 1,145.43
Ambulance supplies and garage equipment	1,607.59
Car fare for social worker	12.72
Telephones	202.98
Hospital care of patients at Memorial and St. Philip Hospitals.....	72,295.37
Fuel for garage	44.43
Office supplies	112.08
Prescriptions filled at Medical College	681.50
Chauffeur's uniforms	191.69
Repairs to ambulance garage	263.75
Gas, water and electricity	77.82
Miscellaneous	19.32
	\$76,654.68

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, MEMORIAL AND
ST. PHILIP HOSPITALS

January 1 to December 31, 1925

<i>Hospital Days</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>
26,298	\$2.50	\$ 65,745.00
3,743	2.00	7,486.00
3,724	1.00	3,724.00
122	3.00	366.00
33,887		\$ 77,321.00

Credits

Paid by City Patients	\$ 7,024.86
7¼ per cent of State appropriation	1,812.50
Total refunds	\$ 8,837.36
Net cost for maintenance of patients	\$ 68,483.64
Net cost for maintenance of patients per patient-day.....	\$ 2.02

Additional Expenditures.

X-ray examinations on outdoor patients	\$ 393.00
Dressings in emergency room	1,275.00
	\$ 70,151.64
Deficit from 1924	2,143.70
Amount paid Hospital Division, Medical College of Virginia, 1925.....	\$ 72,295.34
Number of patients admitted to hospitals during the year 1925.....	2,898

Number of Ambulance Calls During the Years 1924 and 1925.

	1924	1925
January	271	335
February	328	319
March	344	338
April	206	349
May	346	362
June	408	435
July	434	438
August	401	465
September	343	453
October	355	387
November	290	320
December	337	348
Total	4,063	4,549

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of City Home

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.,

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

CITY HOME

Under Control of Department of Public Welfare

W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, M. D., *Director*

OFFICERS

THOS. B. MORTON.....	Superintendent
MISS LYRA V. RANSON, R. N.....	Head Nurse
MISS MARY F. RICHARDSON.....	Stenographer
B. P. DUNNAVANT.....	Chief Clerk
E. M. LEFTWICH.....	Night Clerk
ARTHUR HUGHES.....	Colored House, Night Clerk
MRS. E. W. MILLS.....	Matron
MRS. ETTA FITZGERALD.....	Assistant Matron

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF

DR. LAWRENCE T. PRICE.....	Acting Chief, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases
DR. W. H. HIGGINS.....	General Medicine and Children
DR. R. F. GAYLE, JR.....	Neurology
DR. H. NORTON MASON.....	General Surgery
DR. E. P. MCGAVOCK.....	Dermatology
DR. O. O. ASHWORTH.....	Tuberculosis
DR. A. L. GRAY.....	Roentgenology
DR. K. S. BLACKWELL.....	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
DR. JOSEPH BEAR.....	Obstetrics
DR. G. P. GREEN.....	Dentist
DR. R. B. TUCKER.....	Consulting Neurologist

INTERNES

A. S. DAVIS

L. G. HASTINGS

J. J. McDONALD

ANNUAL REPORT

CITY HOME,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
February 1, 1926.

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER,
*Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.*

SIR:—

In the cycle of events it becomes the duty, a very pleasant one, of the Superintendent to submit the annual report of the City Home; this time for the year ending December 31, 1925. It is my fourth annual report and the seventh report rendered since the organization of the Department of Public Welfare.

Enclosed you will also find reports from the Chief of the Medical Staff, the Chief of the Bureau of Social Service, so far as her work applies to the City Home, and a report of the work performed by the graduate dentist.

IMPROVEMENTS

MAIN BUILDING

All rooms throughout this building were painted three years ago, using water color paints. During 1925 we began painting the rooms again, this time using oil paints entirely. The following rooms have been repainted: Room No. 6, used as a recreation room by the employees; Room No. 102, children's bathroom and hallway; Room No. 106, used as dining-room for the children; Rooms No. 108 and No. 109, the maternity ward; the Superintendent's office; the drug store-room located immediately to the rear of the Superintendent's office; the reception room, located to the right of the main entrance and used very largely by the public; the operating room; the drug room; Room No. 121, the working men's room; Room No. 124, used exclusively for a Tubercular Pavilion; Room No. 201, used exclusively for Tubercular women; the women's dining-room on the second floor; and the bathroom in the Superintendent's quarters.

As this work progressed through the several rooms, the necessary repairs to floors, windows and woodwork were made. Two large windows were added in the northern end of the eastern wing of the first floor, which is part of the nursery. This has added a real comfort to this department and we now have plenty of air and light in this location.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANNEX

In this building we found a very peculiar condition which has necessitated painting the interior of the five rooms in oil; namely, there is a wall exposed to the northern winds through which the dampness found its way and impaired the appearance of the water color paint formerly used.

AMBULANCE GARAGE

During the year we have extended our heating system to this building. We now have radiators in the several rooms on the second floor, including the bath used by the ambulance chauffeurs, also in the front room on the first floor, used as a combination workshop and garage for automobiles; the several rooms used by the men on the second floor have been repainted.

BUILDING OCCUPIED BY COLORED INMATES

The operating room on the first floor and room immediately adjoining known as waiting room in connection with same have been repainted inside; also nursery and dining-room on the second floor.

TUBERCULAR DIVISION

During this year, we have been enabled to secure very marked improvements to this building; said improvements were made possible by the assistance of the City Council, in that an appropriation of \$3,500.00 was made available on August 14th, and out of this appropriation with some assistance from other accounts, the following alterations and additions were effected; two sun parlors, one for men, one for women, were added; also two modernly equipped toilets and baths combined were added; also three individual rooms for those cases which are farther advanced with the disease, or which require special treatment. A wide hallway was provided, which can be used as an office and chart room for nurses on duty. To all of these additions the steam heating equipment was extended.

The cost of the above mentioned work was materially reduced by employing mechanics by the hour and purchasing material at wholesale prices. This was done entirely in the case of painting. In addition to all the new work, we were able to repaint all the other small rooms in this building.

GROUNDS

Filling in the grounds in the rear of the buildings has been continued during the year at such times as earth could be secured, and about twenty feet have been added. We have cleared the hillside, located on the western and northern side, of underbrush, thereby making same more sightly and sanitary. A temporary wall has been erected to secure the fill at such times as it could be done without any additional cost.

EQUIPMENT

The dental work, begun in 1924, proved so helpful that during the present year it was deemed advisable to put in a complete dental equipment, including a dental chair, engine, cabinet, etc. We are well equipped now to do the dental work necessary at the City Home.

Due to the increased number of inmates cared for, it was necessary to install additional beds, chairs, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANNEX

Tearing down present building used for contagious diseases, morgue, etc., also the high wall around the rear yard of white building and utilizing the brick in the present building and wall in the erection of a modern conveniently arranged building which could be used for contagious work, part of which would be used for a morgue, at a location thirty feet north of the present building, and the erection of a neat wire fence, 6 feet high, extending thirty feet farther north than the present brick wall around the property; extending heat to same.

MAIN BUILDING

Replastering, painting and general improvement of Room No. 2, in basement, formerly the laundry; rehabilitation, including installing of bathroom, replastering, repainting, cutting door through, etc., to rooms on the third floor, west wing, to be used for male employees.

MAIN BUILDING FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Bars for thirty-six windows in the basement, also placing sinks in the room now used for a dining-room on the second floor; also in the main dining-room in the basement.

GARAGE

Extending the roof and both the eastern and western walls of the present garage a distance of ten feet northward, giving a garage capacity for four more cars.

GROUNDS

To the immediate rear of the building occupied by colored people a concrete road and concrete walks be placed. Erecting a concrete wall along Second Street property line, and grading, terracing, and turfing hillside in rear of Tubercular Pavilion to this line.

Building a concrete wall to the rear of building occupied by colored people and to the north and west of the fill recently made, and grading yard from building line to this wall, also erecting a wire fence around this part of the property.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF INMATES

As our city grows it becomes necessary to take care of more people in the City Home. This fact is borne out by the following table, which shows the daily average number of inmates for each of the past three years:

Daily average in 1923	186
Daily average in 1924	228
Daily average in 1925	245

In addition to the reasons assigned for the growth in report of 1924, I beg to advise that by a contract which was provided for by ordinance, and went into

effect January 1, 1925, we are now taking care of the poor from Chesterfield County for which we receive \$1.00 per day for each inmate.

There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of City cases transferred from the hospitals to the City Home as indicated below:

	1923	1924	1925
Cases transferred	71	76	107

There has been as little delay as possible in admitting these cases when recommended by the case worker representing the City.

Altogether there were 978 individuals who received the benefits of the Home during 1925, while in 1924 there were 800, which was a material increase in the number of inmates who found shelter in the Institution. The growth in the number of persons cared for as indicated above shows an additional necessity for the work of the Social Service Bureau. In many cases the Superintendent would be seriously handicapped were it not for the valuable help received from this Bureau. Many cases have been referred for investigation during the past year. These have been investigated and report forwarded to this office promptly.

Notwithstanding the increased number of inmates cared for during the year, we have been able to provide comfortable quarters for all, due to the fact that we had already spent some money in rehabilitating rooms that had formerly been used for storage purposes.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

In this department of the work, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of patients handled, as the following table will indicate:

Contagious cases handled in 1923	161
Contagious cases handled in 1924	207
Contagious cases handled in 1925	248

Of all diseases listed in the table above which have been sent to the City Home for care, there has been more increase in the number of venereal cases handled than in all others put together. This does not indicate that these diseases are more prevalent throughout the City than formerly, but through their systematic handling by City nurses, clinics, and other agencies, they are discovered and advised to apply to the City Home for treatment. The increased number of other contagious diseases, due to the increased population of our City, calls our attention to the necessity for more adequate facilities for handling this class of cases. Recommendations taking care of this situation have already been made in the report.

TOUCH WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The young people have been especially attentive to our people at the City Home and have held religious services throughout the several wards every Sunday evening and sometimes on other days of the week. Services have been held in the chapel for white people at night twice a week. Rev. Cary Montague, the Episcopal city missionary, holds religious services one day each week.

In the building occupied by colored inmates, services are held in the chapel regularly every Sunday morning. Song services are also held several times during the week throughout the building for the convenience of those persons who cannot come down to chapel.

Denominational lines are not emphasized in any of the above services so far as I have been able to ascertain and the services have been enjoyable and helpful to our people; the inmates are always encouraged to attend religious services.

The co-operation received from the many uplifting agencies in the City of Richmond has been all that could be desired. As the welfare work in the City broadens, there seems to be a better understanding among the various agencies as to just exactly what particular work each agency should do, and we are enabled to avoid duplication of the work in many instances.

We are very happy to report that the charitably inclined people of the City of Richmond have been especially thoughtful of the inmates of the City Home during 1925. Although in former years they have shown a disposition to be interested in the welfare of those persons who by reason of chance find themselves wards of the City, this year we have had even more consideration, with the result that their efforts have certainly contributed to the real pleasure of our people.

RECREATION

The diversity in the class of inmates taken into the City Home makes it exceedingly hard to provide recreation which will suit all. However, we have not overlooked this important phase of the work, and the children's playground has been kept up to its high standard. Musical entertainments have been secured through the assistance of the young people of this City for many evenings during the year in the chapels of the respective buildings. We have also provided band concerts and moving picture shows whenever they could be secured and on one occasion all inmates who were able to go were taken to the City Auditorium for a band concert. The children were carried out for a ride in the country several times during the summer, and on these occasions refreshments are always provided.

CONCLUSION

This report should not close without mention of the assistance which has been rendered the Superintendent by the chiefs of the other bureaus functioning under the Department of Public Welfare. With practically all I have had much dealing, and on each occasion I received that courteous treatment which is so necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of this municipality.

Acknowledgement is hereby made of my indebtedness to the employees of the City Home for their real help in solving the problems which are presented to the head of this institution. We have made but few changes in the list of officers and employees during the year with the result that we are profiting by the experience of those persons who have been in office several years.

I am also indebted to the individuals who make up your office force for the assistance given, for they have certainly gone out of their way to be of service to me.

The Superintendent welcomes this opportunity of again expressing to the Director of Public Welfare his appreciation for the confidence placed in him; and to the Director for his guidance and advice upon all of the many occasions when it has been the Superintendent's duty to present problems for his consideration pertaining to the conduct of the City Home.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. B. MORTON,
Superintendent City Home.

January 26, 1926.

MR. THOMAS B. MORTON, SUPERINTENDENT,
City Home,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR MR. MORTON:

During the past year conditions as a whole pertaining to the City Home have been more satisfactory than any time during its existence. The appropriation for the physical improvement of the entire plant has made all the buildings habitable, sanitary, cheerful and satisfactory from a medical standpoint. Particular reference should be made to the quarters for young children and improvement of the tubercular pavilion.

The medical staff have responded upon call in each instance. The internes have performed unusually good service and you, the Superintendent, have been most energetic and mindful of comfort and welfare of the inmates of the institution.

Additional appropriation is most urgent in the necessity for enlargement of the contagious pavilion, and I respectfully urge that this be done which will enable the addition of at least three more rooms with bath and diet room facilities.

Yours very truly,

LAWRENCE T. PRICE,
Acting Chief of Staff City Home.

January 27, 1926.

MR. THOMAS B. MORTON,
Superintendent, City Home.
Richmond, Va.

DEAR MR. MORTON:

I respectfully submit the following report of the Dental Department of the City Home.

This department was inaugurated in July, 1924, at which time equipment was installed which enables me to render the patients practically the same service I could render in a thoroughly equipped office. Due to this fact, the patients

have been greatly benefited both by the relief from neglected and infected oral conditions, and from the preventive dental service such necessary equipment has enabled me to render.

With the co-operation of the Department of Public Welfare this benefit was made possible, Mr. Morton, through your keen interest in the welfare of the patients and your realization of the necessity of dentistry in the Home. Your hearty co-operation has been a great help to me in the work I have accomplished.

Since the time I assumed my duties there I have had under observation and treatment practically every type of oral infection found in dentistry. I have done approximately fifteen hundred extractions, twelve hundred of which were infected roots, and three hundred were teeth abscessed or decayed beyond repair.

I have filled approximately 200 teeth with either silver alloy or porcelain.

I have given approximately one hundred and fifty prophylactic treatments. A large portion of these were for young people upon whom I have tried to impress the great importance of mouth hygiene, both prophylaxis and restorations of decayed conditions. In fact, I have preached prophylaxis, and if only one has benefited by my preaching, I feel my labor has not been in vain.

I have treated numbers of Pyorrhea cases, numerous Vincent's infections, and various types of Stomatitis.

For a short while in the beginning, as you know, I visited the home two mornings of each week. This was done to enable me to catch up on the work. Since then my one visit each week has proved sufficient to keep the work under control and to render service to all who needed or requested it.

I wish to thank the entire staff of the Home for their co-operation and support in this work. Through their help I have been able to accomplish much more, and with a much greater economy of time.

I submit this report, Mr. Morton, with the hope that the interest in this work at the Home will continue as in the past, and that our efforts to give the patients the dentistry that is necessary to the principles of health will always prove and be counted one of the factors for the best interests of the Home.

With best wishes, I beg to remain,

Most cordially yours,

GEO. PRESTON GREEN, D. D. S.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 30, 1926.*

MR. THOMAS B. MORTON, SUPERINTENDENT,
City Home,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:—

I herewith submit to you report covering activities of the Bureau of Social Service in connection with the City Home, for the year ending December 31, 1925.

The work of this office as related to the work of the City Home is outlined in this report, and it is with very real interest and pride on the part of this

office that the work outlined has been accomplished mainly through the whole-hearted co-operation of the Superintendent of the City Home and your entire staff.

The needs of this City, which are so admirably met by your institution cannot fail to be mentioned, as they are so intimately related with problems of this Bureau. The classification of the cases in the attached report serves to refresh our memory of the problems of the past year as the work is now reviewed.

It has been the earnest endeavor of our office to render to the City Home, investigations local and throughout the United States as promptly and thoroughly as possible.

The Bureau of Social Service takes this opportunity to assure you of its entire co-operation in your work for the coming year.

Table Submitted in Connection with Report of Chief of Social Service Bureau.

	White	Colored	Total
Cases under 15 years of age.....	17	14	31
Cases between 15 and 21 years of age.....	9	24	33
Cases over 21 years of age.....	75	158	233
	101	196	297
Cases recommended for admission.....	60	126	186
Cases not recommended for admission.....	30	54	84
Refused to come.....	9	10	19
Unable to locate.....	1	6	7
Application withdrawn.....	1	0	1
	101	196	297
Pregnant, unmarried mothers.....	3	37	40
Pregnant, married mothers.....	3	5	8
Indigent and old.....	40	49	89
Mental.....	7	9	16
Tuberculosis.....	3	17	20
Venereal.....	8	27	35
Cancer.....	0	3	3
Neglected.....	2	0	2
Abandoned child.....	2	2	4
Ulcerated leg.....	0	3	3
Rheumatism.....	2	1	3
Alcoholism.....	0	1	1
Paralysis.....	3	1	4
Miscellaneous.....	28	41	59
	101	196	297
Pre-investigated cases.....	76	169	245
Post-investigated cases.....	12	10	22
Returned to relatives.....	5	14	19
Sent to other institutions.....	7	3	10
Other arrangements made.....	1	0	1
	101	196	297
Visits made.....	308	562	870

Respectfully yours,

EUGENIA B. JOBSON,
Chief of Social Service Bureau,
Department of Public Welfare.

TABLE "A"
Showing the Number of Inmates, Admitted, Discharged and Died, During the Year Ending December 31, 1925.

Shorting the Number of Inmates, Admitted, Discharged, and Died	ADMITTED						DISCHARGED						DIED						Average Daily Census	
	WHITE			COLORED			WHITE			COLORED			WHITE			COLORED			Total	
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children					
1925																				
January.....	14	5	9	24	16	5	73	9	8	11	7	12	2	49	1	2	0	1	282	
February.....	19	7	10	12	11	3	53	7	7	14	13	13	8	62	0	0	0	1	280	
March.....	12	6	11	10	9	3	51	11	8	15	13	9	5	60	1	2	1	3	262	
April.....	3	9	5	12	12	0	41	8	9	11	8	9	4	49	1	2	1	4	246	
May.....	3	8	5	19	13	8	46	13	9	11	5	11	4	41	1	5	1	5	227	
June.....	14	5	2	17	22	10	70	7	7	5	8	11	4	44	3	1	0	1	234	
July.....	8	9	5	11	20	9	62	7	4	6	15	18	11	61	0	0	0	3	228	
August.....	5	3	12	17	18	3	48	8	4	9	11	9	4	45	0	2	0	3	235	
September.....	7	9	15	14	19	8	72	9	7	6	17	21	7	57	0	2	0	3	232	
October.....	14	3	4	10	25	12	68	8	4	11	4	20	4	51	1	2	0	2	244	
November.....	13	11	5	6	16	10	61	8	4	3	4	13	11	46	1	1	1	1	251	
December.....	10	9	5	13	9	6	52	6	5	5	1	10	3	30	1	0	1	1	242	
Totals.....	117	79	87	145	190	79	697	101	75	98	96	158	67	595	19	8	7	47	246	

RECAPITULATION TABLE "A"

1925	WHITE			COLORED			TOTALS			Total
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	
In Home January 1, 1925.	55	50	38	71	54	13	126	104	51	281
Received during the year..	117	79	87	145	190	79	262	269	166	697
Totals.....	172	129	125	216	244	92	388	373	217	978
Discharged.....	101	75	98	96	158	67	197	233	165	595
Died.....	19	8	7	47	38	10	66	46	17	129
Remaining December 31, 1925.....	52	46	20	73	48	15	125	94	35	254

TABLE "B"

Showing the Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged and Died in the Colored Hospital During the Year 1925.

	ADMITTED				DISCHARGED				DIED			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
January.....	25	18	5	48	9	11	2	22	4	4	2	10
February.....	10	12	4	26	14	14	7	35	13	0	1	14
March.....	10	9	3	22	11	9	4	24	3	3	0	6
April.....	12	11	0	23	8	10	4	22	3	4	0	7
May.....	9	12	8	29	5	12	4	21	5	2	0	7
June.....	17	22	10	49	8	13	4	25	1	4	0	5
July.....	11	15	8	34	11	14	11	36	3	4	0	7
August.....	7	18	3	28	16	9	4	29	7	1	0	8
September.....	14	18	8	40	11	20	7	38	3	4	2	9
October.....	11	26	12	49	4	20	4	28	1	3	2	6
November.....	6	16	10	32	4	12	11	27	1	2	2	5
December.....	12	7	6	25	1	10	3	14	4	4	1	9
Totals.....	144	184	77	405	102	154	65	321	48	35	10	93

RECAPITULATION TABLE "B" (COLORED HOSPITAL)

	Men	Women	Children	Total
In hospital January 1, 1925.....	50	35	13	98
Admitted during the year.....	144	184	77	404
Totals.....	194	219	90	502
Discharged.....	102	154	65	321
Died.....	48	35	10	93
Remaining December 31, 1925.....	44	30	15	88

TABLE "C"

Reported Nativity of Each Inmate Admitted During the Year 1925.

REPORTED BIRTHPLACE	White	Colored	Total
Virginia	219	317	536
Other States	56	77	133
Unknown	2	19	21
Foreign countries	6	1	7
Totals	283	414	697

TABLE "D"

Showing Number of Inmate Days.

January	8,731
February	7,865
March	8,141
April	7,379
May	7,032
June	7,032
July	7,055
August	7,278
September	6,745
October	7,196
November	7,205
December	7,795
Total	89,454

TABLE "E"

DEPARTMENT OF ISOLATION

Showing the Number of Contagious Cases Treated During the Year,

Scabies	6
Impetigo	1
Erysipelas	3
Spinal Meningitis	3
Diphtheria	19
Pneumonia	3
Pertussi	2
Chicken Pox	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	59
Gonorrhea	36
Syphilis	107
Measles	2
Whooping Cough	6
Total	248

TABLE "F"

Showing Burials Furnished on Account of the Poor of the City During the Year.

1925	BURIALS FURNISHED				
	WHITE		COLORED		Total
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
January.....	0	2	0	11	13
February.....	0	2	0	3	5
March.....	0	2	0	3	5
April.....	0	3	0	4	7
May.....	0	2	0	1	6
June.....	0	3	2	4	6
July.....	0	1	0	2	5
August.....	0	2	0	3	4
September.....	0	0	0	3	3
October.....	0	4	0	3	7
November.....	0	1	0	5	6
December.....	0	1	0	2	3
Totals.....	0	23	2	45	70

TABLE "G"

Showing Causes of Deaths Occurring at City Home During the Year.

Chronic Myocarditis	30
Decompensated Mitral Disease	1
Pellagra	2
Pharangeal Diphtheria	1
Syphilis	16
General Paralysis of the Insane	4
Pulmonary Hemorrhage	3
Bronchial Pneumonia	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19
Myocardial Insufficiency	2
Tubercular Pneumonia	1
Congenital Syphilis	3
Cerebral Hemorrhage (accidental fall)	2
Arterial Hypertension	3
Premature Birth	1
Marasmus	5
Chronic Bronchitis	1
Senile Debility	2
Carcinoma of the Breast	2
Hypostatic Pneumonia	1
Chronic Nephritis	7
Erysipelas	2
Aortic Regurgitation	1
Progressive Paralysis	1
Pulmonary Embolus	2
Arterio-Sclerotic Senility	1

Gonorrheal Proctitis	1
Auricular Fibrillation	1
Carcinoma of the Sigmoid	1
Pernicious Anemia	1
Unknown	1
Aneurysm	1
Tuberculosis of the Spine	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1
Stomatitis Noma	1
Measles	1
Carcinoma of the Stomach	1
Angina Pectoris	1
Carcinoma of the Cervix Uteri	1
Total	129

TABLE "H"
Report Showing Amount of Expenditures for the Year Ending December 31, 1925.

	Subsistence	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Supplies	Fuel	Light, Water and Gas for Cooking	Improvements	Shoes, Clothing and Dry Goods	Household Articles, Furniture and Equipment	Postage, Telephone, Stationery	Miscellaneous, including Laundry and Supplies	Insurance	Automobile	Total
January.....	\$ 2,347 17	\$ 247 83	\$ 597 97	\$ 102 30	\$ 332 51	\$ 153 26	\$ 1,053 68	\$ 40 73	\$ 10 80	\$	\$ 22 12	\$ 4,949 07
February.....	1,889 50	151 04	570 17	35 10	424 05	22 09	137 40	41 69	54 72		58 86	3,384 71
March.....	2,202 06	542 16	228 72	597 92	283 60	97 43	32 60	132 05	33 67			4,150 21
April.....	2,236 72	281 29	126 06	65 70	324 81	9 60	133 19	10 79	15 88		52 58	3,256 59
May.....	2,171 82	115 45	342 22		103 09	21 45	156 57		109 95		102 35	3,122 80
June.....	2,043 01	187 86		565 85	295 81	63 71	110 80	15 64	48 79		59 87	3,391 34
July.....	2,533 63	254 51		19 50	178 58	54 00	32 60	67 14	82 50		2 83	3,225 29
August.....	2,117 98	135 50	349 52	21 00		12 75	143 26	16 95	23 15	17 50	40 67	2,898 28
September.....	2,436 95	40 26	418 60	86 00	28 22	18 34	35 03	27 80	36 92		50 47	3,178 59
October.....	2,409 30	265 05		158 85	116 33	255 43	257 12	11 70	75 91		1 10	3,295 36
November.....	2,292 40	105 55	472 23	232 05	141 66		167 86	14 92	93 10		457 45	4,232 65
December.....	2,966 87	145 70	374 27	426 24	418 86	512 67	402 34	80 40	15 39		60 88	5,403 62
Total.....	\$27,647 41	\$ 2,472 20	\$ 3,479 76	\$ 2,310 51	\$ 2,647 52	\$ 1,220 73	\$ 2,662 51	\$ 459 81	\$ 600 78	\$ 58 20	\$ 929 08	\$44,488 51

Note. (a) Amount spent for salaries during the year 1925 was \$25,658.42. Wages paid out for permanent improvements have been deducted.

(b) The yearly cost of each inmate, including salaries of all officers and employees, was two hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixteen cents (\$286.16). The daily cost of each inmate was seventy-eight and four-tenths cents (78.4c).

Superintendents of the City Home from 1857 to 1926.

*John Pearce	April, 1857, to May, 1866
Chas. P. Bigger	May, 1866, to August, 1867
John Pearce	August, 1867, to May, 1870
Chas. P. Bigger	May, 1870, to July, 1886
R. W. Carter	July, 1886, to July, 1896
George B. Davis	July, 1896, to October, 1908
Dr. R. G. Cabell	October, 1908, to May, 1922
Thos. B. Morton	May, 1922, to

*This does not take care of those who had charge of the building when it was used as a war hospital. Mr. Pearce was manager of the Almshouse.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

Of the Department of Public Welfare

W. B. FOSTER, M. D., *Director*

STAFF

EUGENIA BENSON JOBSON	Chief
MILDRED A. ANDREWS	Secretary
MARY E. MOODY	Visitor
CLARA EATON NEBLETT.....	Visitor

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

RICHMOND, Va., February 24, 1926.

DR. W. B. FOSTER,
*Director of Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.*

DEAR SIR:—

I herewith submit to you the third annual report of the Bureau of Social Service for the year ending December 31, 1925.

Despite the fact that this Bureau is still in its infancy, as compared with the other well established bureaus under the Department of Public Welfare, I feel confident that the past year's growth identifies it as a most useful and necessary office to the City as well as to the community.

The general recognition of the Bureau is shown by its services rendered, first to the departments of the City of Richmond in the protection of its interest, both to the taxpayer and the needy individuals, and second, the hearty co-operation with the welfare organizations, schools, industries, physicians and private citizens.

That the Bureau is a co-operating and not a duplicating agency is shown by the fact that constantly problems coming to us are referred to the proper organizations and in turn, many of our own cases are received in like manner.

The activities of the Bureau cover investigations for the Department of Public Utilities and other offices of the City Departments, the admissions for Pine Camp Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Colored Tuberculosis Pavilion and other admissions to the City Home, and the administration of the fund providing fuel and shoes. There are other services too numerous to outline here, but covered by the general head of welfare and described elsewhere in this report.

MOTHERS' AID

This is one of the most important phases of work being done in the Department of Public Welfare. There are seventeen (17) mothers and fifty-two (52) children cared for under the supervision of this Bureau. These mothers always show their willingness to co-operate and seem very appreciative of the assistance they receive from the City. In addition to the pension every mother is supplementing her income by taking boarders or sewing and various other means. They fully realize the importance of educating their children, as is shown by the reports coming to this Bureau. The homes are frequently visited and the children carefully watched, as we feel their health is the determining factor of their future usefulness.

CITY HOME

The investigations for admissions to the City Home are invariably made by this office with some exceptions. The usefulness of this institution cannot be

estimated as owing to the lack of Municipal Lodging Houses for Men and Women, and necessary Detention Homes for children, the Superintendent has admirably assisted in relieving any emergency situation. This office has aided in making these investigations to assist in determining eligibility, both of the aged and infirm, as well as temporary admissions. We also assist in planning for the return into the community of any inmate who recovers from illness or misfortune and is able to again become wholly or partially self-supporting.

The splendid vision of the Superintendent is doing much to standardize this institution. The co-operation of the Superintendent and his staff has greatly aided us in our attempts to do work of a constructive nature. In the past year one hundred and eighty-six (186) applications were made and of these eighty-four (84) were refused.

PINE CAMP

Pine Camp Tuberculosis Sanatorium affords an opportunity of protecting the health of our citizens, who are unable to obtain medical attention elsewhere. While the patient is receiving treatment, the family, in most cases, receive assistance from this Bureau, also guidance and direction along the lines, which help them to become or to continue self-supporting. The need of an investigation by the Social Service Bureau cannot be too strongly emphasized, as constant applications are made by those who have no claim on either the City or State. The number of applications received was one hundred and seventy-one (171), of which one hundred and forty-three (143) were granted and twenty-six (26) were refused.

"FUEL AND SHOES" FUND

The fund for fuel and shoes administered through this Bureau presents one of the heaviest duties of our office. These cases involve thorough investigations, in order that such relief may be intelligently given. It is not infrequent that applicants with sufficient means apply for fuel, merely because they have received such form of relief from the City for a number of years.

The appeal for shoes is less frequent and largely cases of widowed mothers unable to keep children in school because of this need. Cases of this type come to us from the Juvenile Court, the Attendance Officers of the Public Schools, Parent-Teachers' Associations and individuals. They involve the same investigation and report, as other cases, in determining eligibility for such assistance. We believe the Social Service Bureau is gradually reducing the number of families relying upon the City for such assistance. In the past year eight hundred and forty-one (841) applications were received, of which ninety-six (96) were refused.

FREE WATER

The name "Free Water" is often misleading as the applicants are under the impression that they can get money refunded for all leakage, cutoffs, and water without cost. This Bureau is often called on to make adjustments between the Department and individuals. There were one hundred and thirty (130) applications, of which ninety-eight (98) were granted and thirty-two (32) refused.

WELFARE

The welfare work as done by the Social Service Bureau is largely in connection with families, who are only temporarily in need of advice and guidance, not needing other relief than an emergency fuel order or perhaps temporary care in the City Home. This office does not attempt to do family case work as covered by other agencies already functioning in this field, but it is endeavoring to do standard investigations and render intelligent and wise supervision to cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare. Such problems can only be barely outlined here, but a general classification will, I trust, help to establish a clearer understanding of this phase of our work. Welfare problems uncovered in connection with investigations for fuel and shoes, as well as families temporarily affected by the removal of some member, either to hospitals or to the City Home, securing positions for unmarried mothers, where they are able to keep their children with them, and organizing relief for aged people to prevent their becoming permanent public charges.

One of the most serious problems confronting us is the "Mental Patient." Due to the lack of facilities in the City Hospitals, patients are cared for in the Jail, or again the City Home assists if possible, during the period of observation. Our Bureau is called upon to make investigations in such cases and assist in formulating a satisfactory plan for the patient's future. State institutions frequently call upon us for follow-up visits and reports on the home conditions of their patients in the City, in the absence of a field investigator for such work. While this office fully recognizes that such problems are not technically under a Municipal Investigation Bureau, it is our policy to help fill in the gaps until a more fully development of Clinical and Hospital Social Service can be secured. We trust that in our endeavor to handle such cases, we can also contribute something toward the study and understanding of conditions not yet fully recognized. In the past year two hundred and thirty (230) of such problems were handled by this office.

TABLE "A"

Showing the Number of Loads of Wood and Coal, Pairs of Shoes, and Prescriptions Compounded, on Account of the Poor of the City, Through the Social Service Bureau, During the Year 1925.

1925	Loads of Wood	Loads of Coal	Pairs of Shoes	Prescrip- tions Com- pounded
January.....	293	281	98	.....
February.....	211	197	100	.....
March.....	135	132	121	.....
April.....	16	12	84	.....
May.....	4	2	49	.....
June.....	2	0	34	.....
July.....	0	0	31	.....
August.....	0	0	44	.....
September.....	1	1	72	.....
October.....	34	34	99	.....
November.....	279	268	173	.....
December.....	360	345	174	.....
Total.....	1,335	1,272	1,086	4,361

133,500 blocks of wood.
636 tons of coal.

TABLE "B"

Showing the Number of Mothers and Children Pensioned by the City Under the Mothers' Pension Fund, During 1925.

	Mothers	Children	Total	Visits Made
January.....	17	52	69	83
February.....	17	52	69	86
March.....	17	52	69	33
April.....	17	52	69	36
May.....	17	52	69	25
June.....	17	52	69	29
July.....	17	52	69	18
August.....	17	52	69	22
September.....	17	52	69	21
October.....	17	52	69	24
November.....	17	52	69	27
December.....	17	52	69	31
Total.....	204	624	828	435
Average.....	17	52	69	36
Note. —Applications on file for 1925.....	13	39	52	.....

TABLE "C"

Showing Expenditures in Social Service Bureau for Mothers' Aid, Year Ending January 31, 1925.

February	\$ 597.50
March	572.50
April	572.50
May	572.50
June	572.50
July	572.50
August	572.50
September	572.50
November	572.50
December	572.50
January	572.50
Total	\$6,895.00

TABLE "D"
Monthly Volume of Cases and Visits of Social Service Bureau for the Year 1925.

1925	MOTHERS' AID		CITY HOME		PINE CAMP		FUEL & SHOES		WATER		WELFARE		TOTAL	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
January.....	17	83	20	39	23	39	149	207	9	10	4	52	222	450
February.....	17	86	19	39	17	16	163	147	8	9	14	70	228	367
March.....	17	33	28	67	14	19	60	92	27	33	14	87	160	351
April.....	17	36	31	78	23	29	29	39	36	36	13	58	149	276
May.....	17	25	24	64	7	8	3	14	29	34	11	78	223	223
June.....	17	29	26	73	16	19	4	11	6	6	16	107	85	243
July.....	17	18	36	135	22	29	0	0	1	2	17	68	93	252
August.....	17	22	26	137	10	23	0	0	2	5	19	53	74	240
September.....	17	21	21	99	16	26	0	0	4	5	33	133	91	284
October.....	17	24	35	100	13	31	68	133	3	5	25	80	161	373
November.....	17	27	27	81	11	25	186	424	2	8	38	106	284	671
December.....	17	31	25	88	9	19	140	462	5	15	26	42	222	657
Total.....	204	435	318	1,000	171	283	802	1,529	135	168	230	934	1,860	4,349
Average.....	17	36	26	83	14	24	67	127	11	14	19	78	155	362

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

Fiscal Year Ending February 1, 1925.

A—Salaries	\$5,428.81	
		\$ 5,428.81
C—Supplies:		
1. Stationery	\$ 90.51	
1. (a) Printing	150.00	
1. (e) Postage	1.89	
2. Fuel	6,850.01	
4. (e) Ice and water	2.15	
5. Medical	1,308.20	
7. Gasoline	112.28	
7. (a) Oils	46.00	
7. (c) Tires	83.74	
7. (d) Tubes	10.40	
9. (a) Shoes	2,884.91	
10. Miscellaneous	27.20	
D—Repairs:		
2. Machinery	1.50	
7. Automobile	98.61	
E—Equipment:		
1. Office	48.00	
2. Automobile	282.80	
F—Fixed Charges:		
Special—Widows' Pension	6,895.00	
G—General Operating:		
1. (a) Telephone service	140.21	
4. Traveling	132.23	
6. Gas and water	17.86	
10. Miscellaneous	61.50	
		\$ 19,245.00
		\$ 24,673.81

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA B. JOBSON,
Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Eleventh Annual Report

OF THE

Public Employment Bureau

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.,

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND:

THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

T. S. WHARTON, *Manager*

RICHMOND, VA., *January 31, 1925.*

DR. W. BROWNLEY FOSTER, DIRECTOR,
Department Public Welfare,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:

The eleventh annual report of the Richmond Public Employment Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1925, is herewith respectfully submitted.

During 1925 14,255 persons made formal application for employment. Of this number 8,441 were men and 5,814 were women. The total registrations were classified as follows: Clerical and professional, 2,958; domestic, hotel and hospital workers, 1,882; skilled mechanics, 717; semi-skilled workers, 2,063; common and casual laborers, 6,635.

Positions were open for 12,685 persons, 6,385 for men and 6,300 for women. The positions open were classified as follows: Clerical and professional, 748; domestic, hotel and hospital workers, 3,306; skilled mechanics, 435; semi-skilled workers, 1,416; common and casual laborers, 6,780.

In comparing the foregoing supply and demand for various classes of help, it will be noted that the usual excess of clerical help continues. In the domestic, hotel and hospital class the demand continues to greatly exceed the supply. The supply for both skilled and semi-skilled workers was greater than the demand throughout the entire year except the early fall. During August and September, building construction and road and street repair work was apparently at its peak and during September 1,061 applicants were satisfactorily placed, this being the greatest number placed by the Bureau during any one month since its organization in 1915.

In 1925 we succeeded in filling 119 more positions than in 1924. The improved showing of the Bureau is due largely to the consistent campaign of education as to the duties and possibilities of this office to render a real service to employers and applicants needing our assistance and to the change of location of the office which took place on June 4, 1925. This change from small dark quarters to large, bright and airy rooms has meant much to the service. We now have separate entrances and interview rooms for men and women and large waiting rooms for male common laborers and female day workers. This new arrangement has resulted in the receipt of applications from many high-class workers and professional men and women as well as visits from employers who in the past would not call upon us in person because of the unsatisfactory conditions which existed in our old location.

Attention is respectfully invited to the substantial increase in the percentage

of positions filled. In 1923 we were given 18,538 jobs and filled 10,037, or 54 per cent. In 1924 with 14,045 jobs open we filled 9,051, or 64 per cent. In 1925 with only 12,685 jobs open we succeeded in satisfactorily placing 9,170 applicants, or 72 per cent.

TABLE No. 1.

Activities for the Year Ending December 31, 1925, Shown by the Month and Sex.

		1 Attend- ance	2 Employers Orders	3 Registra- tions	4 Help Wanted	5 Positions Offered	6 Positions Filled
January.....	Men.....	4,018	259	645	418	408	288
	Women.....	779	577	495	595	377	364
February.....	Men.....	3,768	323	655	505	490	347
	Women.....	719	489	450	505	338	334
March.....	Men.....	4,123	346	687	482	489	357
	Women.....	800	497	498	514	354	341
April.....	Men.....	4,619	405	805	694	661	464
	Women.....	792	505	476	510	342	340
May.....	Men.....	4,300	359	773	576	591	417
	Women.....	811	466	470	481	348	343
June.....	Men.....	4,641	379	829	575	531	426
	Women.....	987	529	568	544	400	394
July.....	Men.....	4,234	298	650	492	457	376
	Women.....	986	449	464	475	357	353
August.....	Men.....	4,339	331	658	504	495	382
	Women.....	798	526	500	541	392	383
September.....	Men.....	4,448	440	850	717	695	579
	Women.....	889	714	638	729	495	482
October.....	Men.....	4,901	370	786	579	575	516
	Women.....	890	469	504	495	379	375
November.....	Men.....	3,774	337	586	421	430	350
	Women.....	796	449	423	456	320	317
December.....	Men.....	3,713	306	517	422	386	360
	Women.....	636	436	328	455	283	282
Total.....	Men.....	50,878	4,153	8,441	6,385	6,199	4,862
	Women.....	9,883	6,106	5,814	6,300	4,385	4,308
Grand total.....		60,761	10,259	14,255	12,685	10,584	9,170

MEN'S DIVISION

Positions open, 6,385; persons referred, 6,199; positions filled, 4,862. The positions filled were classified as follows: Clerical and professional, 188; domestic, hotel and hospital workers, 865; skilled mechanics, 246; semi-skilled and industrial workers, 958; common and casual laborers, 2,605.

Of the 6,199 men referred to employers 1,337 did not secure the positions. This is due to the following reasons: Applicant did not consider the position suitable; salary or wages did not attract the applicant; position was filled before applicant arrived; applicant failed to return for duty after being employed, and in some cases, employer considered applicant unqualified for the vacancy.

The usual excess of clerks continues, but of the 188 placed during the year 90 per cent were permanent jobs with reliable concerns.

Calls for factory and industrial workers were very few in comparison with the number of such orders usually received.

There has been a steady demand for good hospital orderlies, cooks, butlers and kitchen helpers throughout the year.

The demand and supply of good farm labor was fairly well balanced, there being a slight shortage in this class of help during the early spring.

The greatest demand for common labor has been from contractors or construction companies for outside work, closely followed by the demand from road and sewer contractors.

WOMEN'S DIVISION

Positions open, 6,300; persons referred, 4,385; positions filled, 4,308. The positions filled were classified as follows: Clerical and professional, 240; domestic, hotel and hospital, 625; skilled workers, 8; industrial workers, 20; common and casual workers, 3,415. Attention is invited to the high percentage of positions filled in 1925. Of 4,385 persons referred, only 77 applicants failed to secure the position.

It will be noted from the above that with 6,300 positions open, only 4,385 applicants were referred. This is chiefly due to the fact that we received hundreds of orders for first-class cooks, maids and nurses with satisfactory city references and the supply was so limited that it was impossible to fill them.

There were but few calls for substitute and temporary clerical workers during the year, and the majority of positions filled in this class were of a permanent nature. The usual excess of clerks and office workers continues. As in the Men's Division there are many applicants for this class of work who really haven't the qualifications.

There was a fair demand from institutions, hotels and hospitals for white women as linen room supervisors, housekeepers, pantry supervisors, etc., which we succeeded in filling. However, there has been practically no supply of white domestics for private families.

The scarcity of good colored domestics was partially relieved by the use of day workers. We received orders for 3,690 of this class during the year and furnished 3,415. This department has proven to be a source of great convenience to many housewives of Richmond who have been unable to secure the permanent services of first-class servants and shows a steady increase each month in both the demand and supply. In addition to the service rendered the housewives, the "day workers" plan provides employment and a source of income to numbers of colored women who are unable for various reasons to accept steady employment.

CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The co-operative arrangement made and entered into on October 21, 1919, with the United States Employment Service is still in effect and we continue to receive aid such as printed forms, certain office fixtures and the franking privilege for all outgoing and return mail. This co-operative arrangement has many great advantages and the franking privilege alone saves the Bureau close to \$1,000 per year.

TABLE No. 2.
Number of Employers Making Application for Help, 1915-1925, Inclusive.

MONTH	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January.....	.....	228	321	197	235	430	551	471	844	764	836
February.....	.....	227	241	164	143	542	484	464	696	767	812
March.....	.....	237	238	157	293	626	745	561	1,025	855	845
April.....	118	198	246	178	381	517	479	562	967	998	910
May.....	113	234	294	165	410	494	385	602	1,085	861	825
June.....	136	210	297	155	373	543	581	684	1,022	906	908
July.....	146	288	324	160	333	492	451	641	881	902	747
August.....	218	263	268	127	402	611	539	866	1,158	925	857
September.....	288	293	234	130	460	654	649	1,046	1,360	1,022	1,134
October.....	253	270	277	129	494	567	475	947	1,151	960	839
November.....	204	283	254	214	377	516	479	847	910	748	786
December.....	231	223	190	193	417	449	453	744	963	767	742
Total.....	1,909	2,954	3,184	1,969	4,318	6,441	6,271	8,435	12,062	10,475	10,259

TABLE No. 3.
Number of Positions Open, 1915-1925, Inclusive.

MONTH	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January.....	.....	364	445	302	299	647	792	608	1,346	978	1,013
February.....	.....	306	380	215	206	864	627	616	1,014	1,056	1,010
March.....	392	380	369	192	558	1,543	1,044	820	1,003	1,159	966
April.....	305	359	378	204	820	1,120	1,029	937	1,437	1,463	1,204
May.....	240	439	434	182	1,114	1,053	616	1,082	1,769	1,178	1,037
June.....	237	542	449	187	1,865	978	606	1,340	1,067	1,288	1,119
July.....	254	453	453	203	719	787	716	1,320	1,552	1,246	1,967
August.....	535	691	329	151	1,017	1,114	641	1,612	1,829	1,243	1,045
September.....	558	485	300	159	1,872	1,116	860	1,678	1,876	1,248	1,446
October.....	514	403	379	155	1,036	1,035	607	1,483	1,807	1,249	1,074
November.....	352	433	408	281	783	715	606	1,307	1,326	992	877
December.....	643	335	264	260	786	773	608	1,107	1,312	945	877
Total.....	4,277	5,344	4,597	2,491	9,075	11,745	8,352	13,910	18,538	14,045	12,685

TABLE No. 4.
Number of Persons Filing Formal Application for Employment, 1915-1925, Inclusive.

MONTH	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January.....	899	686	524	549	540	723	793	703	1,416	1,133	1,140
February.....	851	519	406	434	375	790	658	644	1,219	1,259	1,105
March.....	851	555	446	285	826	1,022	959	877	1,557	1,257	1,185
April.....	673	572	451	234	729	893	941	982	1,295	1,513	1,281
May.....	665	764	573	167	727	869	692	1,296	1,490	1,230	1,243
June.....	851	545	236	545	839	736	754	1,394	1,617	1,557	1,397
July.....	550	711	472	207	826	625	781	1,231	1,570	1,565	1,114
August.....	526	564	429	121	776	681	776	1,486	1,606	1,349	1,158
September.....	615	463	339	125	853	813	888	1,550	1,679	1,362	1,488
October.....	671	434	410	122	842	827	830	1,441	1,681	1,430	1,290
November.....	571	365	448	485	856	795	841	1,429	1,447	1,194	1,009
December.....	542	241	273	359	811	718	632	1,083	1,191	983	845
Total.....	7,222	6,725	5,316	3,324	9,000	9,492	9,545	14,116	17,768	15,832	14,255

TABLE No. 5.
Number of Persons Referred to Positions, 1915-1925, Inclusive.

MONTH	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January.....	325	393	560	418	523	578	583	418	1,080	746	785
February.....	454	343	465	363	272	619	491	443	837	869	828
March.....	296	489	446	261	399	904	676	633	1,246	932	843
April.....	316	387	468	232	640	796	485	735	1,064	1,208	1,003
May.....	238	729	577	221	704	757	466	952	1,214	1,957	939
June.....	269	795	554	248	708	590	513	1,014	1,216	1,117	931
July.....	367	638	423	219	705	590	539	1,076	1,374	1,140	814
August.....	393	555	400	186	644	549	461	1,164	1,396	1,036	878
September.....	468	535	473	167	733	641	627	1,244	1,413	1,014	1,194
October.....	354	524	488	340	707	635	522	1,141	1,411	956	954
November.....	362	403	343	382	739	554	554	1,151	1,206	953	750
December.....	3,842	6,392	5,779	3,208	7,538	7,779	6,370	910	983	755	669
Total.....	3,842	6,392	5,779	3,208	7,538	7,779	6,370	10,781	14,570	11,623	10,584

TABLE No. 6.
Number of Positions Reported Satisfactorily Filled, 1915-1925, Inclusive.

MONTH	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January.....	.....	157	231	148	135	357	431	279	763	580	652
February.....	.....	170	213	145	122	372	340	339	600	698	681
March.....	333	171	181	123	245	538	316	408	898	713	684
April.....	294	159	194	91	336	489	313	509	745	821	808
May.....	184	381	238	70	335	523	312	700	829	723	760
June.....	166	320	225	70	300	473	355	676	870	842	820
July.....	138	386	232	73	317	407	297	639	879	894	729
August.....	202	280	173	60	359	420	348	733	987	835	765
September.....	181	231	165	57	373	503	431	807	994	831	1,001
October.....	181	225	213	53	381	428	366	791	969	808	891
November.....	166	214	201	68	328	424	364	743	808	661	667
December.....	175	192	176	129	435	359	327	655	725	648	642
Total.....	2,179	2,846	2,482	1,098	3,736	5,283	4,328	7,339	10,037	9,051	9,170

TABLE No. 7.

Grand Totals, 1915-1925, Inclusive.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
No. employers calling for help.....	1,909	2,954	3,184	1,969	4,318	6,441	6,271	8,435	12,062	10,475	10,259
No. persons called for (positions open).....	4,277	5,344	4,597	2,491	9,075	11,745	8,352	13,910	18,538	14,045	12,685
No. persons registered for positions.....	7,222	6,725	5,316	3,324	9,000	9,492	9,545	14,116	17,768	15,832	14,255
No. persons referred.....	3,842	6,392	5,779	3,208	7,538	7,779	6,370	10,781	14,570	11,623	10,584
No. persons reported satisfactorily placed.....	2,179	2,846	2,482	1,098	3,736	5,283	4,328	7,359	10,037	9,051	9,170

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

EXPENDITURES

C—Supplies:

1. Stationery, Printing, Books, Postage, Typewriting, etc.	\$244.30
7. Gasoline, Lubricants and Tires	3.90
10. Miscellaneous Items Not Listed	11.40

Total\$ 259.60

D—Repairs:

2. Machinery	\$ 19.00
7. Motor Apparatus	2.75
10. Miscellaneous	43.25

Total\$ 65.00

E—Equipment:

1. Office and Household	\$ 50.90
8. Motor Apparatus	397.80
9. Electrical	.50

Total\$ 449.20

G—General Operating:

1. Telegrams and Telephone	\$236.95
2. Advertising	9.71
4. Traveling	16.12

Total\$ 262.78

Total Expenditures\$1,036.58

Salaries 6,262.70

Grand Total\$7,299.28

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of your ready support in administering the affairs of this Bureau.

The esprit de corps of the employees of the Bureau is splendid and I gratefully acknowledge their spirit of co-operation, loyalty to the service and the courteous and efficient manner in which they strive to serve the public.

I also wish to express my appreciation and gratitude to the many employers who have co-operated with the Bureau and to the local press for publishing our Monthly Bulletins and other items concerning industrial conditions.

Respectfully,

T. S. WHARTON,
Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF MARKETS

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MARKETS

	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
Payroll	\$ 13,808.00	\$ 12,990.01	\$ 817.99
Expense	4,265.00	3,196.17	1,068.83
	<u>\$ 18,073.00</u>	<u>\$ 16,186.18</u>	<u>\$ 1,886.82</u>

Expense Detail

General repairs	\$ 668.24
Light, gas, water	1,551.26
Printing	45.30
Window cleaning and miscellaneous	360.00
Fuel	12.31
Cleaning supplies	297.52
Ice	7.53
Boots, coats	9.65
Screens, fly traps and small tools	149.36
Bond premium	7.50
Insurance	87.50
	<u>\$ 3,196.17</u>

RECEIPTS

Rent, Sanitary Tax and Scale House Fees

First Market	\$ 15,656.40
Second Market	11,430.73
Scale House	658.62
	<u>\$ 27,745.75</u>
Cost of operating Markets and Scale House	\$ 27,745.75
Excess of receipts over disbursements	16,186.18
	<u>\$ 11,559.57</u>

MATERIAL WEIGHED AT THE SCALE HOUSE

For Public

	Lbs.
Paper	2,381,320
Vegetables	2,359,100
Coal	1,521,390
Junk	2,124,630
Feed	537,650
Live stock	132,024
Miscellaneous	280,082
	<u>9,336,196</u>

For City Departments

	Lbs.
Public Works	2,825,465
Public Safety	801,230
Public Welfare	1,065,460
Utilities	18,500
Schools	4,497,580
	<u>9,208,235</u>

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GRACE ARENTS BATHS

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

GRACE ARENTS BATHS

1925 BATHERS

	Adults	Children	Total
Male	2,602	2,179	4,781
Female	924	2,613	3,537
Total.....	3,526	4,792	8,318

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	\$1,200.00
General repairs	\$ 124.52
Water, gas and electricity	157.37
Supplies (miscellaneous)	75.65
Fuel	219.68
Disinfectants, soap and laundry.....	235.67
Insurance	5.00
	817.89
	\$2,017.89
Total Receipts—Bath and Laundry	477.52
Deficit	\$1,540.37

INDEX

	PAGE
Ambulance Calls	143-144
Baths—Public	187
Births	
Attendants	47
Color and Sex	46
Reported by physicians and midwives.....	32
Stillbirths	32-47
White and Colored	31
Chemist	115
Chicken Pox	77
City Home	145-161, incl.
Clinics	
Dental	36-96
Child Welfare	36-92-93
Labor	78-79
Nutrition	99
Prenatal	95
Tuberculosis	37-98
Dairies	39-101
Deaths	
Causes, Months, Color and Sex.....	53-54-55-56-57-58-63-139
City Home	158-159
Color and Sex	48
Diphtheria	66
Malarial Fever	65
Measles	68
Non-Residents	48-49-59-60-61-62
Residents	48-49
Scarlet Fever	67
Typhoid Fever	23-24-25-64
Whooping Cough	69
Death Rates	19
From important causes	22
General, residents, non-residents, white, colored, total.....	20
Special causes	20
Typhoid Fever	23-24
Typhoid Fever, Causes and Deaths by months.....	25
Dental Clinic	96
Diphtheria	26-27-28-66-67-74-75-77-88-91
Dry Closets	38

	PAGE
Employment Bureau	171 ff.
Epidemic Meningitis	77
Examinations (Catholic Schools)	78
Financial Statement	
Accounting	5
Bureau of Health	6-42-43-44
Bureau of Markets	183
City Home	160
Department of Public Welfare	5
Employment Bureau	6-179
Grace Arents Baths	187
Hospital and Ambulance	143-144
Pine Camp	137
Social Service Bureau	170
Food Inspection	13-40-105
Grace Arents Baths	187
Hospital and Ambulance	143-144
Housing	38
Infant Mortality	30-31-32-34-35
Infantile Diarrhea	33-95
Labor Examinations and Permits	78-79-99
Laboratory	81-115
Malarial Fever	65
Markets	13
Marriages	46
Measles	68-76-77
Meat Inspection	40
Memorial and St. Philip's Hospitals	143
Meteorological Observations	69
Midwives	99
Milk	39-101
Mortality—Racial	51-52
Mothers' Aid	165-168
Nursing	36-92
Nutrition Clinic	99
Outfits Supplied to Physicians	87
Personnel	2-7-16-134-146-164
Pine Camp	7-8-133
Polio-myelitis	77
Population	19-49
Prenatal Clinic	95-96

	PAGE
Public Employment Bureau	171 ff.
Relief	167
Report of Chemist	115
Chief Dairy Inspector	101-102-103-104
Chief Food Inspector	105
Chief Medical Inspector	70
Chief Meat Inspector	116
Chief Nurse	92
Chief Sanitary Officer	129
Consultant in Diphtheria	88
Director of Laboratory	81-115
District Physicians	128
Health Bureau	15
Plumbing Inspector	120
Tuberculosis Division	123
Restaurant Inspection	40
Sanitation	36-129
Scarlet Fever	67-76
Smallpox	77
Social Service Bureau	11-164
Stillbirths	32-47
Tuberculosis	7-28-40-123
Tuberculosis Clinic	98
Tuberculosis in Dairy Herds	39
Typhoid Fever	
Cases, Deaths and Death Rates	73-74
Deaths	23-64-72
Venereal Diseases	36-97-98-132
Water Supply	37-38-39
Wells	37
Whooping Cough	69-78



FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE
CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FOR THE
SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

RICHMOND:
CLYDE W. SAUNDERS & SONS, PRINTERS
1925

DIRECTORY

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
312 N. NINTH ST., RICHMOND, VA.

SCHOOL BOARD

Regular meeting of the School Board the Fourth Friday in each month
at 8 P. M.

SUPERINTENDENT

OFFICE HOURS

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.,
Fridays, 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

• OFFICE HOURS

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and
Saturdays, 9 to 11 A. M.

CLERK AND SUPERVISOR

OFFICE HOURS

9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

PRINCIPALS' MEETING

First and Third Wednesdays, at 4:00 P. M.

SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZATION

OFFICERS

W. FLOYD REAMS, Richmond Cedar Works.....	Chairman
ROSHIER W. MILLER, 2401 North Avenue.....	Vice-Chairman
ALBERT H. HILL, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Superintendent
JESSE H. BINFORD, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Assistant Superintendent
CHARLES P. WALFORD, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Clerk and Supervisor
W. T. R. MORRIS, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Assistant Clerk
E. M. MORTON, 312 N. Ninth Street....	Secretary to Clerk and Supervisor
M. E. MORTON, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Secretary to Superintendent
ALYSE L. BATES, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Stenographer
MILDRED LEATH PRICE, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Stenographer
VIRGINIA RAGLAND PATTERSON, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Stenographer
IDA E. JOHNSON, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Stenographer
CHARLES M. ROBINSON, Times-Dispatch Building.....	School Architect
VINCENT E. UNMUSSIG, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	Supply Clerk
A. B. COUSINS, 312 N. Ninth Street.....	School Mechanic

First District—East of Nine Mile Road from the northern boundary to Twenty-fifth Street; thence south along the center line of Twenty-fifth Street to Venable Street; thence along the center line of Venable Street to Pickett Street; thence along the center line of Pickett Street to Jefferson Park, to Twenty-first Street, to the south bank of James River and all that portion of the city of Richmond south of James River.

W. H. PARKER, M. D., 2215 E. Broad Street.....	Term: 1925-1928
W. FLOYD REAMS, Box 902, City.....	Term: 1923-1926
W. F. BRUCE, 614 W. 31st Street.....	Term: 1924-1927

Second District—Between the western boundary of First District and the center line of the following streets; from the northern boundary line along Brook Turnpike to Brook Avenue; thence south along Brook Avenue to Leigh Street; thence to Henry Street; thence to Main Street; thence to Belvidere Street; thence to the south bank of James River.

R. W. MILLER, M. D., 2401 North Avenue.....	Term: 1923-1926
R. L. PETERS, 109 N. Eighth Street.....	Term: 1925-1928
MRS. M. C. B. MUNFORD, 503 E. Grace Street.....	Term: 1924-1927

Third District—All that territory between the western boundary of the Second District and the western corporation line.

ERNEST M. LONG, American Nat. Bank Bldg.....	Term: 1923-1926
HENRY E. LITCHFORD, Federal Trust Company.....	Term: 1924-1927
C. M. MILLER, M. D., 1222 West Franklin Street.....	Term: 1925-1928

COMMITTEES

Committee on Instruction—Dr. W. H. Parker, Chairman; Ernest Long, H. E. Litchford, Dr. C. M. Miller, W. F. Reams, ex-officio.

Regular Meeting—Second Monday of each month, and Monday before fourth Friday of each month, at 8 P. M.

Committee on Property—Dr. R. W. Miller, Chairman; W. F. Bryce, Mrs. M. C. B. Munford, R. L. Peters, W. F. Reams, ex-officio.

Regular Meeting—Tuesday before fourth Friday of each month at 8 P. M.

Committee on Finance—Dr. C. M. Miller, Chairman; Dr. W. H. Parker, R. L. Peters, W. F. Reams, ex-officio.

Regular Meeting—Thursday before fourth Friday of each month.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Andrew J. Washburn, April, 1869, to July, 1870.

James H. Binford, July, 1870, to July, 1876.

James H. Peay, July, 1876, to March, 1882.

Edgar M. Garnett, March, 1882, to July, 1886.

John B. Cary, July, 1886, to February, 1889.

Wm. F. Fox, February, 1889, to July, 1909.

J. A. C. Chandler, July, 1909, to July, 1919.

Albert H. Hill, July, 1919.

PRINCIPALS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL

Wm. F. Fox, 1872, to February, 1889.

Wm. A. Bowles, February, 1889, to October 15, 1890.

Julian P. Thomas, October 15, 1890, to June, 1905.

James C. Harwood, September, 1905.

HOLIDAYS

State Fair—October 8, 1924.

Thanksgiving—November 27 and 28.

Christmas—December 24, 1924, January 2, 1925 (inclusive).

Easter—April 9-14 (inclusive).

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Richmond, Va., October 20, 1925.

Hon. J. Fulmer Bright,
Mayor City of Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:—

In compliance with the ordinance of the City of Richmond, I herewith submit my annual report to the School Board of Richmond for the school year commencing July 1, 1924, and ending June 30, 1925.

Respectfully,

ALBERT H. HILL,
Superintendent.

In Memoriam

R. ESTELLE SHACKELFORD—January 1, 1925

Junior High School Teacher
February, 1895—January, 1925

CAROLINE S. WALDEN—December 11, 1924

Elementary Teacher
September, 1923—December, 1924

CORNELIA S. TAYLOR—January 20, 1925

Elementary Teacher
September, 1878—January, 1925

MARTHA C. DAVIS—April 14, 1925

Elementary Teacher
September, 1905—April, 1925

COLORED

JULIA H. JEFFERSON—June 11, 1925

Elementary Teacher
September, 1922—June, 1925

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

Richmond, Va., June 30, 1925.

Honorable School Board,
City of Richmond.

Gentlemen:—

The fifty-sixth session of the Richmond public schools began September 11, 1924. The session closed June 11, 1925. The schools were in actual operation 180 days. The usual holidays were given.

The total enrollment for the session was 34,881, distributed as follows:

	1924-25	1923-24
Kindergartens -----	848	866
Grades—1A through Normal -----	29,343	28,882
Open Air Classes -----	402	394
Retarded Classes -----	27	61
Mentally Deficient Classes -----	257	289
Delinquent Classes -----	58	60
Salesmanship Classes -----	43	50
Night Schools -----	3,903	3,482
Total-----	34,881	34,084

This enrollment was housed in two Normal, three High, three Junior High and thirty-seven Elementary school buildings. During the session, however, Newtown building was condemned, and the pupils transferred to Moore School. In several instances two of these organizations were located in the same building.

The largest increases in enrollment were at Bainbridge Junior High, John B. Cary, Robert E. Lee, Highland Park, Armstrong and Booker Washington.

EXPENDITURES

Our total current expenses, not including capitalization and vacation schools, were \$1,802,794.28.

The amount for capitalization was \$343,408.39; and for vacation schools, \$14,875.93.

The current expenses for 1924-1925 were divided as follows:

General Control -----	\$ 26,338.76	1.5%
Instruction -----	1,416,218.45	78.5%
Operation -----	178,756.41	10. %
Maintenance -----	120,305.52	6.7%
Auxiliaries -----	48,091.71	2.6%
Miscellaneous -----	13,083.43	.7%
Total-----	\$ 1,802,794.28	100. %

PER CAPITA COSTS

The cost per pupil for the entire city, based on total current expenses, was \$51.68.

The per capita cost in the John Marshall High School was \$84.51; in the junior high schools it was \$77.15; in the white elementary schools it was \$56.96; in the Armstrong High and Normal, colored, it was \$47.92; and in the colored elementary schools it was \$34.20; in the night schools it was \$7.78.

These per capita costs were found this year, for the first time, from the fiscal statistics used in reporting to the Bureau of Education in Washington. In previous years the Virginia report statistics were used.

STATE FUNDS

The State funds received during the year amounted to \$268,034.42. This amount is only 14.8% of our current expenses.

PROFESSIONAL GROWTH

Each year our teachers are raising the grade of their certificates, and we have now by far the best trained corps that ever served the schools of Richmond.

In our high and junior high schools, white, we have degree holders from twenty-five different colleges and universities of this country and Europe. Several of them have two degrees.

In the elementary schools we have graduates of twenty normal schools located in eight different States.

This varied training is, to my mind, a great advantage to the children of this city.

Many of our principals and supervisors have taken graduate courses in administration and supervision, and have been awarded degrees and certificates of proficiency as principals, supervisors, etc.

CHANGES IN THE TEACHING CORPS

Since my last annual report the following changes have occurred: Among the white teachers, forty-eight resignations and four deaths; and five resignations and one death among the colored teachers—a total of fifty-eight changes.

In the above number are included those who decided not to re-apply for the session 1925-26.

NEW BUILDINGS

The City Council authorized a million dollar bond issue, and out of this sum we are now erecting two new buildings.

The Northside Junior High School will be ready for occupancy some time in the spring of 1926. This building will accommodate 1,150 pupils. It will have all the modern conveniences in a junior high school except a swimming pool.

The other new building will be called the Richmond Normal School and will accommodate 1,200 elementary pupils and the normal classes. We have placed several small rooms with movable partitions between regular class rooms. These smaller rooms can easily be made a part of the regular class room and used by the normal students for observation. We will also have a medium sized auditorium and a cafeteria that will accommodate all the pupils. This building will be ready for use in September, 1926.

WEST END HIGH SCHOOL SITE

In January, 1925, we succeeded in securing 10.34 acres of land from the Beatty estate. This plot is a short distance beyond the city limits, but will undoubtedly be annexed within the next few years. It will give us ample space for all necessary high school purposes for the next fifteen or twenty years. This lot is on the south side of Grove Avenue between Commonwealth and Westmoreland Avenues. It has a frontage of 463.13 feet and a depth of 935 feet.

NEW COURSES OF STUDY

The courses of study in History, Civics and Geography have been tried out in mimeographed form for nearly two years, and they will be printed and ready for distribution for the fall term.

The Assistant Superintendent and many of the principals and teachers have worked faithfully and well, and the results, I feel sure, will be appreciated by those using these courses of study.

ENLARGED PLAYGROUNDS

During the session we have added to the Fairmount School a half block of ground north of the present building.

We have purchased an old building and a lot adjoining Stonewall Jackson School. The building will be torn down and the lot properly graded. This will add greatly to the appearance of the school.

Several other pieces of property are being considered, and we hope to have them in our possession in the next six months.

HELEN DICKINSON SCHOOL

The patrons of Fairmount School requested a change of name in honor of Miss Helen Dickinson, who died on April 26, 1924.

Miss Dickinson was the principal of this school from the time it was annexed up to the day of her death. In fact, she had been principal of the school for many years before it came under our charge.

The Board readily consented to this change, and beginning September, 1925, Fairmount School will be called Helen Dickinson School.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The entire report of our Director of Research is worthy of your careful reading and study.

A number of interesting investigations are reported in detail. To my mind, however, the most important is the comparison of the seven-year elementary system with the eight-year elementary system, as they were called before the establishment of the junior high school.

A fair deduction from the sum total of his tests is that the average white pupil in our seven-year system, when examined anywhere between grades four and seven, accomplishes on the average eleven-hundredths of a grade more, grade for grade, than the pupil in the same grade of an eight-year system. When he completes the seventh grade he has done the work of seven and seventy-seven-hundredths grades in seven years.

In the case of the average colored pupil in our system, however, the results are not so good when compared with pupils in an eight-year system. These pupils do only six and eighty-nine-hundredths grades of work in seven years.

Interest, co-operation and enthusiasm in research work are by far the most important results that one could obtain.

Our Mr. Jones is to be congratulated on his way of handling the department. I regret that Teachers College, Columbia University, had to have him the coming session in its faculty.

VISITING TEACHER WORK

We have now had, through the generosity of the Commonwealth Fund, a three-year demonstration of the value of a visiting teacher.

It has been clear from the very start that this work is much needed and will be of lasting value to the entire community. There is a great need for more well trained, thoroughly tactful persons for this work.

Unless we can secure teachers well suited to the work and well trained, it will be better to have no visiting teachers. It requires boundless tact, thorough consecration and special training together with robust health and a body chock-full of love and confidence in mankind.

With the aid of the Commonwealth Fund, we have had one of our own corps trained for this work, and she has since had the benefit of Miss Baldwin's supervision for several months.

It is with much regret that we part with our senior visiting teacher, Miss Ettienne Baldwin. She has given much of her very self in demonstrating this work, and we shall miss her in the schools. The Commonwealth Fund could not have sent us or any other community a better demonstrator.

CLOSING EXERCISES

The commencement exercises of the Richmond City Normal were held at the Robert E. Lee building on June 9th. The speaker was Mr. J. B. Lightfoot, Jr.

The John Marshall High School commencement was held at the City Auditorium on the evening of June 11th. The speaker of the occasion was Dr. S. C. Mitchell.

The Armstrong High School commencement was held in the City Auditorium on June 12th, and the speaker was Dr. H. D. C. MacLachlan.

SUPERVISION

Our work in supervision was in charge of the following:

J. H. Binford	Assistant Superintendent
James C. Harwood	Director High and Junior High Schools
H. Clay Houchens	Director of Manual Training
Miss Lottie Lee Thorpe	Director of Physical Training
Walter C. Mercer	Director of Music
W. C. Locker	Director of Penmanship
Dr. N. Thomas Ennett	Medical Director
Miss Annie H. Sutton	Supervisor Kindergarten-Primary Grades
Miss Julia S. Wooldridge	Supervisor of Drawing
Miss Arabella S. Pilcher	Supervisor of Household Arts

I submit herewith the detailed reports of the session closing June 11th. There are some suggestions in them that I hope you will consider seriously and, if possible, adopt.

VACATION SCHOOLS

The fourteenth session of the Vacation Schools began June 16th, and lasted nine weeks, closing August 15th.

The entire cost of Vacation Schools was \$14,875.93.

Total enrollment of pupils in Vacation Schools, summer 1924:

White	Boys	1,114	Girls	1,110	Total	2,224
Colored	Boys	706	Girls	1,077	Total	1,783
Total		Boys 1,820	Girls 2,187	Total	4,007	

Total enrollment of pupils in Vacation Schools, summer 1923:

White	Boys	983	Girls	1,018	Total	2,001
Colored	Boys	586	Girls	932	Total	1,518
Total		Boys 1,569	Girls 1,950	Total	3,519	
INCREASE	Boys	251	Girls	237	Total	488

Number of Principals in Vacation Schools, summer 1924	5
Number of teachers in Vacation Schools, summer 1924	103
Number of teachers in Vacation Schools, summer 1923	98
Per capita cost to the city for each pupil in Vacation School, summer, 1924	\$ 3.71

Per capita cost to the city for each pupil in Vacation School, summer, 1923	3.99
DECREASE	\$.28

THE TEACHING CORPS

	TOTAL	W	C	WHITE		COLORED	
				M	F	M	F
Superintendent.....	1	1		1			
Assistant superintendent.....	1	1		1			
Director High and Junior High Schools.....	1	1		1			
Supervisor Primary Grades and Kindgtns.....	1	1			1		
Ass't. Supv. Primary Grades and Kindgtns.....	2	2			2		
Supervisor of Music.....	1	1		1			
Music Assistants.....	6	6			6		
Director of Physical Education.....	1	1			1		
Teachers of Physical Education.....	2	2			2		
Director of Manual Arts.....	1	1		1			
Teachers of Manual Arts.....	5	3	2	3		2	
Dr. of Penmanship and Supv. of Night Schools.....	1	1		1			
Assistant in Penmanship.....	1	1			1		
Supervisor of Household Arts.....	1	1			1		
Teachers of Household Arts.....	7	3	4		3		4
Supervisor of Drawing.....	1	1			1		
Teachers of Drawing.....	6	6			6		
Director of Medical Inspection.....	1	1		1			
Ass't. Directors of Medical Inspection.....	3	3		3			
Trained Nurses.....	13	13			13		
School Dentists.....	3	2	1	2		1	
Normal School Teachers.....	7	5	2		5		2
High School Principals.....	3	3		3			
High School Teachers.....	139	111	28	28	83	13	15
Junior High School Principals.....	3	3		2	1		
Junior High School Teachers.....	112	112		7	105		
Elementary School Principals.....	27	27		23	4		
Assistant and Acting Principals (Elementary).....	4	4			4		
Elementary School Teachers.....	527	360	167	1	359	12	155
Kindergarten Teachers.....	21	21			21		
Teachers of Open Air Classes.....	19	14	5		14		5
Teacher of Retarded Class.....	1	1			1		
Teachers of Mentally Deficient Classes.....	12	12			12		
Teachers of Delinquent Classes.....	2	1	1		1		1
Teacher of Salesmanship.....	1	1			1		
Night School Principals.....	*5	5		5			
Night School Teachers.....	*89	61	28	14	47	7	21
Vacation School Principals.....	*5	5		5			
Vacation School Teachers.....	*97	61	36	10	51	9	27
Vacation School Clerk.....	*1	1			1		
Night School Clerks.....	*2	2		1	1		
School Clerks.....	*30	24	6		24		6
Librarians.....	3	3			3		
Visiting Teachers.....	2	2			2		
Total.....	*1,171	891	280	114	777	44	236

*Of these numbers 168 were employed in more than one position, and are therefore duplicates.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Population of city (7-19), May, 1925:

First District ---- White	9,052	Colored	3,321	Total	12,373
Second District ---- White	8,659	Colored	6,121	Total	14,780
Third District ---- White	10,150	Colored	3,151	Total	13,301
Total ----- White	27,861	Colored	12,593	Total	40,454

Total Enrollment of Pupils, Session 1924-1925:

Day Schools—White -----Boys	10,469	Girls	10,913	Total	21,382
Day Schools—Colored-----Boys	4,334	Girls	5,262	Total	9,596

Total Day Schools-----Boys	14,803	Girls	16,175	Total	30,978
----------------------------	--------	-------	--------	-------	--------

Night Schools—White -----Boys	1,100	Girls	1,525	Total	2,625
Night Schools—Colored -----Boys	382	Girls	896	Total	1,278

Total Night Schools-----Boys	1,482	Girls	2,421	Total	3,903
------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Total Day and Night---Boys	16,285	Girls	18,596	Total	34,881
----------------------------	--------	-------	--------	-------	--------

Total Enrollment of Pupils, Session 1923-1924:

Day Schools—White -----Boys	10,213	Girls	10,894	Total	21,107
Day Schools—Colored-----Boys	4,265	Girls	5,230	Total	9,495

Total Day Schools-----Boys	14,478	Girls	16,124	Total	30,602
----------------------------	--------	-------	--------	-------	--------

Night Schools—White-----Boys	1,030	Girls	1,220	Total	2,250
Night Schools—Colored-----Boys	372	Girls	860	Total	1,232

Total Night Schools-----Boys	1,402	Girls	2,080	Total	3,482
------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Total Day and Night---Boys	15,880	Girls	18,204	Total	34,084
----------------------------	--------	-------	--------	-------	--------

INCREASE-----Boys	405	Girls	392	Total	797
-------------------	-----	-------	-----	-------	-----

Average Monthly Enrollment, Session 1924-1925:

Day Schools—White -----Boys	9,265	Girls	9,734	Total	18,999
Day Schools—Colored-----Boys	3,899	Girls	4,778	Total	8,677

Total Day Schools-----Boys	13,164	Girls	14,512	Total	27,676
----------------------------	--------	-------	--------	-------	--------

Night Schools—White-----Boys	692	Girls	857	Total	1,549
Night Schools—Colored-----Boys	265	Girls	694	Total	959

Total Night Schools-----Boys	957	Girls	1,551	Total	2,508
------------------------------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------

Total Day and Night---Boys	14,121	Girls	16,063	Total	30,184
----------------------------	--------	-------	--------	-------	--------

Average Monthly Enrollment, Session 1923-1924:

Day Schools—White -----Boys	9,215	Girls	9,805	Total	19,020
Day Schools—Colored-----Boys	3,817	Girls	4,685	Total	8,502

Total Day Schools-----Boys	13,032	Girls	14,490	Total	27,522
----------------------------	--------	-------	--------	-------	--------

Night Schools—White -----Boys	592	Girls	740	Total	1,332
Night Schools—Colored-----Boys	251	Girls	634	Total	885

Total Night Schools-----Boys	843	Girls	1,374	Total	2,217
------------------------------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------

Total Day and Night---Boys	13,875	Girls	15,864	Total	29,739
----------------------------	--------	-------	--------	-------	--------

INCREASE-----Boys	246	Girls	199	Total	445
-------------------	-----	-------	-----	-------	-----

Average Daily Attendance, Session 1924-1925:

Day Schools—White	Boys	8,629	Girls	9,041	Total	17,670
Day Schools—Colored	Boys	3,566	Girls	4,406	Total	7,972
Total Day Schools		Boys 12,195	Girls 13,447	Total	25,642	
Night Schools—White	Boys	550	Girls	754	Total	1,304
Night Schools—Colored	Boys	235	Girls	611	Total	846
Total Night Schools		Boys 785	Girls 1,365	Total	2,150	
Total Day and Night		Boys 12,980	Girls 14,812	Total	27,792	

Average Daily Attendance, Session 1923-1924:

Day Schools—White	Boys	8,446	Girls	8,997	Total	17,443
Day Schools—Colored	Boys	3,533	Girls	4,349	Total	7,882
Total Day Schools		Boys 11,979	Girls 13,346	Total	25,325	
Night Schools—White	Boys	510	Girls	636	Total	1,146
Night Schools—Colored	Boys	219	Girls	559	Total	778
Total Night Schools		Boys 729	Girls 1,195	Total	1,924	
Total Day and Night		Boys 12,708	Girls 14,541	Total	27,249	
INCREASE		Boys 292	Girls 271	Total	443	

Per Cent. of School Population Enrolled:

White	86.1	Colored	86.3	Total	86.2
-------	------	---------	------	-------	------

Per Cent. of School Population in Average Daily Attendance:

White	68.1	Colored	70.	Total	68.7
-------	------	---------	-----	-------	------

Enrollment to Each Classroom Teacher: (White: Day, 638; Night, 61; Colored: Day, 203; Night, 28.)

Day Schools	White	33	Colored	47	Total	37
Night Schools	White	43	Colored	46	Total	44

Average Enrollment to Each Classroom Teacher—Day and Night:

White	34	Colored	47	Total	37
-------	----	---------	----	-------	----

Average Daily Attendance to Each Classroom Teacher:

Day Schools	White	28	Colored	39	Total	30
Night Schools	White	21	Colored	30	Total	24

Average Daily Attendance to Each Classroom Teacher—Day and Night:

White	27	Colored	38	Total	30
-------	----	---------	----	-------	----

Per Cent. of Attendance:

Day Schools	White	93.3	Colored	92.7	Total	93.1
Night Schools	White	84.8	Colored	87.7	Total	86.9

Number of Schools, Session 1924-1925: (Number of grades not classroom organizations.)

Day Schools	White	634	Colored	243	Total	877
Night Schools	White	70	Colored	37	Total	107

Total Day and Night	White	704	Colored	280	Total	984
---------------------	-------	-----	---------	-----	-------	-----

Number of Schools, Session 1923-1924: (Number of grades—not classroom organizations.)

Day Schools	White	619	Colored	237	Total	856
Night Schools	White	70	Colored	37	Total	107

Total Day and Night	White	689	Colored	274	Total	963
---------------------	-------	-----	---------	-----	-------	-----

INCREASE	White	15	Colored	6	Total	21
----------	-------	----	---------	---	-------	----

Number of Teachers, Session 1924-1925: (Includes Principals, Special and Classroom Teachers.)

	White	772	Colored	237	Total	1,009
--	-------	-----	---------	-----	-------	-------

Number of Teachers, Session 1923-1924: (Includes Principals, Special and Classroom Teachers.)

	White	755	Colored	236	Total	991
--	-------	-----	---------	-----	-------	-----

INCREASE	White	17	Colored	1	Total	18
----------	-------	----	---------	---	-------	----

Total for Current Expenses, City and State, Session

1924-1925		\$ 1,817,670.21
-----------	--	-----------------

Total for Current Expenses, City and State, Session

1923-1924		1,746,200.99
-----------	--	--------------

INCREASE		\$ 71,469.22
----------	--	--------------

Total for Current Expenses—City—Session 1924-1925		\$ 1,626,231.82
---	--	-----------------

Total for Current Expenses—City—Session 1923-1924		1,492,136.61
---	--	--------------

INCREASE		\$ 134,095.21
----------	--	---------------

Salaries distributed as follows:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Principals (including Assistant and Acting):			
High.....	3.. \$ 11,450 00		
Junior High.....	3.. 7,100 00	\$ 3,300 00	
Elementary.....	31.. 67,671 50	16,148 00	
			\$ 105,669 50
Teachers (Classroom—White):			
Normal.....	5..	9,193 70	
High.....	111.. 52,011 11	151,451 57	
Junior High.....	112.. 13,660 00	181,258 60	
Elementary.....	410.. 2,200 00	525,347 67	
			935,122 65
Supervisors and Special Teachers—			
White.....	31.. 16,997 60	67,698 94	
			84,696 54
Night Schools—White.....	66.. 8,792 96	15,111 00	
			23,903 96

		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Vacation Schools—White.....	66..	\$ 2,725 00	\$ 8,165 65	\$ 10,890 56
Total White.....	838..	\$182,608 17	977,675 13	1,160,283 30
Teachers—(Classroom—Colored):				
Normal and High.....	30..	17,183 95	16,985 50	
Elementary.....	173..	12,608 94	134,225 12	181,003 51
Special Teachers—Colored.....	6..	2,592 00	3,413 40	6,005 40
Night Schools—Colored.....	28..	1,784 00	4,675 00	6,459 00
Vacation Schools—Colored.....	36..	861 93	3,123 35	3,985 28
Total Colored.....	273..	35,030 82	162,422 37	\$ 197,453 19
Total White and Colored....	1,111..	\$217,638 99	\$1,140,097 50	\$1,357,736 49
Total Salaries, Session 1924-1925: (1,111).....				\$1,357,736 49
Total Salaries, Session 1923-1924: (1,092).....				\$1,297,763 39
Increase..... (19).....				\$ 59,973 10
Average Annual Pay of Teachers, (Day and Night—972)				
Session 1924-1925				\$ 1,473 45
Average Annual Pay of Teachers, (Day and Night—953)				
Session 1923-1924				\$ 1,242 05
INCREASE.....				\$ 231 40
Average Annual Pay of Day School Teachers (878) Ses-				
sion 1924-1925				\$ 1,374 52
Average Annual Pay of Day School Teachers (860) Ses-				
sion 1923-1924				\$ 1,341 89
INCREASE.....				\$ 32 63
Average Annual Pay of Night School Teachers, Session				
1924-1925 (94)				\$ 323 01
Average Annual Pay of Night School Teachers, Session				
1923-1924 (93)				\$ 318 78
INCREASE.....				\$ 4 23
Cost per capita to the State of pupils enrolled for tuition				
alone (34,881 pupils)				\$ 6 41
Cost per capita to the City of pupils enrolled for tuition				
alone (34,881 pupils)				34 19

Cost per capita to the City and State of pupils enrolled for tuition alone (34,881 pupils) -----	40 60
Cost per capita to the City of pupils enrolled for maintenance (34,881 pupils) -----	11 08
Cost per capita to the City of pupils enrolled for tuition and maintenance (34,881 pupils) -----	45 27
Cost per capita to the City and State of pupils enrolled for tuition and maintenance (34,881 pupils) -----	51 68
Cost per capita to the City of pupils enrolled for tuition and maintenance and four per cent. interest on value of school property (34,881 pupils) -----	52 52
Cost per capita to the City for tuition for pupils enrolled in Day Schools (30,978 pupils) -----	37 51
Cost per capita to the City for tuition for pupils enrolled in Night Schools (3,903 pupils) -----	7 78
Cost per capita to the City for tuition for pupils enrolled in Vacation Schools (4,007 pupils) -----	3 71
Value of school property, Session 1924-1925-----	\$6,423,079 26
Value of school property, Session 1923-1924-----	4,953,960 21
INCREASE-----	\$1,469,119 05

In presenting the report of the fifty-sixth session, I wish to thank each and every member of the Board for the suggestions that they have made and the kindly support that they have given me in carrying on the work of the schools.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT H. HILL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

In this report of my work for the session 1924-1925 the following subjects are treated:

General Supervision of Elementary Schools, White and Colored,
 including the supervision of instruction in Grades 5A-7B.
 Special Classes—open air, subnormal and disciplinary.
 Discipline
 Free Text-Books
 School Savings
 Vacation Schools
 Visual Education
 Special Collections and other Pupils' Activities

GENERAL SUPERVISION

My duties under this head include: planning, in co-operation with the Superintendent, the programs for the regular bi-weekly Supervisors' Conferences; assisting the elementary principals in the general conduct of their schools; and the supervision of instruction in Grades 5A-7B.

The following circular, addressed to the principals and supervisors, at the beginning of the session, indicates the general program of the year as mapped out by the Superintendent's office.

September 17, 1924.

IMPROVING OUR SCHOOLS—A PROGRAM FOR 1924-25

The Principal Improving Instruction.

1. Constructive Teachers' Meetings:

The principal will select, by October 1st, a series of topics on one school subject or on several school subjects, said topics to have a definite bearing on the improvement of instruction. Give the Superintendent a written report on what you propose to undertake.

2. Helping the New Teacher:

The principal will give teachers new to his building, detailed information as to courses of study, reports, etc. He will assist such teachers over rough places and encourage and develop them in every possible way.

3. A co-operative project tending to improve instruction in a selected subject in each school.

4. Time devoted to class room visitation for purpose of improving instruction. The equivalent of 80 minutes a day or 400 minutes a week should be devoted to this work.

A Self-Survey of Our Schools.

Let us assume that we should select six items by which to judge the efficiency of our schools. What should these six items be? Submit a list of six items and report same to the Superintendent not later than September 22, 1924.

Displaying the Good Points In Our System.

1. Shall we have an exhibit of excellent work in the Administration Building?
2. Shall a part of each bi-monthly conference be devoted to reports on meritorious work seen by principals and supervisors?

Making a Course of Study in the Social Studies—History, Geography and Civics.

How may assistance be best secured from principals and classroom teachers?

The above circular was thoroughly discussed at the first meeting of the Principals' and Supervisors' Conference and received the unanimous endorsement of that body. Throughout the session one or more items in the adopted program formed the background of the major activities of each principal in his own school. The following circulars show how this general program was also discussed at the various meetings of the Principals' and Supervisors' Conference. It should be added that, in following the several items of this general program, the discussions at the bi-weekly conferences were far more interesting and instructive than for any previous session.

The following are sample programs as mapped out for the Principals' and Supervisors' Conferences:

September 27, 1924.

PROGRAM FOR PRINCIPALS' CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 1, 1924

Self-Survey of Our Schools.

Here are two statements widely different and yet each covers important points. Ten minutes will be given the author of each statement to defend his several points and to show how he expects to carry out these objectives in his school.

Mr. Townsend's statement: The efficiency of our schools should be judged by the following items:

1. Attitude of the children and teachers. Are they busy and happy in their work? This quality is hard to measure, but can be observed.
2. Mechanics and thought in language work.
3. A record of the class per cent. made on each column in Spelling.
4. Speed and accuracy in the four fundamentals in Arithmetic.
5. Quality of writing.
6. Such problems in the social studies as would require the pupils to have a knowledge of these studies.

Mr. Murrill's statement: I herewith submit six items that would be helpful in judging the efficiency of our schools:

1. Close co-ordination between the school and the home.
2. Teaching of respect for the law.
3. Making it easy for the bright pupil to be promoted.
4. Intelligence tests to determine the mental status of each pupil.
5. Helping the teacher do her work by wise supervision.
6. Improvement of teachers in service by meetings, study of books and round table discussions.

EMMA J. LAMB,
C. H. DUNAWAY,
J. H. BINFORD,
Program Committee.

November 1, 1924.

PROGRAM FOR PRINCIPALS' CONFERENCE

A number of the statements sent in at the beginning of the session by the principals carry the following item:

The Efficiency of a School System Should be judged by the Success of the System in Improving Teachers in Service.

Mr. W. D. Ellis, of Lee School, will talk for 15 minutes on this topic.

EMMA J. LAMB,
C. H. DUNAWAY,
J. H. BINFORD,
Program Committee.

November 26, 1924.

PRINCIPALS' AND SUPERVISORS' CONFERENCE PROGRAMS

December 3rd—"High Spots of the Virginia Educational Conference."
Discussed by E. E. Smith, J. D. Harris and C. B. Givens.

December 17th—"What About the Misfits Among the Pupils of Junior High School Age?" Discussion led by Ernest Shawen, Algar Woolfolk and Emma Lamb.

EMMA J. LAMB,
C. H. DUNAWAY,
J. H. BINFORD,
Program Committee.

In assisting the elementary principals in the general conduct of their schools I have acted in the capacity of a confidential adviser on: Points of discipline; relations with parents; misunderstandings with teachers; and the general relations of the principal with his fellow principals and with the Superintendent's office. In this capacity I have also pointed out administrative defects as seen in different schools. My relations with all principals during the session have been pleasant and satisfactory, due to the fine spirit of co-operation shown by them.

In reporting on the work of supervising instruction in Grades 5A-7B, it should be stated at the outset that the many difficulties facing a general supervisor have been present. I have aimed to visit each classroom once a month and, in the main, this aim has been carried out though the visits have frequently been entirely too short. Considering, however, the close and intelligent supervision of our principals, the visits of the general supervisor have probably met the needs of our system. I know the general character of the work being done by each teacher and am happy to report that except in isolated cases, this work has been satisfactory.

Grade meetings have been held for each group of teachers once each half session. The following sample programs indicate the nature and purposes of these meetings.

September 17, 1924.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF TEACHERS' MEETING, GRADES 5A-5B,
WHITE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 4:00 P. M., ROOM 309,
GEORGE WYTHE SCHOOL.

Program.

A Project in Language Work for Grades 5A-5B.

A great difficulty in language work is to **motivate** it. The pupil looks upon the written work as a **task**. At the close of last session Miss Fraser, of the 6B Grade in Fox School, submitted to me a set of papers entitled, "What I Have Accomplished This Term." In this set of papers the pupils seem to evince a genuine interest in the various activities of their class from the beginning to the close of the term.

Would not the following project tend to motivate the language work of the present term?

The Project: Each pupil is to keep a written record of his progress in the various subjects and of the happenings of interest week by week, and month by month in his class. This work is to be kept in a large en-

velope by each pupil and to be bound at the end of the term. All careless slipshod work must be rewritten before it can become a part of the collection. The writers of the best books will receive recognition of some kind. The best book will be kept as the official history of the term's work.

Suggested Titles for Book:

Day by Day in the 5A Grade.
A History of the 5B Grade.
The Weekly News—A History of My Class.
Twenty Weeks In Grade 5A.

Suggested Topics for Exercises in This Book:

The Principal Pays Us a Visit.
What We Did in School Savings This Week.
What I Have Learned This Week.
The School Assembly Today.
My Main Difficulty in Arithmetic.
My Monthly Report. What I Think of It. What My Parents Think of It.

To sum up, this book should contain a record of the student's interests and activities as a member of the class. While some of the topics should be uniform, yet personal choice of topics should be encouraged. Excellent selections of topics as well as excellently executed work should be noticed.

October 18, 1924.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF TEACHERS' MEETING GRADES 5A-7B,
WHITE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23RD, 4:00 P. M.,
RUFFNER SCHOOL AUDITORIUM.

Program.

1. The Revision and Printing in Pamphlet Form of the New Course of Study in the Social Studies—History, Geography and Civics.

How this work can best be done so as to get the help of the principals and teachers. Announcement of a plan by Mr. Binford to be followed by discussion from the floor.

2. A Discussion of Junior Red Cross Work by a Speaker from Washington, D. C.

The Junior High Schools are invited to send one or more representatives to this meeting.

The principals are urged to attend.

SPECIAL CLASSES

Open Air Classes

Nineteen open air classes were maintained during the session—fourteen for white and five for colored pupils.

There was only one change in the teaching corps, Miss Virginia

Saunders taking the Franklin Class at the beginning of the session in the place of Miss Dorothy Hart, resigned.

The open air teachers rendered the same efficient service in 1924-25 as in previous sessions. The physical welfare of the pupils was carefully looked after and satisfactory progress was made in academic work.

The following tabulation gives the location, enrollment, average attendance and per cent. of promotions for the open air classes of the city. It will be seen from this tabulation that the average daily attendance in white classes was 17.5 and in colored classes 18. The maximum number in an open air class is twenty. The percentage of promotions in white classes was 88. and in colored classes 83.

White Schools

SCHOOL	Grades in Class	Total Enrollment			Average Daily Attendance	Per Cent. of Pupils Promoted
		B	G	T		
Robert Fulton.....	3B, 4A, 4B, 5A	12	8	20	18	82.6
Springfield (1 and 2).....	4A, 4B, 5A, 5B	16	24	40	36	87.
Fairmount.....	4B, 5A	6	14	20	16	95.
Jefferson.....	3A, 3B, 4A	12	11	23	17	79.
Ginter Park.....	3B, 4A, 4B	7	14	21	17	85.
Elba.....	3B, 4A, 4B	9	13	22	18	100.
Madison.....	5B, 6A	13	12	25	16	89.4
Cary.....	3A, 3B, 4A	9	14	23	18	85.
Maury.....	3A, 3B, 4A	16	6	22	17	80.
Fox.....	4A, 4B, 5A, 5B	10	11	21	19	90.
Franklin.....	3B, 4A, 4B	11	9	20	17	80.
Lee.....	3B, 4A, 4B	6	15	21	18	70.
Stuart.....	3A, 3B, 4A	12	10	22	18	100.
		139	161	300	245	88.

Colored Schools

Moore.....	3B, 4A, 4B	5	15	20	19	80.
Baker.....	2B, 3B, 4A	6	14	20	18	85.
Navy Hill.....	4B, 5A, 5B	5	16	21	18	75.
Dunbar.....	3A, 3B, 4A, 4B	8	12	20	17	100.
George Mason.....	3B, 4A, 4B	8	13	21	18	75.
		32	70	102	90	83.

Cost of Open Air Classes

		Per Capita Cost
Salaries (19 teachers) -----	\$ 27,294.72	67.89
Equipment and Supplies-----	416.40	1.04
Luncheons -----	7,809.70	19.42
Total-----	\$ 35,520.82	88.35

CLASSES FOR SUBNORMALS

In September, 1924, fifteen classes for subnormals were in operation, the same number as for the previous session. At the February, 1925, reorganization two of these classes were discontinued, one at Cary School and the other at Madison. Both of these schools had two classes at the beginning of the second half session. At the end of the session, therefore, we had two classes less than for the session of 1923-24.

ENROLLMENT AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN CLASSES FOR SUBNORMALS, SESSION 1924-25

SCHOOL	Number of Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Daily Attendance
Robert Fulton.....	1	23	0	23	14
Chimborazo.....	1	16	11	27	22
Nathaniel Bacon.....	1	19	3	22	15
Fairmount.....	1	11	6	17	15
Randolph.....	1	14	9	23	16
Bellevue Special.....	3	51	10	61	37
Madison.....	1	14	8	22	13
Arents.....	1	14	11	25	16
Cary.....	1	19	4	23	18
Maury.....	1	13	8	21	16
Franklin.....	1	14	6	20	16
Total.....	13	208	76	284	198

CHRONOLOGICAL AGES AND INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS OF SUBNORMAL PUPILS

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS	CHRONOLOGICAL AGES														
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	25	Totals
Above 90.....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	*	7
75-90.....	1	1	11	13	17	9	8	8	9	2	....	....	....		79
60-75.....	4	5	8	14	18	19	20	22	15	5	2	2	....		134
50-60.....	....	1	3	3	7	3	4	3	7	1	1	1	....	1	35
Below 50.....	....	1	1	1	4	....	5	2	....	....	2	1	1	....	18
Totals....	6	8	24	31	46	33	39	35	32	8	5	4	1	1	273

*That seven children have intelligence quotients of 90 or over is explained by the fact that the class at Chimborazo is really a coach class, containing a few dull normals.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SPECIAL CLASS PUPILS

Total enrollment for 1924-25	284
Pupils new to special class this session.....	109
Pupils in special classes 2 years.....	80
Pupils in special classes 3 years.....	39
Pupils in special classes 4 years or longer.....	56

Pupils Lost to Special Classes During the Session

Transferred to regular grades	13
Left for private schools	2
Moved away	23
Sent to institutions	4
At home	6
At work	16
Total.....	64

Conduct of Pupils

Number in class who are good in conduct.....	156
Number designated "very troublesome".....	62
Number who have been in Juvenile Court during session.....	19

Academic Status of Pupils—Reading

Number unable to read	29
1A or 1B reading ability	83
2A or 2B reading ability	65
3A or 3B reading ability	47
4A or 4B reading ability	8
5th Grade or higher reading ability.....	35

Academic Status of Pupils—Arithmetic

Number who know addition and subtraction tables-----	114
Number who can work addition examples of third grade difficulty----	104
Number who can work subtraction, including borrowing-----	88
Number who know multiplication tables-----	68
Number who can work long division-----	29
Number who have work in common fractions-----	35

Academic Status of Pupils Entering Special Classes This Session

Number entering direct from home-----	12
Number entering from kindergarten -----	4
Number entering from 1A and 1B Grades-----	74
Number entering from 2A and 2B Grades-----	34
Number entering from 3A and 3B Grades-----	18
Number entering from 4A and 4B Grades-----	18
Number entering from higher grades -----	1
Number entering from country schools-----	5
Number entering from private schools -----	2

Physical Condition of Special Class Pupils

Total number on roll June 1, 1925-----	284
Number of above 7% or more underweight-----	61
Number with speech defects -----	33
Number with defective hearing -----	9
Number with defective eyesight -----	18
Number served free luncheons -----	87
Number treated for physical defects-----	42

Report on Articles Sold

Total sales -----	\$ 446.34
Total expenses -----	208.37
Balance on hand-----	\$ 237.97

Cost of Subnormal Classes

		Per Capita Cost
Instruction (13 teachers) --\$ 24,392.30		\$ 85.54
Handwork supplies ----- 760.08		2.68
Total-----	\$ 25,152.38	\$ 88.22

Comments on Subnormal Classes

There were sixty-six less pupils in subnormal classes than for the Session 1923-24. This is explained by the reduction of the classes from fifteen to thirteen and by the greater care used in placing children in

the classes. With the increasing number of slow groups organized in the several schools our tendency is to place only those who are clearly deficient in subnormal classes.

The average daily attendance per class was 15.2. Two years ago the standard enrollment for these classes was raised from fifteen to twenty to insure a daily attendance of fifteen.

Considerably more than half of the pupils have been in subnormal classes two years or longer. Fifty-six have attended the classes four years or longer. This indicates that the children of these classes are so defective that their parents desire them to receive the type of training given in subnormal classes. Only thirteen pupils were transferred to the regular grades during the session while only two left for private schools.

The average subnormal class child is capable of doing second or third grade work. Twenty-nine of them are unable to read after at least two years in school. Most of the children entering the classes at the present time come from Grades 1A-2B.

That the pupils of these classes are inferior physically as well as mentally is shown by the fact that sixty-one are 7% or more underweight. Eighty-seven of these pupils were provided with free luncheons and forty-two were treated for physical defects.

Special Class Teachers

The teachers of subnormal classes have maintained their usual professional spirit during the session. The monthly meetings of the Special Class Teachers' Association have been interesting and inspirational. Miss Rosa B. Angle, President of the Association, carried an excellent exhibit of special class work to the annual meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, held at Raleigh, N. C., in May, 1925.

Mental Testing

Miss Josephine H. Halloran, detailed by the Superintendent to do mental testing for the special classes, has efficiently performed this work during the session. All pupils entering special classes, including the John Smith Disciplinary School, have been given the Terman Binet Test before being placed on the roll.

Recommendations

Investigation at Madison School during the last half session shows that at least twenty-five children in Grades 5A-5B should be placed in a coach class. The majority of these pupils are subnormal. Scattered as they are through the six 5A-5B classes, they seriously hamper the teachers in their work with the children of normal capacity. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that a subnormal class be organized for these pupils and that it be designated a "coach class."

CLASSES FOR TRUANTS AND DISCIPLINARY CASES

John Smith School

(For White Boys)

The following report, submitted by Miss V. E. Gary, who for the past ten years has taught the boys of John Smith School, gives the main facts about this school, which is doing an essential work in our school system.

Attention is called to the wide range of grades taught in this school. During the past session the policy was adopted of sending the boys to the Junior High Schools after completing the 7A work. Heretofore a few of the pupils have gone directly from John Smith to the high school, but it was deemed wise to discontinue the 7B work because of the undue proportion of time that had to be given to the few boys taking the work of this grade.

Miss Gary's Report

Total number in school Session 1924-25-----	26
Transferred to other schools-----	4
Left the city by order of Juvenile Court-----	1
Withdrawn to go to work-----	3
Withdrawn and sent to private school-----	1
Working roll at end of session-----	17
Average monthly enrollment for session-----	14
Average daily atetndance -----	13
Per cent. of attendance for session-----	97
Average age of pupil -----	13

Schools represented:

Springfield
 Fulton
 Chimborazo
 Fairmount
 Jefferson
 Ruffner
 Madison
 Cary
 Arents
 Elba
 Fox
 Lee
 Thorpe
 Bellevue Junior High
 Binford Junior High

Grades represented:

3B, 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 7A.

Saturday sessions of school -----	8
Visits to homes by teacher -----	100
Bank deposits -----	\$32.10

Physical examinations were given. Eyes and teeth were treated wherever necessary, and five boys were given examinations at the Children's Memorial Clinic. Several boys were given free baths at the Branch Public Baths. The school was a member of the Junior Red Cross.

Perhaps it will be of interest to add before closing that this is the tenth annual report from John Smith School.

Colored Special

(For Colored Boys and Girls)

The Colored Special School, under the efficient management of Kate J. Cooke, is a school for colored boys and girls, who by reason of grave misconduct, in school or out, should be separated from the average child in the grades.

During the session thirty-six children have been placed in this school—twenty-eight boys and eight girls. Sixteen boys and all of the girls, save one, were ordered to the school by the Juvenile Court.

Fifteen of the pupils, or exactly 50%, were lost to the school during the term for the following reasons:

Withdrawn to go to work	1
Withdrawn on account of ill health.....	1
Excluded by order of court.....	1
Sent to State reformatory	2
Sent to City Home for treatment.....	1
Sent to West End Detention Home.....	3
Sent to Youngstown, Ohio	3
Permitted to leave city with parents.....	3

The children of this school are, as a rule, below the average in intelligence. Under the skillful teaching of Miss Cooke they are well behaved and studious. During the session four of the pupils made double promotions.

Statistics for Colored Special

Total roll for session	36
Average daily attendance	20
Per cent. of attendance	98.2
Average age	12.1

Schools represented:

- Baker (8)
- Valley View (1)
- Buchanan (3)
- George Mason (2)
- Monroe (5)
- Moore (9)
- Navy Hill (5)
- Sidney (1)
- Webster Davis (1)
- Parochial School (1)

DISCIPLINE

During the session of 1924-25 there were two hundred and seventy-nine suspensions in our schools. Suspended pupils are required to see the Assistant Superintendent before being reinstated. In all cases one of the parents must be present when the case is heard. Frequently these pupils from the elementary and junior high schools are transferred to other schools upon reinstatement so that they may have a "clean slate" in trying to make a better school record.

Stated in another way the two hundred and seventy-nine suspensions mentioned above indicate that in our schools last session there were 279 pupils whose general conduct was so unsatisfactory that they had to be sent to the Superintendent's office with their parents for conference. There were two hundred and forty-three suspensions reported in 1923-24, but in 1922-23 the number was three hundred and fifteen. To sum up, the session just closed was a satisfactory one from the standpoint of discipline. Teachers and principals showed good judgment in their relations with the pupils and the parents co-operated well with the school authorities.

Listed below are suspensions by schools, as well as a table showing the causes for suspensions.

BY BUILDINGS

White

John Marshall -----	102	Stonewall Jackson -----	1
Binford Junior High -----	18	Fox -----	3
Bellevue Junior High -----	21	Cary -----	3
Bainbridge Junior High -----	4	R. E. Lee -----	3
Fulton -----	5	Powhatan -----	11
Chimborazo -----	0	Maury -----	1
Nathaniel Bacon -----	0	Patrick Henry -----	0
Springfield -----	2	Franklin -----	13
Fairmount -----	5	Oak Grove -----	1
Jefferson -----	2	George Thorpe -----	6
Ruffner -----	1	J. E. B. Stuart -----	1
Bellevue Special -----	0	Highland Park -----	3
John Smith -----	0	Ginter Park -----	1
Madison -----	1	John Marshall Night School --	3
Arents -----	9		
Elba -----	0		222
Randolph -----	3		

Colored

Armstrong -----	25	Monroe -----	0
Webster Davis -----	1	Booker Washington -----	10
George Mason -----	3	Sidney -----	0
Navy Hill -----	0	Dunbar -----	3
Baker -----	1	Colored Special -----	1
Buchanan -----	0		
Moore -----	13		57

By Causes

	WHITE			COLORED		
	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.
1. Tardy, leaving school without permission or cutting classes.....	22	0	22	13	3	16
2. Truancy.....	73	14	87	5	1	6
3. Disobedience, general disorder or impertinence.....	70	4	74	17	6	23
4. Profanity.....	5	0	5	2	2	4
5. Obscenity.....	14	1	15	4	1	5
6. Stealing or falsehood.....	3	0	3	1	0	1
7. Smoking.....	4	0	4	0	0	0
8. Demerit Rule.....	12	0	12	1	1	2
Total.....	203	19	222	43	14	57

FREE TEXT-BOOKS

The cost of text-books for 1924-25 was \$37,782.06 as compared with \$41,228.44 for the previous session.

Four thousand dollars less was expended at John Marshall than in 1923-24. This accounts for the decrease in the cost of text-books for the past session. Reference to the summary below shows that the storeroom is charged with \$3,087.65, as compared with \$1,134.29 for 1923-24. This difference is explained by the fact that all new music books purchased last session were distributed from the storeroom rather than directly to the several schools by Hunter & Co., our purchasing agent. The per capita cost of new text-books for the session was \$1.28, as compared with \$1.36 for the previous session.

Every effort has been made to hold the cost of free books to a reasonable figure. Practically all books in use last session were covered with heavy manilla covers. All geographies, grammars and civics of the old State adoption were used, the new texts being purchased only when a school had to supplement the supply of old books.

COST OF NEW TEXT-BOOKS

		Per Capita Cost
John Marshall	\$ 8,229.83	\$ 2.74
Junior High Schools	5,763.75	1.74
White Elementary Schools.....	13,439.32	.91
Colored Elementary Schools.....	5,159.55	.62
Armstrong (colored) High	2,101.96	1.74
Store room	3,087.65	-----
Total.....	\$ 37,782.06	\$ 1.28

FREE TEXT-BOOKS—NUMBER OF PUPILS USING AND PER
CAPITA COST OF NEW BOOKS

WHITE	Number Receiving Books	Per Cent. Receiving Books	Per Capita Cost
John Marshall.....	3,004	97.	\$2.74
Binford Jr. High.....	1,545	98.	2.09
Bellevue Jr. High.....	959	99.	1.68
Bainbridge Jr. High.....	814	98.	1.13
Robert Fulton.....	685	98.	.69
Chimborazo.....	523	99.	1.35
Nathaniel Bacon.....	313	100.	.79
Springfield.....	787	100.	.89
Fairmount.....	1,002	100.	.79
Bellevue Special.....	61	100.	.54
Jefferson.....	419	99.	1.07
John Smith.....	22	100.	.....
Ruffner.....	355	100.	.45
Madison.....	865	94.	.71
Arents.....	320	100.	.69
Elba.....	189	100.	1.47
Stonewall Jackson.....	521	99.	1.06
Randolph.....	443	100.	1.04
Fox.....	880	96.	1.44
Lee.....	1,142	96.	.78
Cary.....	777	100.	1.08
Powhatan.....	468	100.	.94
Maury.....	482	100.	.40
Patrick Henry.....	358	99.	1.35
Franklin.....	447	99.	1.23
Oak Grove.....	245	100.	1.21
George Thorpe.....	472	99.	1.39
Highland Park.....	980	92.	.92
Ginter Park.....	475	85.	1.19
J. E. B. Stuart.....	477	95.	1.26
	20,030	97.	\$1.37
COLORED			
Armstrong.....	1,207	100.	\$1.74
Webster Davis.....	319	98.	.73
George Mason.....	976	94.	.63
Buchanan.....	901	100.	.37
Navy Hill.....	994	99.	.75
Baker.....	1,057	100.	.62
Monroe.....	337	100.	.72
Moore.....	1,402	99.	.59
Sidney.....	393	100.	.35
Providence Park.....	126	100.	.99
Valley View.....	76	100.	.48
Dunbar.....	915	100.	.47
Colored Special.....	36	100.	.....
Booker Washington.....	799	98.	1.13
	9,538	99.	\$.76
Total White and Colored.....	29,568	98.	\$1.28

SCHOOL SAVINGS SYSTEM

This report covers school savings in all schools except John Marshall High School and the John Marshall Night School. In both of these schools savings systems were established before the inauguration of a system in the elementary schools.

There has been a distinct gain in school savings during the past session. The percentage of pupils having thrift accounts was 76.8, as compared with 70.5 for the previous session. The balances in banks on June 15, 1925 totaled \$67,883.40, as compared with \$60,073.13 on the same date of 1924.

The Federation of Mothers' Clubs and Parent Teachers' Association is greatly interested in the movement which has the wholehearted co-operation of the teachers as well as of the banks of our city.

The following figures show the extent and importance of school savings as a part of thrift education.

On deposit September, 1924 -----	\$ 60,095.91
Deposits for session -----	103,898.69
Interest earned -----	2,146.94
Total withdrawals -----	98,258.14
Balance in bank June 15, 1925-----	67,883.40
Per cent. of pupils participating-----	76.8
Average number participating each week-----	10,572

VISUAL EDUCATION

Of the thirty white schools having ten or more teachers, nineteen are equipped with standard motion picture machines. Every full size white school having an auditorium possesses this equipment. The only colored schools having motion picture equipment are Armstrong High and Dunbar. Only two other colored schools have auditoriums.

During the past session better educational use has been made of our motion picture equipment than in any previous session. The School Board, through membership in the Bureau of Commercial Economics of Washington, D. C., has provided one educational film a week for the schools. Films have also been secured from the State Department of Game and Fisheries and other sources.

Many of the school principals have shown the Chronicles of America films.

Practically every school has shown recreational films outside of school hours for the purpose of raising funds for such purposes as the school library and pictures.

In Dunbar School a film caught fire during the past session and greatly damaged the motion picture equipment. The fact that the city regulations require motion picture machines to be placed in fireproof booths, prevented great damage, and possibly a panic among the children. Following this fire all principals have been required to obtain a license to operate picture machines.

PUPILS' ACTIVITIES

The following special activities were participated in by school pupils during the session:

Apple Week—November, 1924.

Father and Son Week—November, 1924.

National Red Cross Roll Call—December, 1924.

National Safety Week—December, 1924.

Near East Bundle Day—April, 1925.

Stone Mountain Memorial Coin Campaign—June, 1925.

Junior Red Cross

Twenty-one white schools enrolled in the Junior Red Cross work during the session. In some cases entire schools were enrolled; in others, only a few classes. In all 6,805 children became members of the Junior Red Cross. Three schools carried on foreign correspondence with schools in France, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia. Soldiers in hospitals received a total of 105 articles from our juniors. The juniors obtained 802 annual members in the drive conducted by the Richmond Chapter American Red Cross.

National Safety Week

National Safety Week was observed in the schools under the auspices of the Richmond Safety Council. Among other features of the observance the following card was carried into the homes by the children. The signatures of 22,522 citizens, pledging their co-operation, were obtained by the pupils acting as safety agents.

From the Richmond Safety Council to the Home Folks of Richmond:

It is our desire to reach 60,000 grown-ups and 35,000 children with a few timely Safety suggestions. Our only means of doing this is through the School System.

Each school child has been designated as a Safety Agent. They have been requested to warn you of the danger of stepping off the curb without **First Looking to the Left and Then to the Right**. They have been taught what **Jay Walking Is** and asked to explain its dangers to you. The importance of keeping inflammable material far away from the furnace has been explained to them—just that you may be reminded to glance at yours. And the use of cinders and sawdust to remove the hazard of ice and snow recommended for your consideration.

The school children have been made Safety Agents. Let them tell you in their own way. It will help them if you will ask questions—and it may help you.

For their good and yours, and for the safety of Richmond, sign the opposite side.

THE RICHMOND SAFETY COUNCIL.

Book Day in Fulton School

The following circular gives an outline of a highly successful Book Day worked out for Robert Fulton School. This was a practical project in Civics. The representatives of the various Civic Clubs easily secured the co-operation of their parents in providing automobiles. The assembly at Fulton School was highly entertaining, about 500 books were added to the new library of the school and the visits to Saint John's Church and the Poe Shrine were greatly enjoyed by the children.

March 17, 1925.

To the Civic Clubs of Grades 5A-7B Elementary Schools:

Here is a little plan for doing good in which I would like to interest the members of the various Civic Clubs in the grammar grades of our schools.

Robert Fulton School has recently started a school library. A room has been fitted up with tables, chairs and a few very pretty pictures on the walls. About 100 books have been secured. The boys and girls of this school are having a hard time securing enough books for the library. They need good story books, such as boys and girls like to read, as well as copies of such books as "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "The Birds' Christmas Carol."

If each Civic Club in Richmond will help the Fulton boys and girls by giving one book, their library will have added to it at least 100 books.

We are, therefore, designating Friday, April 17th, at 1:30 P. M., as the Fulton School Library Day. We will ask the Fulton pupils to get up an assembly for the occasion. We will also ask one or two boys and girls from other schools to make short speeches.

Each school is requested to get some parent to furnish an automobile for transportation. These automobiles can meet at 1:00 P. M. at St. John's Church to hear Patrick Henry's speech; proceed to Fulton School via the National Cemetery route and return at 3:00 P. M. to the Poe Shrine on lower Main Street, where they will be welcomed by the secretary. The occasion should be a very happy one for all who help in this good work.

If your club will help the Fulton boys and girls to celebrate Book Day, kindly let me know.

AWARDS OFFERED BY THE FEDERATION OF MOTHERS' CLUBS AND PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS, SESSION 1924-25

Elementary Schools

1. Thrift Cup—To be awarded at the close of each half session to the white elementary or junior high school, having the highest percentage of pupils banking each week. This cup to become the permanent property of the school winning it three times.
2. Music Contest—Prize of \$25.00 (to be spent in music for the school) to be awarded to the white elementary school giving the best musical number (group work) in the annual concert given by the white elementary schools, under the direction of Mr. Walter Mercer. (Details of the contest to be worked out by Mr. Mercer.)
3. (a) Prize of \$10.00 (to be spent in flowers or shrubs for the school) to be awarded in May to the white elementary school having the most attractive and best kept school lawn. Ginter Park and West-hampton to be excluded because of their already beautiful grounds.
(b) Prize same as above to be awarded to the colored school with the most attractive and best kept school lawn.

4. Health Contest—Selection of May Queen and her attendants for Annual Health Festival (with \$25.00 in cash for their costumes) to be awarded to the white elementary school making the best percentage in attendance (not absent or tardy). The contest to run from October 1st, to April 1st.
5. Field Day Trophy. A trophy to be awarded at the Annual Health Festival to the white elementary school scoring the highest number of points in the Field Day Contests. This trophy to become the permanent property of the school winning it three times.

MRS. JAS. A. RICHARDSON, President.

WIDER USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

It is interesting to note from the following tabulation that 131 entertainments were held in Richmond's school auditoriums during the session, and that 60 meetings of a civic nature were reported. Practically all of the entertainments reported were given by churches and other organizations for the purpose of raising funds, in all such cases a small rental was charged for the auditorium.

The schools held 109 entertainments during the session. In most cases these entertainments were sponsored by mothers' clubs. In the majority of cases the entertainments consisted of recreational motion pictures.

Activities After 6:00 P. M.

LINE OF ACTIVITY	Code Letter	Number of Group Occasions	Estimated Attendance
Regular night schools.....	NS	5,020	103,387
Lectures.....	L	13	4,680
Entertainments (concerts, etc.).....	E	131	37,159
Society meetings (adults) include Bible Schools.....	SM	38	13,350
Civic occasions, mass meetings, public discussions, mothers' clubs.....	CM	70	6,977
Athletics gymnastics, bathing, active games or folk dancing.....	A	8	200
Clubs (social, athletic, etc.) or groups (musical, handicraft, etc.).....	C	60	2,384
Rooms open for quiet games, reading or study.....	R	8	1,081
Dancing (social).....	D		
Social occasions (parties, banquets, etc.).....	S	1	200
Moving pictures.....	P	49	16,858
Total.....		5,398	186,276

Afternoon Activities—After Dismissal and Before 6:00 P. M.

LINE OF ACTIVITY	L	E	SM	CM	A	C	R	D	S	P	Total
Group occasions.....	5	12	8	92	4	50	....	....	....	45	216
Estimated attendance.....	1,535	3,948	4,000	3,559	825	583	....	....	....	8,656	23,106

Number of pay entertainments during month for benefit of school 109.

Amount of money raised by these entertainments, \$2,969.82.

VACATION SCHOOLS—SUMMER, 1924.

Vacation classes were conducted in John Marshall and Armstrong High Schools and in eleven elementary schools, seven white and four colored. The only new school opened was Stuart, in North Richmond, which was attended by pupils of Highland Park, Ginter Park and North Richmond sections.

Pupils to the number of 4,007, were enrolled in vacation schools, as compared with 2,519 in 1923. This enrollment was divided as follows: White, 2,224; colored, 1,783. Of the white students, 1,339 attended John Marshall High School for Junior High and High School work. Of the 4,007 students enrolled, 3,149, or 78.5 remained until the close of the session.

A total of 1,073 pupils were promoted in the elementary vacation schools. It is interesting to note that these promotions equal in number the regular half session's promotions (June, 1924) in Robert Fulton, white, and Dunbar, colored, schools. The total cost of the promotions in elementary vacations schools (teachers' salaries) was \$7,400.00, as compared with \$27,600.00 in Fulton and Dunbar Schools for the regular term. The vacation schools effect a large financial saving to the School Board. More important is the saving of time to the pupils.

The number of teachers employed was 107, as compared with 103 in 1923. The total cost of the schools was \$14,875.93, or a pupil per capita cost of \$3.71.

These and other significant facts are set forth in the tabulations given below.

ENROLLMENT AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS—SUMMER, 1924

White

SCHOOLS	TOTAL ROLL			ROLL AT CLOSE OF SESSION			Percentage of Attendance	Number of Teachers
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
John Marshall.....	594	745	1,339	510	650	1,160	93.4	30
Fulton.....	30	21	51	27	17	44	89.4	2
Springfield.....	105	73	178	78	56	134	94.5	6
Ruffner.....	60	39	99	41	25	66	92.9	4
Madison.....	71	60	131	54	42	96	91.9	5
Fox.....	115	83	198	88	55	143	94.4	6
Maury.....	75	53	128	55	37	92	92.9	5
Stuart.....	64	36	100	48	21	69	93.1	4
Totals.....	1,114	1,110	2,224	901	903	1,804	93.3	62

Colored

Armstrong.....	59	169	228	53	151	204	97.1	6
George Mason.....	129	166	295	81	129	210	96.4	7
Baker.....	249	374	623	180	297	477	95.	15
Moore.....	173	245	418	120	182	302	94.1	12
Dunbar.....	96	123	219	61	91	152	94.2	5
Totals.....	706	1,077	1,783	495	850	1,345	95.1	45
White and Colored.....	1,820	2,187	4,007	1,396	1,753	3,149	94.2	107
Summer 1923.....	1,569	1,950	3,519	1,237	1,595	2,832	94.	103

SALARIES

High School (white), \$175.00; High School (colored) \$135.00; Elementary (white) \$140.00; Elementary (colored) \$90.00.

Per cent. of pupils dropping out before end of session: White, 19%; colored, 22%.

Total cost (salaries of 102 teachers and 5 principals), \$14,875.93.

Per capita cost (total enrollment) \$3.71.

CLASSIFICATION OF ELEMENTARY PUPILS

	Number Attempting New Grade	Number Trying to Make up Failures	Number to be Strengthened	Total
White Schools.....	306	445	134	885
Colored Schools.....	927	478	150	1,555
Totals.....	1,233	923	284	2,440

PROMOTIONS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

	Total Number Entitled to Take Examinations	Number Promoted on Work of New Grades	Number Promoted on Work of Old Grades	Per Cent. Promoted	Number Who Failed Including Withdrawn Pupils
White.....	751	172	312	64.	267
Colored.....	1,405	352	237	42.	816
Totals.....	2,156	524	549	50.	1,083

JOHN MARSHALL VACATION SCHOOL—PROMOTION BY
SUBJECTS

SUBJECT	Roll	Promoted by Examination	Per Cent. Promoted
English.....	736	530	72.
Literature.....	15	13	86.6
Trigonometry.....	11	7	63.6
Geometry.....	125	62	49.6
Algebra.....	246	157	63.8
Arithmetic.....	340	231	67.9
History.....	413	313	75.7
Geography.....	151	110	72.8
Latin.....	170	96	56.4
French.....	71	57	80.2
Spanish.....	90	49	54.4
Totals.....	2,368	1,625	68.6

ARMSTRONG VACATION SCHOOL—PROMOTION BY SUBJECTS

English.....	64	54	84.
History.....	70	49	70.
Mathematics.....	125	77	61.6
Science.....	73	68	93.
Totals.....	332	248	74.7

RECOMMENDATIONS

The opening of Stuart School this summer demonstrates that Ruffner School may be discontinued as a vacation school center. In the past this school has drawn most of its students from Jefferson and from the North Richmond Districts. Jefferson pupils can be accommodated at Springfield, North Richmond pupils at Stuart, while pupils living in the Ruffner District can attend Madison.

Last year I recommended that the elementary school summer session be cut from nine to seven weeks. During the past session we experimented with excusing pupils with only one deficiency at the end of five weeks, while those who failed on more than one major subject or who were trying to make the work of a new grade were kept nine weeks. This plan worked very satisfactorily and should be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BINFORD,
Asst. Supt.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF HIGH AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

THE RICHMOND CITY NORMAL

The Richmond City Normal School closed its fourteenth session with an enrollment of 132. There were 36 graduates. The high percentage of promotion and the excellent attendance record are indicative of the serious purpose of the students.

A good library is a most necessary adjunct to normal school work. The school has a good working library, which should be enlarged and made accessible to students and teachers. If possible a librarian should be placed in charge for full time.

One of the serious problems of the school is the taking care of students who are intellectually able but who lack aptness to teach. Another is the lack of time for sufficient practice teaching in a course limited to two years.

The professional spirit of the teaching force, as indicated by attendance at summer schools and by furloughs granted for further study, is excellent.

Promotions by Subjects

FEBRUARY, 1925			JUNE, 1925	
No. Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted		No. Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted
40	87.0	Psychology.....	13	92.0
25	83.0	Child Study.....	18	81.0
43	95.0	Introduction to Teaching.....	16	100.0
26	96.0	Arithmetic.....	55	85.0
14	100.0	Geography.....		
30	100.0	History of Education.....	15	100.0
5	71.0	Tests and Standards.....	68	98.0
80	98.0	Drawing.....	59	100.0
54	100.0	Music.....	29	90.0
36	92.0	Practice Teaching.....	61	91.0
42	100.0	Physical Education.....	27	81.0
10	77.0	Sociology and Civics.....	19	100.0
42	100.0	Hygiene and Physical Inspection.....	52	76.0
49	87.0	Writing.....	18	100.0
42	100.0	Nature Study.....	56	87.0
55	88.0	English.....	11	100.0
32	100.0	American History.....	37	90.0
15	100.0	Library Methods.....	18	90.0
8	100.0	Intermediate Grade Curriculum.....	19	95.0
17	100.0	Kindergarten Curriculum.....	44	100.0
		Industrial Arts.....	37	95.0
		Children's Literature.....		
665	94.7	Total for all subjects.....	672	91.5

Enrollment and Elimination

	Total Enrollment Girls	Elimination Girls	Working Roll Girls
First Year—First Half.	29	7	22
First Year—Second Half.	43	2	41
Second Year—First Half.	22	1	21
Second Year—Second Half.	38	12*	26
Totals.	132	22	110

*Including 8 graduates, February, 1925, April, 1925.

Progress of Graduates

RETARDATION	0 Year	1½ Year	1 Year	1½ Years	Special Students	Total Graduates
Number of Pupils.	34	1	0	0	1	36

JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL**Enrollment and Accommodation**

The fifty-third session closed in June, 1925. The enrollment was 3,097, and there were 112 in the faculty—29 men and 83 women. The two buildings were much overcrowded and relief can come only from the creation of another Senior High School.

Record of Graduates

Reports from the first semester's work of freshmen at college show that ninety-three per cent. of all classes taken were passed successfully.

A comparative report made by the Dean of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, shows that freshmen from John Marshall have seventy-two per cent. of their grades as high as 85 or above. The next nearest school had only forty-eight per cent. of its grades as high as this.

The Dean of the University of Virginia reports that John Marshall has more men on the Dean's List than any other school, public or private, in the State.

Award of Scholarships—June, 1925

The school awarded this year eighteen scholarships in college. Of these, seven are for boys only, five for girls only, and six may be won by either boys or girls.

The girls' scholarships were awarded as follows:

1st Award—Elizabeth Miller Hughes—Randolph-Macon Woman's College Scholarship.

- 2nd Award—Alice Dorothy Rudd—Hollins College Scholarship.
- 3rd Award—Otealie H. Umlauf—The William Franklin Harwood Scholarship in University of Richmond.
- 4th Award—Margaret Anne Bowles—The M. L. Straus Memorial Scholarship in University of Richmond.
- 5th Award—Laura Catherine Colvin—College of William and Mary Scholarship.
- 6th Award—Emma Gilliam Davidson—The Jurgens Scholarship in University of Richmond.
- 7th Award—Helen Celestine Moon—The Miller & Rhoads Scholarship in University of Richmond.
- 8th Award—Julia Evelyn Coleman—Lynchburg College Scholarship.
- 9th Award—Bessy Norris Powell—The William Fayette Fox Memorial Scholarship in University of Richmond.

The boys' scholarships were awarded as follows:

- 1st Award—Ernest Perry Buxton, Jr.—University of Richmond Scholarship.
- 2nd Award—Charles W. Givens, Jr.—The Henry S. Wallerstein Scholarship in University of Richmond.
- 3rd Award—Dallas Holoman, Jr.—University of Virginia Scholarship.
- 4th Award—Edwin Morris Crawford—The Chas. J. Billups Rotary Scholarship in University of Richmond.
- 5th Award—Elam C. Toone—Hampden-Sidney College Scholarship.
- 6th Award—James Gifford Earnest—Washington and Lee University Scholarship.
- 7th Award—David Venable Buchanan—College of William and Mary Scholarship.
- 8th Award—Lewis Proctor Thomas, Jr.—Randolph-Macon College Scholarship.
- 9th Award—Robert Buckley—Emory and Henry College Scholarship.

Other Honors

A life membership in the Alumni Association is awarded annually by vote of the faculty to the pupil who has shown the most school spirit. This was won by John Mills Turner, Jr.

The two loving cups donated by Mr. Walter B. Anderson, of the Class of 1917, were awarded as follows: The Scholarship Cup (highest standing for four years) to Elizabeth Miller Hughes, and the Athletic Cup (prominence in athletics) to Winslow Carter.

The Kohler Medal, donated by John Kohler, of the Class of 1919, in memory of the sons of John Marshall who fell in the Great War, and awarded on a combined military and academic record, was awarded to Edgar Franklin.

L. Proctor Thomas, Jr., was awarded, by the American Chemical Society, the Chemistry Prize for the best essay on certain subjects relating to Chemistry and its applications.

The Virginia High School Literary and Athletic League awarded a gold medal for the best short story. This medal was won by Charlotte Eugenia Kohler.

The Poster Prize of \$25.00, given by W. W. Workman, of the Dixie Poster Advertising Company, for the best original poster, was won by William Edwin Booth.

Dramatics

The Class of Drama presented, on November 21st and 22nd, "The Temple of Dust," a play written by one of the pupils, J. Rawlings Percival. Both the play itself and its production were highly commended by competent critics.

The school staged the operetta "The Belle of Barcelona" in May. This was, both from a financial and an artistic point of view, very successful.

The Senior French Society gave "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

The Senior Class presented "The Forest Princess," by Constance Mackey.

Gifts

Mrs. Lizzie O. Phillips gave \$50.00 for additions to the Teachers' Library, which was purchased with money given by her last year.

The Class of 1925 presented the school with an oil painting of the Principal.

Mr. L. H. Leggett presented a collection of butterflies secured and mounted by his father.

School Organizations

Extra curricular activities designed to meet the spiritual, social, and physical needs of the pupils are indicated by the following groups: The Harwood and The Forum Literary Societies, The Monogram Club, The Boys' Debating Club, The French and Spanish Societies, The Class of Drama, The Junior Scribblers' Club, The Tennis Club, The Girls' High School Club, The Pep Club, The Spinsters' Club, The Happy-Go-Lucky Club, The Chorus, The Orchestra, The Domestic Science Club, The Girl Reserves, and The Hi-Y Club.

Athletics

Although seriously handicapped by the lack of an athletic field, our teams were fairly successful. The boys lost only one game in football and only two in basketball. The girls lost one game in basketball. The baseball team and the track team made good records. A serious defect in our athletic work, as is true in that of most high schools, is the fact that comparatively so few of the pupils are reached by it. We expend annually about \$3,500.00 on the training of a few individuals.

School Publications

"The Record" is a monthly magazine and "The Marshallite" is published annually. The latter was awarded a silver shield by the High School Literary and Athletic League as being the best high school annual in the State last year. "The Record" received honorable mention.

Cafeterias

There are two cafeterias, one in each building, at which food is served to the pupils at a little above cost. The profits are expended in lunch room improvements.

The Library

The removal of the Rosemary Library, which has been housed in the high school, to the City Library seriously handicapped us for a while. At present we have in the library 7,670 volumes. Accessions during the year were 1,474. Of these 925 were the result of a Book Day, and the rest were given by various individuals or organizations. This branch of the school is very popular. More than eighty thousand books were taken out or consulted in library and class rooms.

The Cadet Corps

The Cadet Corps is organized as an infantry battalion of five companies and a band. There are 410 men, 61 of them in the band.

The battalion was inspected on May 13th, by Major Harding Polk, Commandant of the Virginia Military Institute, who reported in part as follows:

Soldierly bearing -----	Excellent
Attention to duty and commands-----	Excellent
Degree of Training -----	Excellent
Leadership and force of officers and non-com-	
missioned officers -----	Excellent
Arms and accoutrements -----	Excellent

The Band, besides assisting in a number of civic demonstrations, accompanied the Blues on their trip to Hartford, where their fine showing won a special letter from Governor Trinkle, who was also on the trip.

The corps paraded on Oakwood, and again on Hollywood Memorial Day.

A competitive drill was held on May 22nd, for the News Leader Cup. This was won by Company C, Captain Martin Haase, commanding.

The Kohler Military Medal was awarded to Edgar Franklin.

Fire Damage

On Saturday, April 4th, the roof of the building caught on fire. It was extinguished soon after the fire was discovered, but not before we sustained a loss from fire and water aggregating \$8,000.00. It was not necessary to discontinue school even for a day and the damages, which were fully covered by insurance, have now been fully repaired.

Savings Bank

Statement of the John Marshall High School Savings Department at the Close of Business May 31, 1925.

1924			
June 1 Balance.....	\$ 9,532 10	715 checks issued, No. 4,131 to No. 4,845, inclusive.....	\$32,375 04
Total Deposits—			
6-1-24 to 6-1-25.....	35,987 69		
Interest allowed by Merchants National Bank.....	269 67	June 1, 1925, Balance	13,414 42
	<u>\$45,789 46</u>		<u>\$45,789 46</u>
1925			
June 1 Balance.....	\$13,414 42	Represented in John Marshall High School Savings Department by—	
		547 accounts—A to L.....	\$ 9,844 27
		452 accounts—L to Z.....	3,570 15
	<u>\$13,414 42</u>		<u>\$13 414 42</u>
1925			
June 1 Balance per bank statement	\$13,410 78	June 1 Checks out as per list enclosed.....	89 63
Cash on hand, not deposited	60 86		
Interest for May, 1925, not on bank statement.....	32 32	Balance as above.....	13,414 42
Excess in John Marshall High School Savings Dept..	09		<u>\$13,504 05</u>
	<u>\$13,504 05</u>		
Interest credited to J. M. H. S. Savings Department by Merchants National Bank for the year ending May 31, 1925.....		\$	269 67
Interest credited to accounts in J. M. H. S. Savings Department for year ending May 31, 1925.....			226 35
Excess interest for period.....		\$	43 32

I hereby certify that the above statement is, in my opinion, correct.

IRA B. GRIMES.

Student Government

The Senior Class became very much interested in the matter of student government and, with the consent of the Principal, instituted a campaign for the introduction next term of a form of student participation in the government of the school. The campaign was successful, the student body voting by an overwhelming majority in favor of the plan.

Promotion by Subjects—1924-25

FEBRUARY, 1925			JUNE, 1925	
Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted		Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted
2,465	78.0	English.....	2,435	80.5
219	95.4	Public Speaking.....	195	96.4
65	75.4	Business Correspondence.....	53	88.7
2,305	72.4	Mathematics.....	2,163	75.7
1,009	63.2	Latin.....	907	71.6
713	79.0	French.....	691	79.3
727	71.8	Spanish.....	746	74.4
95	72.6	German.....	95	78.9
1,694	82.8	History.....	1,713	83.5
1,129	70.9	Science.....	1,088	72.6
238	71.0	Bookkeeping.....	271	67.9
287	70.0	Shorthand.....	341	63.9
487	74.9	Typewriting.....	532	75.6
1,321	91.7	Vocational and Manual Arts.....	1,258	92.7
369	98.9	Music.....	216	82.9
403	99.8	Military.....	410	99.8
13,526	78.3	Total for all subjects.....	13,109	79.6

Enrollment by Courses

	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Total Enrollment
Latin Course.....	111	171	282	9.10
Modern Language Course.....	0	6	6	.20
History Course.....	1	0	1	.03
Scientific Course.....	8	1	9	.29
Commercial Course.....	43	127	170	5.49
Manual Arts Course.....	5	0	5	.16
Elective Course.....	1,105	1,386	2,491	80.43
Home Economics and Vocational Course.....	72	61	133	4.30
Special Students.....	0	0	0	.....
Total enrollment.....	1,345	1,752	3,097	100.0

Elimination by Courses

	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Each Course
Latin Course.....	11	16	27	9.57
Modern Language Course.....	0	0	0	.....
History Course.....	0	0	0	.....
Scientific Course.....	0	0	0	.....
Commercial Course.....	11	25	36	21.18
Manual Arts Course.....	1	0	1	20.00
Elective Course.....	178	199	377	15.13
Home Economics and Vocational Courses.....	20	18	38	28.57
Special and Graduates.....	35	60	95	.....
Total.....	256	318	574	.....
Special and Graduates.....	35	60	95	.....
	221	258	479	.....
Total Enrollment.....	1,345	1,752	3,097	.....
Per cent. of total enrollment.....	16.4	14.7	15.5	.....

Graduated by Courses

There were 367 graduates, distributed by courses as follows:

	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of All Graduates
Scientific Course.....	1	0	1	.3
Latin Course.....	9	9	18	4.9
Modern Language Course.....	0	0	0	.....
History Course.....	0	0	0	.....
Commercial Course.....	0	1	1	.3
Manual Arts Course.....	0	0	0	.....
Elective Course.....	121	226	347	94.5
Totals.....	131	236	367	100.0

Progress of the Graduates by Courses

RETARDATION	0		$\frac{1}{2}$ Year		1 Year		$1\frac{1}{2}$ Years		2 Years		$2\frac{1}{2}$ Years and over		Total Graduates		
Courses	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T
Scientific.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Latin.....	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	18
Modern Languages.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
History.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Manual Arts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elective.....	69	158	34	43	13	20	4	4	0	1	1	0	121	226	347
Total.....	79	168	34	43	13	20	4	4	0	1	1	0	131	236	367
Percentages.....	21.5	45.8	9.3	11.7	3.5	5.4	1.1	1.1	..	.3	.3	..	35.7	64.3	100.0

Completing the Vocational Courses—Two Years

	FEBRUARY	JUNE
Vocational Electricity.....	1	1
Vocational Machine.....	0	3
Total.....	1	4

THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

There are three Junior High Schools, Binford in the West End, Bainbridge on the Southside, and Bellevue in the East End. There have been no Junior High School facilities afforded for the Northside, and this has resulted in the sending of pupils from this section to one of the other schools mentioned for the eighth year's work. This has been very inconvenient and has resulted often in the diversion of pupils to private schools. The condition will be remedied with the completion of the Northside Junior High School, now in course of erection. To some extent also it will relieve the pressure on the three existing schools which are at present overcrowded.

Bainbridge Junior High School

The Principal has, for the past two years, paid special attention to the elimination of pupils, with satisfactory results. Elimination has been decreased considerably.

The library should be increased. If a branch of the Public Library is located on the Southside it might be possible to have it located in or near the school.

Home rooms have been organized for definite work with very satisfactory results.

The organization of a number of extra-curricular activities is to be commended. Among these are the Glee Club of sixty-five pupils, the Orchestra, and a Spanish Club.

Pupils entering the school in January were given an intelligence test for the purpose of grouping them with reference to ability. The results of the grouping seemed to indicate.

- (1) Fewer eliminations of discouraged pupils.
- (2) Opportunity to suit the instruction to the ability of the pupils.
- (3) Each group could progress at its own rate (all courses were covered).
- (4) Conduct problems were lessened.
- (5) Truancy was reduced.

BELLEVUE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

This school has a seating capacity of 811 and its total enrollment for this term was 968. The active roll at the end of the term was 825. Some provision should be made for increasing the capacity of the building.

At the beginning of each term the school adopts a program of things to be accomplished during the session. The following are a few of these planned and accomplished in 1924-25:

Organization and improvement of Business English.

Dramatization of historical events for assemblies.

Minimum standards of attainment for each pupil in physical education.

Giving of standard tests in Arithmetic and Spelling.

Improvement of buildings and grounds.

Additions to library.

Introduction of some work in vocational guidance.

Study of city government and application of principles to school government.

Patron's Day, Better Speech Week, the giving of several plays, the publication of a school paper.

The following clubs and organizations indicate extra curricular activities: The Student Council, Orchestra and Chorus, Girl Reserves, Junior Hi-Y Club, Class Room Organizations, and Athletic Clubs.

The school library now contains 2,000 books, having doubled its number of volumes in the last few years.

The boys won the Junior High School Basketball Championship.

In banking, Bellevue leads all the Junior High Schools in the number of pupils having open accounts, and its percentage of pupils depositing is almost double that of its nearest competitor.

The Principal recommends the "introduction of a wider range of studies to provide for those pupils not adapted to the academic courses

and for those who are compelled by economic reasons to leave school before high school graduation."

BINFORD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Owing to crowded conditions, it has been necessary to hold back in the elementary schools pupils who would normally have been to Junior High School. There are now no pupils of 6A Grade and only 150 pupils of 6B Grade.

The school auditorium was much improved by the purchase of \$350.00 worth of Caproni casts, completing a scheme of ornamentation begun formerly.

The graduating class presented the school with a copy of Guido Reni's "Aurora."

The Pressey diagnostic tests in English were given in Grades 6 and 7. The scores were as follows:

	Grade	Standard	Binford Score
Capitalization -----	6B	15	18.8
Punctuation -----	6B	—	10.6
Sentence Structure -----	7A and 7B	9	13.5
Grammar -----	7A and 7B	9	14.7

The baseball team won the Junior High School Championship Cup. Patrons' Day was observed during National Education Week and 150 parents were present.

About \$1,000.00 worth of improvements were added to the Cafeteria.

Promotion by Subjects—February, 1925

	BELLEVUE		BAINBRIDGE		BINFORD	
	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.
English	756	61.0	691	87.4	1,316	77.2
Literature	509	86.0	497	95.7	782	88.6
Business English	78	81.0			228	73.7
Arithmetic	552	70.0	560	82.3	828	82.1
Review Arithmetic	38	61.0	49	71.4	281	84.5
Commercial Arithmetic	170	65.0	72	94.4	195	80.5
Algebra	40	65.0	70	67.1	317	78.5
Geography	558	79.0	570	82.9	854	87.0
Commercial—Physical Geography	185	80.0	100	89.0	254	87.0
History and Civics	578	80.0	627	84.2	1,062	86.0
Latin	95	70.0	54	74.0	329	69.0
Spanish	66	68.0	87	75.0	156	75.6
French	51	73.0	57	87.5	163	74.7
German						
Elementary Science						
Shop Work	200	88.0	216	98.1	168	100.0
Mechanical Drawing	63	89.0			87	94.2
Typewriting	34	68.0	104	85.0	171	90.0
Cooking	111	72.0	47	95.7	60	100.0
Sewing	145	81.0	121	89.2	187	92.0
Physical Education and Hygiene	562	94.0	532	87.7	877	95.2
Drawing	539	99.0	546	92.4	718	89.5
Music	698	86.0	600	95.1	1,214	84.0
Penmanship	539	83.0	591	76.8	977	97.5
Special English	33	79.0				
Electricity					71	100.0
Printing					54	100.0
Total for all subjects	6,600	80.0	6,191	86.9	11,351	85.9

Promotion by Subjects—June, 1925

	BELLEVUE		BAINBRIDGE		BINFORD	
	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.	No. Pupils	% Pro.
English.....	828	71.0	734	91.3	1,365	84.4
Literature.....	543	86.0	541	98.5	671	89.3
Business English.....	89	88.0			220	78.4
Arithmetic.....	593	73.0	587	85.8	730	82.8
Review Arithmetic.....	46	78.0	43	76.7	369	87.4
Commercial Arithmetic.....	204	69.0	114	93.8	273	73.4
Algebra.....	49	76.0	61	69.0	401	80.5
Geography.....	586	78.0	593	87.8	718	86.3
Commercial—Physical Geography.....	203	81.0	129	93.0	355	91.4
History-Civics.....	640	78.0	636	87.0	1,005	85.8
Latin.....	105	74.0	84	64.2	379	78.3
Spanish.....	90	72.0	98	79.5	172	75.6
French.....	48	56.0	76	77.6	182	74.8
German.....						
Elementary Science.....						
Shop Work.....	210	94.0	182	100.0	145	99.5
Mechanical Drawing.....	75	93.0			93	100.0
Typewriting.....	40	65.0	108	89.0	212	76.8
Cooking.....	118	96.0			66	100.0
Sewing.....	134	93.0	119	86.5	154	95.7
Physical Education and Hygiene.....	564	94.0	612	94.4	807	98.6
Drawing.....	563	96.0	593	98.8	727	95.7
Music.....	732	85.0	652	96.6	1,248	85.0
Penmanship.....	586	78.0	646	80.3	899	95.6
Special English.....	16	81.0				
Electricity.....					80	100.0
Printing.....					61	100.0
Total for all subjects.....	7,062	82.0	6,608	90.3	11,332	87.2

Enrollment in Junior High Schools

	ACADEMIC COURSE			COMMERCIAL COURSE			VOCATIONAL COURSE			TOTAL		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Bellevue.....	450	518	968							450	518	968
Bainbridge.....	397	428	825							397	428	825
Binford.....	748	817	1,565							748	817	1,565
Total.....	1,595	1,763	3,358							1,595	1,763	3,358

Elimination in Per Cents. for Junior High Schools

	ACADEMIC COURSE			COMMERCIAL COURSE			VOCATIONAL COURSE			TOTAL		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Bellevue.....	15.0	14.6	14.7							15.0	14.6	14.7
Bainbridge.....	10.8	11.0	10.9							10.8	11.0	10.9
Binford.....	13.3	13.1	13.1							13.3	13.1	13.1
Total.....	13.1	12.9	13.0							13.1	12.9	13.0

ARMSTRONG NORMAL SCHOOL

The Principal reports, "Believing that the best possible means of increasing the morale of the student body was to get the pupils interested in helping others, we arranged with the superintendent and nursing staff of St. Phillip's Hospital to teach a group of children in the crippled children's ward. Assigning one critic teacher and two of the girls to this work, we found that the other students became greatly interested and we had more than enough volunteers to carry on the instruction of twice the number of children.

Both Principal and Assistant Principal had frequent conferences with groups of pupils, emphasizing the idea of individual responsibility. The result was shown, not so much by increase in per cent. of promotions, as in the development of a proper attitude towards their work. The fact that all of the June class were graduated speaks for itself.

There were twenty-four graduates, eight of whom finished on time. Sixteen were retarded from one-half to one and one-half years.

Promotion by Subjects

FEBRUARY, 1925			JUNE, 1925	
Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted		Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted
17	94.1	History of Education.....	15	80.0
29	82.7	Psychology.....	29	86.2
25	68.0	English.....	32	87.5
.....	.....	How to Study.....	35	87.0
16	81.0	Arithmetic Methods.....	16	75.0
18	67.0	History Methods.....	20	80.0
19	73.0	Civics Methods.....	20	80.0
16	87.0	Child Study.....	16	87.0
32	78.0	Management.....	.....	.....
12	91.0	Geography Methods.....	10	90.0
16	87.0	Reading Methods.....	16	75.0
16	100.0	Spelling Methods.....	14	85.0
11	100.0	Language and Grammar Methods.....	10	80.0
15	87.0	Preventive Medicine.....	14	100.0
242	82.6	Total.....	247	83.4

Progress of Graduates

RETARDATION	0		$\frac{1}{2}$ Year		1 Year		$1\frac{1}{2}$ Years and Over		Total
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T
Number of Graduates.....	0	8	0	5	1	2	0	8	1 23 24

ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL

The enrollment for this session was 1,123. The capacity of the building is 902. This crowded condition has made it necessary to keep several hundred pupils in the auditorium in unsupervised study for each period during the day. If more room is provided it would be possible to abolish the unsupervised study period, which is for many reasons undesirable, and to increase the length of each period so as to provide for supervised study in each room.

The course of study and the curricula need revision.

Some provision should also be made for better ventilation of the Chemistry laboratory.

The Principal reports that, "Tests were given in English Composition, Algebra and Geometry. The results were encouraging.

"The graduating class, 87 in number, is the largest in the history of the school.

"Five pupils completed Latin 4 in June, the first class to do so, eight completed Latin 3, and 10 Latin 2. There was quite a demand for Latin 1 in February.

"Among the school activities are the Glee Club, which has given several concerts outside the school; and the Literary Club, which was represented in the interscholastic oratorical contest at Union University by a boy who won second place among ten contestants. In Athletics, Baseball, Football, Basketball and Track were pursued with fair success."

Promotion by Subjects

FEBRUARY, 1925			JUNE, 1925	
Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted		Number Pupils	Per Cent. Promoted
854	75.6	English.....	883	81.3
757	72.6	History.....	769	73.3
857	67.8	Mathematics.....	905	65.3
839	79.3	Science.....	887	76.5
185	93.5	Commercial Subjects.....	187	96.2
138	92.0	Cookery.....	137	92.7
180	82.2	Sewing.....	148	85.1
34	97.0	Latin.....	26	88.4
3,844	75.1	Total.....	3,942	76.6

Enrollment by Courses

	B	G	T	Percentage of Total Enrollment
Industrial Course.....	0	21	21	1.8
Short Industrial Course.....	0	1	1	.1
Commercial Course.....	104	93	197	17.6
Academic Course.....	285	619	904	80.5
Total Enrollment.....	389	734	1,123	.....

Elimination by Courses

	B	G	T	Percentage of Total Enrollment
Industrial Course.....	0	3	3	.2
Short Industrial Course.....	0	0	0	.....
Commercial Course.....	28	12	40	3.5
Academic Course.....	43	97	140	14.4
Total.....	71	112	183	16.1
Elimination by Graduation.....	8	9	17	.....

Graduates

	B	G	T
Short Industrial Course—2 years required.....	0	0	0
Industrial Course—4 years required.....	0	3	3
Academic Course—4 years required.....	15	45	60
Commercial Course—4 years required.....	8	16	24
Total Graduates.....	23	64	87

Progress of Graduates

RETARDATION	0 Year		$\frac{1}{2}$ Year		1 Year		$1\frac{1}{2}$ Years		2 Years and over		Total		
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T
Industrial or Sewing.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Commercial.....	1	4	1	6	3	5	3	1	0	0	8	16	24
Academic.....	9	25	3	14	1	5	1	1	1	0	15	45	60
Short Industrial.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	10	29	4	22	4	10	4	3	1	0	23	64	87

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. HARWOOD,
Director of High Schools.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF NIGHT SCHOOLS

The past year we operated night schools and extension classes at the following schools:

White—John Marshall, Binford, Bellevue, Bainbridge, Jefferson, Madison, Ruffner, Old Bellevue.

Colored—Armstrong, Webster Davis, George Mason, Dunbar.

In the early part of the last term we closed the school at Bellevue by transfer to the John Marshall, and the interest and attendance has been decidedly more gratifying with this change of location.

A new subject, Interior Decoration, introduced the last term, proved to be possibly the most popular work we have ever offered in extension classes. The enrollment in these five classes totaled 140, and the enthusiasm of those taking the work was sustained to the end. Not only did they continue until school closed, but we have scores of letters from those taking the work, expressing their appreciation for the opportunity as well as the determination to continue if the work should again be offered.

The enrollment in the white schools totaled 2,625, as against 2,250 last year, and in the colored schools 1,278 with 1,232 in the previous year. This shows a net gain of 421 in night school enrollment which indicates a real need for work of this type.

The coming year we hope to centralize further certain classes that will be benefited by such an arrangement. If possible, we shall bring to the John Marshall building small classes in Americanization now meeting at Jefferson and Madison. This will give us a chance to arrange the groups in a somewhat better classification, especially with respect to grading.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. LOCKER,
Director.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MANUAL ARTS

The work of the department, as conducted this year, was as follows:

1. Manual Training for Boys Above the Fifth Grade.
 - (a) In elementary schools.
 - (b) In junior and senior high schools.
2. Day Unit Trade Courses.
 - (a) Classes for Machinists.
 - (b) Classes for Electricians.

My duties as director consisted largely in supervising the work of instructors. However, quite a portion of my time was necessarily devoted to the usual office work, such as revising courses of study, planning rooms and equipment, purchasing and checking supplies and equipment, arranging exhibits, conducting regular teachers' meetings, consulting with instructors and others concerning the various problems of the department, and such other duties peculiar to this type of school work.

MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS ABOVE THE FIFTH GRADE

The work accomplished this year in the several manual training shops and drafting rooms has been very encouraging and the efforts and co-operation of the instructors have been most commendable.

My reports of former years have largely dealt with the aims or objectives toward which the department as a whole is working. The following summaries of the work of this year, as submitted by instructors of the department, are for the purpose of describing in some detail the actual work accomplished.

Woodworking—Binford Junior High School

In preparing my program for the session's work, very careful thought was given to the selection of suitable material and projects that could be used to accomplish the following aims and objectives:

First: By offering various activities of shopwork for the purpose of developing appreciation, skill and knowledge such as is required of artisans in industry.

Second: To develop an appreciation of good design.

Third: To develop a degree of skill that might be expected of boys of adolescent age in the construction of articles illustrative of industry and of interest to the worker.

The work covered in the sixth grade consisted of simple projects selected for the purpose of giving the pupils experience in the fundamental tool processes, decorative and structural design, and a knowledge of such materials as wood, paint, hardware, etc.

The work of the 7A Grade was designed to develop a somewhat greater degree of skill by the selection of projects of a more advanced type. The last half of the term the pupils of this grade were given an opportunity for individual expression in design by having them make their own sketches and working drawings of the projects which they later constructed. This was done from specifications furnished them by the instructor. The work was very satisfactory from the standpoint of developing originality, but naturally the finished product was not as uniformly good as when the problem is dictated.

In the 7B Grade the work was conducted under actual shop conditions. The pupils selected their foreman and assistant foreman, then when the organization was completed the pupils were given their various assignments, some being placed at machines and others at bench work. Every device possible was used to facilitate production. The project used was a porch chair. The principal advantage of this method is to give the pupil an insight as to how production is carried on in modern industry. I found this method very interesting to the pupils and the results extremely satisfactory.

In addition to the regular class projects, the pupils constructed for school use seven tables for the lunch room, making in all twenty-two that they have constructed in the last two years. They also constructed this year six music stands for the school orchestra, a row of seats for the rear yard, and fourteen drawing tables for the John Marshall High School.

I would recommend that some arrangement be made whereby the instructors of the department may visit each other for the purpose of observing the work of the different school shops. If this could be done, and each instructor be required to make a written report of his visit to be discussed at our departmental meetings, I am of the opinion that the department as a whole would be greatly benefited.

WM. A. FARMER, Instructor.

Printing—Binford Junior High School

This year there was a total of 124 boys enrolled in the printing classes at Binford. This number represents an increase of 55 over the enrollment of the session 1918-1919, when the present instructor took charge. It indicates that more boys are interested in printing at this time than ever before since the subject was introduced. This is the maximum number that can be taught by one instructor with any degree of satisfaction.

The course in printing, as taught at Binford School, is based on the classification of the mechanical operations of the printing trade and gives the learner a practical insight into the elements of the industry and an appreciation of the printing art in general. In addition to the regular course, special instruction was given to several boys who are planning to follow the trade after leaving school.

Special attention is called to the fact that no demerits have been given by the instructor for over two years, all cases of misconduct being handled by individual and study treatment.

The blackboard arrangement has been very helpful in the conduct of the shop, and the following article printed in the Times-Dispatch on March 29, 1925, gives an idea of how the rating of pupils is taken care of each week:

"Binford Junior High has an up-to-date print shop in the school. The boys are taught printing, and are very much interested in this work. One of the most encouraging things in this shop is the blackboard, which every week gives the rating of each boy. This not only encourages him, but make him, if he received a good mark, strive for a better one next week. A merit badge is a very difficult one to obtain. To secure one on printing, an expert examiner requires one to know the different spaces, the point system, the type bodies and many other things that are being taught at Binford. Mr. Whittet, who is the examiner, said that nearly every boy who attended Binford had passed on the work for the merit badge."

On the morning of December 3rd, the instructor took fourteen of the B and I pupils to visit the Baughman Stationery Company. Mr. J. S. Francis, the president of the company, received the class in a very cordial manner, and demonstrated the different machines and operations. The demonstrations proved not only interesting, but very instructive to the pupils. The visit was covered in an article printed in the February issue of the Binford Bulletin, and several copies were sent to the firm by the boys in appreciation of the kindness and interest shown them on this occasion.

During the session six Bulletins were printed in two colors, eight pages each. The copy was written by the pupils in the different grades and sent to the Typewriting Department to copy, after which it was set up in type and printed by the pupils. The pupils in the Art Department furnished the cuts of linoleum for the front pages. A great improvement has been made in linoleum printing since it was first introduced. Printing from plates cut from chalk will be introduced next session, along with other color printing. The total number of copies of each issue of the Bulletin numbered 2,000, and the amount shown below proves that this project is not only instructive, but that it is more than self-supporting:

Amount collected 1st term, 1,297 subscribers at 5c---	\$ 64.85
Amount collected 2nd term, 1,259 subscribers at 5c---	62.95
Total amount collected-----	\$ 127.80

A portion of this money was used for purchasing special type, cuts, tools, etc., necessary. There were more than 250 jobs printed for the schools this year, in addition to our school paper, the value of which at least equals the cost of operation.

The instructor requests that the following recommendations be considered:

1. That walls and ceiling of print shop be painted before the beginning of next term.
2. That a glass be put in the back door.
3. That a suitable material be placed over cement floor for the purpose of eliminating dust.
4. That a Kelley Automatic press be purchased for Binford School.

CHAS. J. HUGHES, Instructor.

Electrical Work—Binford Junior High School

In the electrical classes I arranged the subject matter so as to have the fundamentals of electricity, bell wiring, and some simple house wiring come in the 6B and 7A Grades. This work took the form of diagrams of circuits which, after being explained and discussed, the pupils erected on boards provided for that purpose. In the explanations and discussions the pupils were taught about the tools and materials, the manufacture and the cost of same, the use of circuits and their relation to commercial and industrial life. Trade terms used in electrical construction were also taught.

In February these grades took up the study of a book by the title of "Practical Electricity for Beginners." Enough copies were secured to supply each boy with one. This little book is simply written and has many illustrations, and the boys like the idea of having a text-book on the subject.

In the 7B Grade we took up individual projects. The table lamp was the most popular project undertaken. After they were completed the class made floor lamps and bridge lamps. We were somewhat handicapped by the lack of wood turning lathes, but this was partially overcome by the use of a small motor having a face plate. On this we turned the bases and used curtain poles for the uprights or made square or octagon shaped uprights. The bridge lamps were made from one-quarter-inch brass pipe bent to shape and soldered. Although there were some failures, the results on the whole were good. The boys were very much interested and there were frequent requests to be allowed to work during study periods.

Class I electricity was organized to take care of the applicants who had completed both 7A and 7B electricity. This class was organized as a repair class. By means of such practical work we were enabled to extend the study of the subject along very useful lines. A foreman was appointed who acted as assistant to the instructor in supervision of the work of the class. Many very practical repair jobs were completed by this group, including the rewinding of toy motors and transformers, the repair of electric toasters, table lamps, electric flat irons, percolators, etc. This class also installed individual lights for the school orchestra and a push-button circuit between the cafeteria and the principal's office.

The end of the term this June will mark the close of a very successful year. Preparations are in order for next year and the instructor hopes to make the coming year more successful in every respect.

HARRY P. DAVIS, Instructor.

Mechanical Drawing—Binford Junior High School

The work as outlined in course of study, has been covered, with the exception of the Sixth Grade. In the Sixth Grade mechanical drawing has been taken out of 6A and the number of periods for the 6B changed from four to two. This change was made because of a change in the organization of the school.

The boys have made drawings in and around the school to help in the school activities. In all grades my special emphasis has been the attacking of a drawing intelligently. Discussions of uses, why he is making it and to make the drawing "speak" to the workmen, having a definite method of procedure, speed and accuracy, establishing an increased understanding—these are the things which I have emphasized throughout the year. I believe the results show that this effort has been well worth while.

LIESA A. TALCOTT, Instructor.

Woodworking, Etc.—Robert Fulton and Fairmount Schools

I have made a very careful survey of my work for the year just ending, and the results are very gratifying. I have had excellent co-operation from the principals where I teach, which has been of great aid to me in my work.

I am working out a system of presenting the work to the pupils which helps materially in their understanding of the problem and enables them to attack and develop their projects with understanding and confidence. I have used largely the development method in all my teaching and have emphasized the value of following logical sequence and order of procedure in the development of all projects. I have given special attention to lesson plans and the arrangement of subject matter for each grade. The essentials of the work as outlined have been fully covered by my classes this year.

My suggestions for next session are as follows: (1) regular departmental meetings where each instructor may have the opportunity in an informal way to offer and receive ideas and to discuss the problems of the work; (2) a more unified method of teaching throughout the department; (3) provision for teachers to observe similar work of other teachers.

J. A. STAPLES, Instructor.

Woodworking—Bainbridge Junior High School

I am enclosing herein a detailed summary of the work accomplished this session by each of my grades. You will note that I have endeavored to teach these boys something more than mere tool manipulation. I have endeavored, among other things, to develop a sense of individual and group responsibility, to cultivate initiative and resourcefulness, to develop an appreciation of the beautiful in the common things of life, to teach some of the salient facts of modern industry, and to impress the boys of this community with the fact that they are all consumers of the pro-

ducts of industry and many are destined soon to become actual producers in this great field. The boys designed and constructed not only many individual projects for home use, but a number of jobs were accomplished for the use of the schools.

It is to be regretted that Bainbridge is so limited in space for the conduct of this work. The conditions under which the work is now being carried on are very unfavorable. Two days each week two instructors with their classes are in one room at the same time. Under such a condition it is impossible to maintain proper order, neither is there sufficient room for carrying on the work in a methodical manner.

The addition of an improvised jig saw has added much to the interest and instruction in these classes. This machine was made by the instructor with the help of the boys.

W. W. HOUCHENS, Instructor.

Mechanical Drawing—Bellevue Junior High School

All classes were larger at this school this session than last and fewer boys dropped out for reason of going to work or for moving out of the city. One boy was transferred to Binford and has kept on with his mechanical drawing at that school.

The first year in mechanical drawing seems to be the hardest with the average pupil, and with the teacher it is the most important. This is the foundation and in teaching the why and how of the language, I try to emphasize each unit with the purpose of developing the power of visualization and strengthening the constructive imagination.

The second year carries on these principles with the new units and gives more emphasis to technique. In the accomplishment of these aims the student is stimulated to see the vital relationship of the work of the class-room to that of industry, and he gains as by-products a real meaning of social service and such personal characteristics as neatness, order, and accuracy.

LUCY N. TALIAFERRO, Instructor.

Woodworking—Bellevue Junior High School

The work in all grades at this school for the session just ending has been highly satisfactory in every respect. On Thursday, May 28th, an exhibit of the work of the shop and drafting room was given which was much admired by the patrons of the school and others interested in the activities of our schools. Following is a summary of the work accomplished this session by grades:

Sixth Grade.—Projects made in this grade included book ends, book racks, taborets, plant stands, etc. Careful attention was given to teaching correct form in the many manipulative processes required in the construction of the projects. Projects were assigned on the basis of the interest of the individual pupil and his ability to comprehend and execute. The following technical processes were emphasized in this grade: The working drawing, how made, and its use; making out bills of material; getting out stock; squaring up stock; shaping parts, assembling, finishing,

including painting, staining, filling, waxing and finishing with shellac. In addition to the actual construction of the projects, the boys were taught the many terms used in the industry; the materials of the industry, such as woods, finishing materials, hardware, etc., and many processes necessary in their manufacture. The classes also made a study of hardwood and softwood lumber, the cost of various grades and kinds, best methods of finishing each, relative costs, and their suitability for various purposes; the woodworking industry in Richmond; how furniture is manufactured today and how it was manufactured in years past; where the best furniture is made today and how to judge good furniture.

Seventh Grade.—Projects in this grade were somewhat more complex and required a greater degree of skill. They included telephone tables, costumers, serving trays, sewing stands, upholstered stools, medicine chests, etc. As in the sixth grade, projects were selected with regard to the pupils' needs and abilities. The following additional processes were taught: Making glue joints, dovetail joints, various forms of the mortise-and-tenon joint, cutting and fitting mitres, simple upholstering, putting on hinges, the construction of doors, and putting in glass. In this section we have class talks on the important types of joints and how they are made and other problems that are of interest to the entire class. Problems of interest to only a portion of the class are discussed in groups. Class talks were given on the various occupations in the woodworking industry and the workers of the industry—the cabinet-maker, the carpenter, the mill worker, the wood carver, etc. There was also much interest shown in an investigation of the several important period styles in furniture.

I and II Grades.—In this group some of the most satisfactory projects were small writing desks, tables with drawers, and sewing tables and baskets. All projects in these grades required considerable skill, as they were constructed by means of rather difficult joints. As both groups worked at the same hours, all discussions and talks were arranged to meet the needs of all. Such topics as wood turning, wood carving, woods used for various purposes, the care and growth of the forest, the enemies of the forest, the age of trees, and habitat of various species were taken up.

W. L. ENGLAND, Instructor.

Woodworking, Etc.—J. E. B. Stuart, Highland Park, Bellevue Special

I have given special emphasis this year to the teaching of neatness, promptness, honesty in workmanship, self-reliance, and patience. I have tried to impress my pupils with the fact that success in any vocation, or in fact in any phase of life, is dependent upon the cultivation of these attributes.

The work with Miss Gary's boys at Bellevue Special was very satisfactory, and I feel that these boys have been much benefited by the work in the shop.

The work at Stuart and Highland Park Schools this year was of a very interesting type to the boys, and, in my opinion, highly instructive. A number of my classes this year have worked out a problem project in

"transportation" with marked success. The very satisfactory results of this project as developed at Stuart School were largely due to the splendid co-operation of Mrs. Bennett in correlating the history, English, geography, and art with the work of the shop. A study of transportation from the earliest days to the present in this country was made by the pupils of the seventh grade. Scale models were constructed, including covered wagons, stage coaches, the first locomotive, the first steamboat, the most modern railroad cars of all types, automobiles, sail boats, canal boats, battleships, aeroplanes, etc. The construction was, as far as possible, true to the various types. Various materials were used in the construction which gave us an opportunity to learn something of the transformation and characteristics of a number of important industrial materials. For instance, the moulding of the car wheels and other metal parts of the various models gave a splendid opportunity to study this important industry and to gain a fair insight into the art of making patterns, making moulds, and pouring metal. I have endeavored to select projects that appeal to the interest of the pupils and that have a direct application to the needs of life.

I would suggest that no class be allotted less time than ninety minutes to a period for shopwork.

FRANK H. WILLIAMS, Instructor.

Mechanical Drawing—John Marshall High School

All phases of the work, as outlined, have been satisfactorily covered in my classes this session. Ninety-three per cent. of my pupils have made satisfactory grades for promotion. This I consider an excellent percentage. Two of my pupils who were forced to discontinue their school work for financial reasons have secured good positions in this line of work. One is now with the Allen W. Saville Company, and the other is with an illustrating firm as junior partner. At present I have no recommendations to make for the improvement of the work.

J. N. CLARK, Instructor.

Woodworking—Booker Washington and Armstrong High Schools (Colored)

With reference to the work in general, I have kept constantly in mind the general aims of the work. I have made use of the outline furnished me as a guide in securing these results. In the matter of technical processes, I have given stress only to the degree of insuring skill consistent with what should be expected of the boy of average intelligence. The social and industrial phases of the work permitted me to teach a great many things of practical value concerning industry. The interest of the pupils in investigating and preparing papers on various subjects relating to important phases of industry has been very satisfactory. The grade teacher usually co-operates heartily by using these topics in language work. A decided improvement is noted in the subject of structural design and decoration. I have given counsel and additional work to certain pupils who

have been considered hopeless grade repeaters, and the principals of both schools have discussed this matter with me in reference to certain pupils. I have made special effort this year to make the work intensely practical.

I would recommend that for next year we not only discuss but take up the actual making of daily lesson plans in our departmental meetings.

J. A. SCOTT, Instructor.

Woodworking—Dunbar, George Mason and Buchanan Schools (Colored)

In all classes this session I have carefully followed the outline provided me and have endeavored to improve the work along the lines suggested by you. More attention was given to the structural and decorative design of projects constructed. The work of both the Sixth and Seventh Grades was largely individual and insensely practical. A number of projects for school use were made by the boys, working in groups. The products of these groups consisted mainly of book cases, playground equipment and various small articles to be used in the schools.

E. W. HARRIS, Instructor.

Day Unit Trade Course

Since the organization of these courses in John Marshall High School, 111 boys have been enrolled in the machinist course and 89 in the electrical course. Of these numbers 22 are now on roll in the machinist course and 19 in the electrical course. The following tabulation, compiled from the follow-up record of those who have passed through these courses, should be of interest to those who are concerned with the problem of providing suitable school work for this type of boy. All boys who have completed these courses, without an exception, are doing well in their several vocations, and their services are always in demand. The value of this type of work can be more nearly estimated when one considers the fact that the majority of these boys would have left school immediately after completing the Seventh Grade, or before, and gone to work. With most of them this two additional years in school has meant the difference between social and economic failures and valuable producing citizens. The failure of such a large per cent. of these boys to complete the full course because of failing on English is worthy of serious consideration, and may prove to be a further indication of the need of selecting and organizing the content of the traditional school subjects to more nearly fit the needs and ability of this type of boy.

Occupational Record of Former Students of Machinist Course

	Now Working Trade	In Other Mechanical Occupations	In Non- Mechanical Occupations	Pursuing Higher Education	Total
Students completing full course.....	12	5	7	4	28
Students completing trade subjects but failing to complete English.....	26	4	5	6	41
Students eliminated before completing trade subjects.....	7	4	9	.....	20
Totals.....	45	13	21	10	89

Occupational Record of Former Students of Electrical Course

	Now Working Trade	In Other Mechanical Occupations	In Non- Mechanical Occupations	Pursuing Higher Education	Total
Students completing full course.....	15	3	7	3	28
Students completing trade subjects but failing to complete English.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Students eliminated before completing trade subjects.....	13	10	9	6	38
Totals.....	31	13	17	9	70

The following are a few extracts from the reports of instructors of these courses for the past session:

Unit Trade Course for Machinists

The shopwork of these classes for the session has consisted mostly of completing projects which were begun during the previous session, supplemented by numerous smaller projects which were constructed for the use of the department and other needs of the schools. While all work of the shop is of a very practical and useful type, and the product of use to the schools, each job is selected for its teaching and training value rather than for its value for any other purpose. The courses in shopwork and related work were completed as outlined, supplemented by talks by capable, practical men from the industry, lantern slides, and visits to several industrial plants.

The total roll for the last term was 40. Seven of this number secured positions during the term and are doing well. Six of these positions are in the machinist field. Eight boys completed the course this term. Four of this number have secured positions in the trade and four are returning to John Marshall to continue their education.

The work turned out by the shop has been of a very high type. Numerous small tools were completed, which required a great degree of accuracy and which materially supplemented the equipment of the shop. A conservative estimate of the value of the products of the shop for the year, according to our records, is more than \$1,500.00. The shop completed another large lathe, 50 vises for manual training benches, 2 lathe chucks, 8 reamers, 6 milling machine tools, 10 gauges, and a number of jobs for the Engineering Department and Manual Training Department. The year's work has been up to the standard if not somewhat better.

J. H. BROWN, Instructor.

Unit Trade Course for Electricians

The work in electrical science, drawing, mathematics and shopwork was completed as outlined with the addition of several trips of observation to supplement the shopwork.

Repairs were made by the pupils to the electric lighting and power system in the school building after the fire which occurred in the spring. The pupils also took charge of the installation of the lighting for the operetta, sophomore play, junior stunt night, and the class-night play. Four additional circuits were installed on the stage and the column lights in front of the building were rewired this year. A number of small motors of the manual training department were overhauled and repaired. The lighting and some of the power wiring in the machine shop was rewired so as to be more accessible, and a distribution board was removed from the boiler-room and the wiring extended to put the entire lighting and power system on the main switchboard.

It is recommended that a small reference library be installed in the shop for the use of the students, consisting of technical books not found in the school library. Also that the additional space previously asked for in the shop extension be again considered.

L. NEALE, JR.,

KEELING H. Sisson,

Instructors.

I take pleasure in stating that these trade classes were visited and carefully inspected this year by the District Supervisor of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Supervisor of Industrial Education for the State of Virginia, and that they both voluntarily agreed that the organization and the work of these classes were second to none they had ever observed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I respectfully submit the following recommendations:

1. More space and equipment for the development of manual training at Bellevue and Bainbridge Junior High Schools.
2. Provision whereby the boys of Miss Gary's School may be given some type of shopwork each day.

3. Trade classes for boys of Armstrong High School and over-age boys of colored elementary schools, organized on the basis of the findings of a survey to determine the vocational needs of the colored boys of this community.

4. Active co-operation with the State Department in forming and operating part-time Smith-Hughes classes for young people in industry.

5. Provision for more space for the trade electrical classes in John Marshall High School.

6. A specially trained teacher to teach and generally supervise cardboard work and bookbinding for boys of the Fifth Grade as well as those of the Sixth Grade where manual training shops are not provided. Boys of these grades should be given work of a more technical grade than can well be taught by the regular classroom teacher.

Respectfully submitted,

H. CLAY HOUCHENS,
Director of Manual Training.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

During the session just closed there were no changes in the personnel of the Music Department, as often occurs, and I believe that the work has been especially well done this session.

The Assistants were assigned as follows:

Miss Ogilvie to Binford Junior High for the entire week.

Mrs. Hopkins to Bainbridge Junior for the entire week.

Miss Rex to Armstrong Normal Classes and Elementary schools.

Mrs. Swann to Normal Classes at Robert E. Lee, and Elementary schools.

Mrs. Rowe to Elementary schools.

Miss Angell to Elementary schools.

Miss Shackelford to Binford Junior, two and a half days per week, and Elementary schools.

Mr. Donohue was assigned John Marshall High School and the Junior High Schools, and taught Musical History and Harmony to the pupils in the Outside Piano and Violin Classes for credit, and examined these pupils on their practical work. He acted as accompanist for the Director in the choral work in the two high schools.

The Director has conducted daily work in John Marshall High School; two days per week in Armstrong High and Binford Junior; one day per week, each, in Bellevue and Bainbridge Junior; has trained the John Marshall Orchestra, and supervised the work of the Assistants.

The Outside Piano and Violin Classes and the After School Violin Classes were successfully continued this session.

In most of the white Elementary schools the Modern Music Series Music Books have been replaced, as they were worn out, by the Progressive Music Series, and these new books are now being used from the First through the Fifth Grades.

We have completed and put in use a new Music Outline and Course of Study from 1A to 5B Grades, inclusive, and the pupils and teachers are doing excellent work with this new material.

The Virginia Music Teachers' State Association held its Annual Convention in Richmond, February 13th and 14th, and a large part of their program was given to visiting our schools to observe the music work. Demonstration classes were given for the Association from the First Grade through the Elementary and Junior High Schools, and also by John Marshall Chorus and Orchestra. This class work, as conducted in our schools, was quite a revelation to the Music Teachers' Association and it received the highest praise from both local and visiting teachers.

The pupils of John Marshall High School gave the Operetta "The Belle of Barcelona," three nights, April 30th, May 1st and 2nd, to large audiences at each performance. It was one of the most successful from every standpoint, that we have ever given, and was greatly enjoyed by the patrons.

Our second National Music Week was observed the first week in May in all of the schools, and created an immense amount of interest and enthusiasm among pupils, teachers and parents. This week was closed with two big concerts in the City Auditorium, the first by a chorus of one thousand children from the white schools, accompanied by an orchestra of fifty pieces, in a magnificent performance of a varied program by standard composers, and the second concert by a chorus of eight hundred children from the colored schools, singing their folk songs and spirituals. Both concerts were greatly enjoyed by large audiences.

John Marshall High School and Armstrong High School commencement exercises were of their usual high standard, and the music was well rendered at both. Special mention should be made of the singing by the chorus of boy graduates of John Marshall, about 150 voices, and also of the work by the orchestra which was splendid.

Altogether, with our excellent corps of teachers in the Music Department and introduction of the new music books, the work has been highly gratifying during the session.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

Every teacher in the Elementary Grades should be provided with a Pitch Pipe and a Teachers' Manual.

There should be established in our High School a graduate course in which music is the principal or major subject.

The music programs in the Junior High Schools should be so arranged that every pupil in the first two grades would have at least two lessons in music per week; and the third grade would have an opportunity to take part in daily singing, and attend classes in Musical History and Appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER C. MERCER,
Director of Music.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PENMANSHIP

In our report for last year we mentioned the experiment being tried in the Writing Department; namely, a minimum amount of supervision and maximum office organization, so as to give proper recognition and credit for the work of individual teachers and schools. Working along this line, our recommendation that the only remaining assistant in the Writing Department be transferred, was accepted at the beginning of this term, and we have operated for a half year on this basis.

While this time is too brief to draw any final conclusions, I am, however, led to say in this connection that the experiment seems to be working admirably, and we have lost nothing. On the contrary, I believe our progress will measure up with that of any like period in recent years. This, as you know, is made possible through our unique plan of organization whereby every pupil, every teacher, and every principal is given a written report showing his relation to a fair standard. This plan of evaluation and comparison motivates and standardizes the work in writing to the end that we are getting very encouraging results in the most satisfying and economical way.

Respectfully submitted

W. C. LOCKER,
Director of Penmanship.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

Complete statistics for the year's work can be found in the regular annual report for such data, which report is already in your office. It would probably be of interest, however, for me to here mention a few figures in that report.

During the year 14,605 were given routine examinations, there were 116,461 inspections, 4,041 children were referred to the family physician, 6,387 referred to the dentist, 1,798 escorted to the dispensary by the nurses, 9,302 received treatment by a physician or dentist, 1,009 candidates for competitive athletics received heart examinations, 2,111 received toxin-antitoxin immunization against diphtheria, and through the Lion's Club Eye-glass Fund, 232 indigent children were provided with eye-glasses.

The nurses treated mild skin and scalp diseases, and in all gave 38,847 treatments. They made talks on hygiene before 2,512 classes and made 8,533 home visits.

The Children's Memorial Clinic, which was opened last August under the auspices of the School Board and various health, social and child welfare agencies, has proven of great value to our work. No child need now be denied a complete physical and psychiatric study. Every phase of the work of this clinic should be closely correlated with our whole educational system, but especially should the psychiatric department be closely correlated with the "special classes" and the maladjusted or "personality problem" child. Also this clinic, in an advisory capacity, should be of great help in questions of vocational guidance. The clinic has much to offer to the public schools, and its service is at our command.

Work in correcting malnutrition was carried on this year on a much larger scale than ever before. The Medical Director made "malnutrition" talks before parents and children in practically every school in the system. The nurses and principals report that these meetings aroused much interest in the health of the child. As evidence, the sale of milk immediately doubled in not a few schools. Next to health education itself, improving the nutrition of the school child is the foundation of school health work. Preventing the spread of contagious disease, pulling teeth, and cutting out tonsils are important, but inculcating health habits and overcoming malnutrition are the big health problems of the schools today.

A thorough study of the cafeterias from the standpoint of sanitation was made, and as a result all cafeterias (not lunch counters) are now properly screened against flies. I regard this as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the year. The food sold to children from "lunch counters" should also be protected against flies. A study was also made of the kinds of food sold in the schools, and recommendations made to the Superintendent and the School Lunch Committee. It is quite as neces-

sary that a child have the **proper kind** of food as it is that he have clean food.

A study was made of the lights in the night schools, the result being that the lighting conditions in several of the schools were improved. It is hoped that all night schools will be properly lighted the coming year.

Under the State Law children are allowed to enter school without being vaccinated against small-pox, but are required to be vaccinated if they remain in school. Heretofore we have found that much time has been lost from school on account of sore arms following vaccination. In an effort to eliminate this loss of time the Medical Director, in conjunction with Dr. W. B. Foster, Director of the City Welfare Department, carried on in January, a pre-school vaccination campaign. As a result the number of unvaccinated children entering school in February, 1925, was 24% against 66% for February, 1924. This evidently represents a saving of much school time and is worthy of further effort along this line.

A meeting of far reaching importance to the health work in the schools was held at Fox School last fall. Miss Annie Sutton, Supervisor of Kindergarten-Primary Grades, called together all the white Kindergarten, 1A and 1B teachers and invited the Medical Director to discuss with them the part the teacher can play in the prevention of disease and the promotion of health. Since the health of the school child can never reach its fullest development till the teacher teaches health, similar group meetings of all the teachers should be held from time to time.

With the approval of the Superintendent and Principal, medical inspection, in a modified form, has for the first time, been introduced into the John Marshall High School, and I might add, with gratifying results.

As chairman of the Hygiene Committee, the Medical Director made, for the first time, a survey of the health and hygiene work being done in the class-rooms. Apparently this survey had a wholesome effect on the work.

Above I referred to our having immunized 2,111 school children against diphtheria. This work was done in conjunction with the City Bureau of Health, and I wish here to express my appreciation to Doctors Foster and Bagby for their interest and zeal in the matter. It is, in my opinion, the biggest piece of preventive medicine ever done in the Richmond Public Schools.

The past year saw many changes in the personnel of the Medical Inspection Department. Dr. J. Fulmer Bright, Assistant Director, now Mayor of Richmond, was succeeded by Dr. A. M. Kimbrough; Mrs. Rachel T. Lee, nurse, was succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Carrington; Miss Sadie W. Payne, nurse, by Miss Marion W. Couch, and Miss Hallie Taliaferro, nurse, by Miss Ethel Hindle. Miss Mary Randolph came in as an additional nurse. Four nurses were furloughed from one to five months. Notwithstanding the many changes in nurses and the unusual number of furloughs, the work of the past year exceeded that of the previous year by 2,905 more children being examined, 36,817 more inspections, 722 more being treated by a physician or dentist, 92 more furnished with free eye-glasses, 1,470

more home visits by nurses, and 1,093 more talks to classes on hygiene. As new work, the Medical Department made 1,005 heart examinations of candidates for competitive athletics, and in conjunction with the City Bureau of Health, immunized 2,111 children against diphtheria.

Much of the above increased work was made possible by the Medical Director being employed for full time.

PREVIOUSLY RECOMMENDED

1. That we increase our dental facilities, both white and colored.
2. That the Medical Director give a series of four lectures to the janitors or custodians on school sanitation..
3. That before election all janitors or custodians be required to pass an examination on the simple fundamental principles of school sanitation.
4. That the ventilation in the buildings artificially ventilated be tested at least twice a year.
5. That the period of the school nurse's employment be extended to include the two weeks prior to the opening of school and the two weeks following the close of school, in other words, that she be employed from September 1st, to July 1st. Many indigent children who will not be treated during the school term on account of losing time from school, would probably be treated during these vacation weeks if the school nurse were available for arranging the treatments.
6. That medical inspection be extended to all night schools.

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That an additional nurse be added.
2. That we use every effort to have children vaccinated against diphtheria before entering school.
3. That a special survey be made to determine the number of cripples, the number of heart cases, and the number with serious speech defects. In some cities special provision is made for these handicapped children, and it may be practical for us to do it.
4. That all schools, as far as practical, be provided with adequate cafeteria facilities, and seating facilities during lunch hour be provided for all children. If seated the child would not be so apt to bolt his food.
5. That, as far as practical, the cafeterias and lunch counters be subsidized by the School Board to the extent that no indigent school child go hungry for lunch. We will never get proper educational returns on free tuition or free books until the absolutely indigent child has free lunch. An empty bag cannot stand up.
6. That serious consideration be given to the matter of extending shower bath facilities, especially in the poor districts.
7. That soap and towels be provided the principals, teachers and children. The children are taught to wash their hands before eating and on leaving the toilet, but at present it is simply theory and not practice in so far as the school is concerned.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Year Ending June, 1925

White....	621	926	130	161	748	584	13,88	899	4,424	3,758	353	220	373	803	336	153	103	128	44	6	36	106
Colored..	383	354	39	33	305	115	717	240	2,070	873	...	437	55	855	43	46	29	41	7	...	12	166
Total..	1,004	1,270	169	194	1,053	699	2,105	1,139	6,494	4,631	353	657	428	1,658	379	199	132	169	51	6	48	272
	Defective Vision	Treated	Defective Hearing	Treated	Nasal Obstruction	Treated	Hyper. or diseased Tonsils	Treated	Defective Teeth	Treated	Pediculosis	Ringworm	Scabies	Skin disease treated by Nurse	Chicken Pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet Fever	Pul. Tuberculosis	Pul. Tb. Suspected	Whooping Cough

Wounds and Sores	Dressings by Nurse	Orthopedics	Toxin—Anti Toxin	Heart Examinations (Field Day)	Glasses (Lion's Club Fund)	Number Examined With Doctor	Number Inspected	Referred to Family Physician	Referred to Dentist	Attended at Dispensary by Nurse	Treatment Advised	Treated by Physician or Dentist	Treated by Nurse	Total Treated	Home Visits by Nurse	Talks to Classes, Clubs, etc., by Nurses
19,603	29,419	78	.....	1,009	....	9,514	86,842	2,680	4,423	1,273	6,314	6,956	29,073	37,237	6,792	1,419
8,040	12,833	4	.....	.....	....	5,091	29,619	1,361	1,964	525	2,382	2,346	9,774	11,926	1,741	1,093
27,643	42,252	82	2,111	1,009	232	14,605	116,461	4,041	6,387	1,798	8,696	9,302	38,847	49,163	8,534	2,512

Errata in 1923-24 report.

Number "examined" was 11,700 instead of 12,554.

Number "wounds and abrasions" was 24,587 instead of 51,641.

Number "treated by nurse" was 13,573 instead of 123,458.

The outstanding features are: The large number examined, 14,605; inspections, 116,461; treated by physician or dentist, 9,302; toxin-anti-toxin treatment, 2,111; heart examinations for Field Day Events, 1,009; fitted with free glasses, 232; home visits by nurses, 8,534, and talks on hygiene to classes, 2,512.

This has been the best year in the history of the work.

Respectfully submitted,

N. THOS. ENNETT,
Medical Director.

REPORT OF KINDERGARTEN-PRIMARY SUPERVISOR

The year 1924-1925 has been filled with opportunities for work. We have centered our attention this year on the strengthening of certain definite weaknesses. We have seen, in many instances, decided improvement, which has fully repaid us for our labor. The work in our Richmond elementary schools has on the whole been well up to standard. The teachers have high ideals combined with modern methods and our schools profit by their work.

On September 23, 1924, all white teachers new to the system met in Ruffner auditorium. A brief introduction to all the courses of study and the daily schedules was made. Individual problems were discussed and help in solving these problems given.

On October 3, 1924, all colored teachers new to the system met in Baker School. This was a small gathering and individual problems with schedules and courses of study were considered.

On October 14, 1924, the Kindergarten, 1A and 1B white teachers met in Fox auditorium. Dr. N. T. Ennett addressed this meeting on the hygiene problems presented in the new course of study.

On December 11, 1924, the Kindergarten teachers held their regular meeting. Miss Mary Goodwin, of Patrick Henry School, gave an interesting as well as practical talk on the use of Hill blocks in the Kindergartens. I spoke on the value of bands rightly used in developing appreciation of music.

On January 8, 1925, a committee of 4A-4B white teachers met with Miss Murfee and me to discuss the Geography Course of Study. The teachers were eager to offer suggestions and to listen appreciatively to the suggestions of others. This was a helpful meeting.

On February 11, 1925, a committee of 1A-1B white teachers met to discuss problems in Reading. There were warm arguments among the teachers of this group, but Miss Murfee and I have seen tangible results from this conference.

On February 25, 1925, a committee of 2A-2B white teachers met to consider important phases of arithmetic and phonics. This group felt that a number of omissions were necessary in the phonics course of study, as many phonograms were at present required which had no bearing on the child's reading matter.

On March 11, 1925, the regular meeting of the Kindergarten teachers was held. At this meeting I discussed the topic "Objectives in Kindergarten Training and Values Derived."

On March 25, 1925, the 2A-2B white teachers met in George Wythe building. Mr. D. H. Rucker, Principal of Fox School, gave an interesting lecture on Nature Study. The splendid preparation Mr. Rucker had made was an excellent example in methods of teaching.

On April 6, 1925, the regular meeting of the 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B teachers of the colored schools was held in Baker School. Miss Murfee spoke on Making Phonics Function.

On April 8, 1925, the regular meeting of the 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B colored teachers was held in Baker School. The new course of study in phonics was distributed and the courses of the preceding grades discussed in order that a sequence in work might be seen.

On April 22, 1925, the 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B teachers of the white schools met in George Wythe Building. Mr. A. L. Thoms, principal of Ginter Park School, gave an attractive and instructive lecture on Nature Study. The regular business of the meeting followed.

On April 29, 1925, the regular kindergarten meeting was held. Reports from the various committees were heard and discussions followed. The meeting was an interesting one along many lines.

At our request the following teachers have given demonstration lessons during the past year:

Miss Willie Mondy, of Fox School—reading, arithmetic, language and spelling.

Miss Hylda Loth, of Fox School—reading, arithmetic, oral language, spelling.

Miss Martha Clark, of Chimborazo School—reading and independent work.

Miss Mary Lee, of Chimborazo School—reading, independent work, arithmetic.

Miss Estelle Wade, of Maury School—regular day's work.

Miss Ella Pope, of Randolph School—regular day's work.

Miss Ellen James, of Stonewall Jackson School—geography, language and arithmetic.

Mrs. Laura R. Clark, of Cary School—reading and spelling.

Mrs. Louise E. Broadus, of J. E. B. Stuart School—reading, physical education and penmanship.

Miss Sue Downing, of Stonewall Jackson School—regular day's work.

Miss Lucie Chrisman, of Jefferson School—reading and oral languages.

Miss Capitola Stone, of Madison School—regular day's work.

Miss Rebekah Gary and Miss Lou Ware, of Thorpe School—regular day's work.

Miss Louise Richardson, of Randolph School—reading.

Miss Ruth Thompson, kindergarten at J. E. B. Stuart School—rhythms, conference and work periods.

Miss Helen Thompson, of Lee School—reading and language.

Miss Mary Dowden, of Highland Park School—regular day's work.

Miss Murfee and I have accomplished considerable office work this year.

In the fall and winter, requisitions, inventories and supply lists for kindergarten through 4B have been made. Only a few kindergartens are now without Hill Blocks, and we hope by the end of the next year to have them in all our kindergartens.

New schedules, allowing a separate period for work with individual

pupils, have been made for Grades 1A through 4B. The schedules were arranged for schools having recess at 12:30 P. M., and also for those schools having recess at 11:45 A. M.

Questionnaires for a fuller equipment in the study of Geography were tabulated. These resulted in the distribution of maps, globes and supplementary geographies.

Miss Murfee and I worked with Mr. Vernon Jones, Director Bureau of Research, on remedial work in reading in the fifth year. Miss Murfee worked over a number of readers, preparing type tests for help in everyday reading. I selected readers for those children who were not up to standard in reading, sending from our department the necessary books.

Suggestions for a program on Kindness to Animals were sent to the Civics Clubs of 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B Grades. Miss Blanche Findley, of the Humane Society, was invited to several of these meetings. She was enthusiastic over the excellent English work accomplished by these clubs.

Mr. N. C. Scott, of the Richmond Dairy Company, presented each of our teachers from Kindergarten through 4B a copy of Health Habits for Children. This has been a splendid contribution to the health work of our schools.

Through Miss Murfee's interest and work, about 100 books were added to the Fulton Library as a gift from one of her friends.

Questionnaires on the progress of kindergarten and non-kindergarten children on purely academic work show that the kindergarten trained children exceed non-kindergarten trained children in promotions twelve per cent.

As a result of this questionnaire research work was undertaken to find the effect of absence upon promotions or progress in school. Of 400 cases studied it was found that 36.8 per cent. of these failures were due to absence of more than one-third of the semester.

The heaviest per cent. of retardation is found in the 1A and 1B Grades.

The retardation in the schools is as follows:

Retardation Due to Absence of One-third of Semester

White Schools—

1A Grades 1923-24—32 per cent.

1B Grades 1923-24—35 per cent.

Colored Schools—

1A Grades 1923-24—34 per cent.

1B Grades 1923-24—23 per cent.

Miss Murfee and I experimented with a reading test for 1A. We personally gave this test to every 1A class, white and colored, in the city. We are trying to work out a test that will prove of some worth.

Our department has worked diligently over the entire phonics program, 1A-4B, inclusive, and we feel that the present outline is more scientific than the former one. We have considered carefully and used with discrimination a part of the work of W. J. Osburn, Director of Educational Measurements of Wisconsin. He in turn based his work on the Thorndike Word List and the Ayres Spelling List. These courses will

be revised during the next semester, and we feel confident will be a decided help in the use of this tool subject.

Miss Murfee and I found it wise to do away with regular office hours as there was a waste of time when several teachers came at the same hour. We have made special appointments and have had sixty-five conferences. About fifty of these conferences were voluntary on the part of the teachers; the others were requested by us.

It has been necessary for us to do more teaching this year than previously. We have, when expedient, taken charge a week at a time.

We have had consultations with mothers, Normal students, educators, and have been called on for help in the neighboring counties.

Miss Murfee was appointed chairman of the Reading and Phonics Committee and has served on the Committee on Records.

I have served on the Committee on Language and Grammar, the Committee on Geography and the Committee on Records. I also attended a meeting of the Committee on Research Work reporting on The Effect of Attendance on School Progress.

Again our ranks have been broken. With sadness we note the death of Miss Caroline Walden, of Arents School, Miss Cornelia Taylor, of Madison School, and Miss Martha Davis, of Ginter Park School.

All three of these consecrated women taught in our First Grades, and the responsibility of starting little minds and hearts aright was a sacred duty with them. In the lives of the children they taught they will live on.

I am listing the following suggestions for improvement in our department:

1. That a fuller equipment be given the children of Richmond. This is rendered the more necessary on account of the new period in the daily schedule for work with individual pupils.

2. That the use of special readers for segregated failures be continued.

3. That teachers' meetings be held at a time when teachers are not too physically weary to make the most of them.

4. That a study be made of the misfits in kindergarten, 1A and 1B the coming year; after that a study of misfits in the 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4A and 4B Grades. The purpose of this study is for a more scientific grading of the atypical children in our primary department.

5. That an automobile and 'phone be placed at the disposal of this department.

6. That an exhibit room be given us in order that teachers may see samples of work from all sections of the city.

I wish to thank the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent, the Supervisors, Principals and Teachers for their hearty co-operation and loyalty to this department.

I thank you for the kindness and courtesy you have always shown us.

As Miss Forbes' work has been along a special line, I have asked her to make a separate report.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE H. SUTTON,
Kindergarten-Primary Supervisor.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS DEPARTMENT

PRIMARY GRADE.

The work of the session just closing has been both pleasant and satisfactory. Both teachers and pupils have been interested, and much enthusiasm has been shown.

As usual, we had our annual exhibit at the State Fair. This was a good exhibit and the public seemed to enjoy it.

At Thanksgiving, Miss Wooldridge, of the Drawing Department, and I, arranged an exhibit for the visiting teachers of the Education Association in John Marshall High School.

This exhibit included drawings, sand table representations of Japanese and Indian life, a furnished doll house, and several projects in construction and bookmaking.

This department has urged the teachers to give more attention to the subject matter of Industrial Arts as this is the foundation of the work. Charts and posters illustrating child life in other lands, the development of the different textiles, the mining of iron, etc., have been worked out by teachers and pupils. Stories of the cotton plant, the silk worm, the wool industry, the making of pottery, etc., have been used both in written and oral composition by the children. Dutch, Indian and Japanese playlets have been given and stories have been dramatized. The children have made grocery and department stores also.

The teachers and pupils have worked out some artistic as well as instructive sand tables. I wish to mention especially the sand tables in the Second Grades of Franklin, Patriek Henry, Maury, Arents, Cary, Randolph, Ruffner, Springfield, Thorpe and Stuart Schools. These tables were representations of Japanese gardens, Dutch and Indian villages, Eskimo life; parks and playgrounds and farm life. Several new projects were worked out, which showed much initiative and ingenuity on the part of the pupils.

Treachers' meetings have been held when necessary for both white and colored teachers. These have been well attended and the teachers interested and enthusiastic. We have also had several classes in basketry for those who felt the need of help.

There are thirty-three schools under the direct supervision of this department. An average of five visits has been made to each school this session. About seventy-five special demonstration lessons have been taught. These lessons were requested by the teachers and the lessons also designated by them. In this way specific help can be rendered the weak teachers along the line needed.

Conferences with individual teachers have been had both in my office and at the schools.

Supply lists, requisitions and inventories have taken considerable time at the office.

I wish to thank you and your assistants as well as teachers and principals for the kind consideration and co-operation shown this session.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH A. FORBES,
Department Industrial Arts.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF HOME ECONOMICS

Under supervision in the Department of Home Economics, during the session of 1924-25, were thirty-eight schools. Of this number all had classes in sewing, fifteen had domestic science and in sixteen there were cafeterias.

From the opening of the session to the middle of March one hundred and twenty-six visits were paid by the supervisor, fifty-eight to cafeterias and sixty-eight to special teachers.

At this time the illness of the supervisor closed her work for the remainder of the session, with the exception of a very few days just before the end of the term.

The two new teachers, one white and one colored, have both proved very satisfactory as beginners, and have been recommended for re-election.

The work in all branches of this department ran smoothly and, on the whole, satisfactorily. There were very few cases of absence among the teachers, and a minimum of tardiness.

Three cafeterias, Jefferson, Franklin and Madison, closed the session with a deficit, but all bills were finally paid from funds raised by the individual schools. Two others had a balance of only between two and three dollars.

As these small cafeterias are in schools where cheap and nourishing food is badly needed, financial help from some source would be money well spent.

The new manager of the cafeteria at Stuart School has made a financial success as well as served satisfactory food.

Respectfully submitted,

ARABELLA S. PILCHER,
Supervisor Home Economics.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF DRAWING

The first of the term was filled with the usual routine of getting out material, arranging schedules, holding meetings, and the State Fair Exhibit.

In November the outstanding feature was the exhibit of art work held during the State Teachers' Conference, which required a great deal of my time and attention, but was well worth the trouble in that the visiting teachers seemed to enjoy it and were benefited by it. We also feel that the meeting of the Art Section of the State Teachers' Association was a success.

In December, Dr. Frank Pratt gave a delightful illustrated lecture on Raphael. This lecture was given at the Public Library and was well attended.

In December we had a very interesting exhibit sent to us from Harrisonburg State College.

Dr. John W. Brodnax lectured to the Art teachers on "Art As Applied to Anatomy." This lecture was enjoyed by the medical students, art teachers and grade teachers, and we want to express our appreciation to Dr. Pratt and Dr. Brodnax for their willingness to help our department whenever they are called on.

During this term we have tried to emphasize the importance of teaching art appreciation, and fine exhibits of pictures by well known artists have been held in nearly all of the schools, and in connection with the exhibits we have had living pictures, which were very successful, and which taught more about pictures than we could have done in years of study—the children representing the different pictures and helping to paint the scenery, which was well done, and which gave them an opportunity to apply their knowledge of art in a practical way.

The art work during the spring was centered around the Humane Poster Contest, which created much interest and was the means of teaching a very good lesson, at the same time carrying out the same principles of art. One of the finest exhibits we had was an exhibit of wood cuts loaned to us by the Brown-Robertson Company.

During the last few months we have had some fine demonstrations by the different Art teachers at our monthly meetings. At one of our meetings Miss Cunningham gave us an interesting lesson in Batek, and Miss Cole showed us how to dye paper suitable for lining books, etc., and at our last meeting Miss Dietz made some attractive wood-block designs.

I am very much pleased with the results of the Fifth Grade book-making, and I want to thank the teachers of this grade not only for their good workmanship, but for their splendid spirit of co-operation at all times.

It was very hard for the judges to decide which was the best book, as there were so many good ones, but finally decided that Carl Page, of Patrick Henry School, was the winner of the first prize, which was a picture given to the class, and a book for himself.

I thank you very much for your sympathy and helpfulness in all of our work.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA S. WOOLDRIDGE,
Supervisor of Art.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The following are the phases of physical education developed by this department in the Elementary and Junior High Schools:

1. Formal gymnastics of the corrective and hygienic type
2. Folk dancing
3. Marching
4. Tumbling
5. Athletics
6. Games

In the Normal Schools theory as well as practice was given in the above-mentioned activities, also a course in school hygiene, first aid, efficiency tests, posture examination and corrective measures.

The athletic activities that were promoted by the department are herein listed:

1. Inter-school track athletics
2. Intra-mural track athletics
3. Inter-school basketball
4. Inter-school baseball
5. Individual badge test

Bellevue Junior High won the boys' basketball pennant; Binford Junior High won the girls' basketball pennant. The baseball championship was won by Binford Junior High.

The physical training classes in the Normal and Junior High Schools raised money for the support of their own athletic enterprises by putting on paper campaigns, plays, etc. Bainbridge raised \$110.00 on paper alone.

The Normal School had a particularly good basketball team this year, due to the splendid coaching of Miss Dorothy Starbuck, and had a very successful season.

The Annual Field Days for the elementary schools took place in May. About four thousand children trained for the events. All who were accepted for the teams were given a chest examination by the Director of Medical Inspection. The following schools were represented:

John B. Cary, William Fox, Robert E. Lee, Madison, Stonewall Jackson, Chimborazo, Springfield, Robert Fulton, Jefferson, Fairmount, J. E. B. Stuart, Ginter Park, Highland Park, Powhatan, Franklin, Oak Grove, and Patrick Henry.

In the East End Field Day, Jefferson School was the winner; in the West End, John B. Cary. J. E. B. Stuart took the Northside Meet, and

Powhatan the Southside. John B. Cary having scored the highest number of points, was awarded the silver trophy offered by the Federation of Mothers' Clubs and Parent Teacher Associations.

The athletic badge tests were given during the last of May and first of June. One hundred badges were awarded.

Due to lack of space and time I feel that our work in the Elementary Schools is much too formal, and that we should devote more time to participation in active games and athletics. We have encouraged teachers whenever possible to have their physical training in the yards, and we regret the fact that a few schools, such as Madison and Chimborazo, have no yards for such purpose. Bellevue Junior High is particularly in need of a playground. Basements should not be used for gymnasiums. There is not enough space for the size of the classes, the ceilings are too low and there is not proper ventilation.

I should like to make the following recommendations:

1. That Bellevue Junior High be provided with either a playground, roof, or a gymnasium, and that an assistant in physical training be added to the teaching corps.
2. That fifteen hundred dollars be appropriated for equipping the gymnasium in the Normal School now under construction.
3. That five minutes be added to the physical training period in the elementary schools beginning with the Fourth Grade.
4. That special classes be organized for children who show pronounced postural defects.

Respectfully submitted,

LOTTIE LEE THORPE,
Director of Physical Training.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE OFFICER

The total number of cases investigated was 1,383. Of this number 927 were white, 456 were colored; 2,923 visits were made to homes, 1,956 white, 967 colored; 441 reference visits were made, 266 white, 175 colored.

The Attendance Department has two main duties: Enforcing the compulsory school law and issuing employment certificates and badges. The former is done by trying to establish better co-operation between the home and the school, since the child gains little benefit from enforced attendance unless interest in his school work is aroused. On account of their frequent visits to the home, the attendance officers probably have a better opportunity of giving the parents a sympathetic understanding as to just what the school is trying to do for their child than they get in any other way.

The reasons most often given for irregular attendance are sickness, lack of clothing, or that the child is needed in the home. It is frequently difficult to tell if they are lawful reasons or only excuses to keep the child at home. In every case a thorough investigation is made. In cases of sickness the family physician is consulted, or the case is reported to the school nurse, who, when the case seems to justify it, has the child examined at the Children's Clinic. In previous years we have had a great deal of trouble by physicians giving children statements excusing them from school on the parent's statement and without making any examination to find out the child's real condition. So this year the State Board of Health furnished a card with certain requirements to be used when excusing a child from school on account of illness. The physician must state that he has made a thorough examination; he must give a definite diagnosis, and he must state approximately the time that the child can return to school. These cards have made the physicians much more careful when excusing a child from school for several weeks or months on account of sickness.

The child that is unable to attend school on account of lack of clothing is reported to the Bureau of Public Welfare or the Associated Charities. After a report is obtained from them showing the status of the family, necessary steps are taken by the attendance officer to have the child returned to school. The third excuse, that the child is needed in the home, is often a serious one, and many times take much work to make the necessary adjustments so that the child can attend school. In a few instances where there is a sick mother with several young children, the eldest child has been allowed to stay at home. Usually, however, after a visit to some of the relatives, a plan can be worked out that makes the child's help at home unnecessary. The following is a case that seemed difficult at first but a satisfactory solution was found after several visits to the home and employer.

A boy thirteen years of age who attended Binford Junior High School was kept home to look after his old grandfather, who was hopelessly ill, while his grandmother went to work to help support the family. The boy's mother lived in the same house, but as she was an epileptic and had several young children, she was unable to help look after the old man. Several visits were made to the Methodist Institute where the grandmother worked, and they finally agreed to pay her wages and allow her to stay home to care for her husband so the boy could return to school. This was only necessary for a few weeks as at the end of this time the old man died. However, if the boy hadn't returned to school as soon as he did, he would have failed in all his classes—as it was he made a good record and was promoted.

This year the number of cases that had to be brought into court have been greatly reduced by the introduction of a system of interviews with the parents, who are apparently not complying with the Compulsory School Law. These interviews with the parents are conducted by the attendance officers in the office of Mr. Binford, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, with the object of finding out the cause of the child's irregular attendance and trying to prevent its recurrence. In every instance before bringing a case to court, this chance is given the parent, unless there is some problem of such serious nature that it is felt that it is best to bring the case immediately to the attention of the court. In most cases only the parents are requested to come to the office, as we feel that the responsibility of the child's school attendance is rightfully theirs. However, in some cases when the child is a truant, and the parents have done all they can to get the child to attend school and have failed, we then have the child come with his parents to the office. In working with a truant, the work is always directed toward finding out the cause, and as a usual thing it is caused by retardation in school work. Retardation has many causes, but a very frequent one is mental deficiency, so the first step in dealing with a truant is to have him given a mental test, and in many cases a physical examination. The Children's Clinic has been very helpful in making a study of the most serious cases of truancy and making a recommendation for their adjustment. By checking truancy in the very beginning, the school system can be the most effective organization for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The records for last year show that there were 159 truants, including white and colored, that came to the attention of the attendance officers. A very small per cent. of these were habitual truants. Usually a warning to parent and child was all that was necessary.

Decisions rendered in the cases brought into the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court were as follows:

Discharged after suspended sentence-----	41
Probation to Juvenile Court -----	9
Ordered to attend summer school-----	6
Continued until fall term -----	3
Continued until beyond compulsory school age-----	2
Committed to State Board of Public Welfare-----	8
Fined -----	1
Left city -----	4

The reason for adding the issuing of employment certificates and badges to this department has been plainly seen after three years' work, for at times they are so closely associated that it is difficult to separate the two. Many times the Attendance Officer discovers the child who should be in school, but instead is trying to get employment, as well as those who are working more than the number of hours allowed by law, or before the hour, both of which interfere with the child's school work. Especially is this true of the newsboy, who gets up at five o'clock in the morning and goes out to carry newspapers, and then when he finally goes to school he is too worn out to do his work. With the help of the labor inspectors, every effort has been put forth to correct this situation. During the past year there were 308 fewer employment certificates issued than during the preceding year. This may be due to the difficulty of the child under sixteen years of age to obtain employment, but it is hoped that it is caused by the fact that fewer children are leaving school to work.

Employment certificates issued	839
Badges	295
Age certificates	389

The following table shows the result of the children examined for employment certificates:

	Eyes	Throat	Teeth	Malnutrition	T. B. Clinic	Vaccinations	Circumcision	Glands	Nutrition Clinic
Rejections.....	21	70	48	48	2	11	42	2	25
Corrections.....	18	30	37	96	2	18	15	....	72

Total number examined	1,501
No defects found	658

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE B. HOPKINS,
Attendance Officer.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF RETAIL SELLING

One of the most important functions of the personnel division of three of our large retail stores—Thalhimer Brothers, The Kaufman Store, and The Cohen Company, is the instruction given to employees in the department of training.

While the course for 1924-25 followed a general plan, the work in each store was modified to meet the needs of that particular organization.

Classes were held the first hour in the morning and the rest of the day was given to individual instruction in the departments and conferences with buyers, superintendents, and other executives.

Because of this individual work and conferences, we were able to place people in departments where they could do their best for themselves and for the store.

Realizing how the community had changed into an industrial one, and that pupils were leaving school as soon as they were old enough to work, Miss Lamb, Principal of Bainbridge Junior High School, asked for a class in salesmanship. So in February a beginning was made with a small group of girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen.

We are making this an elective course for one year, and aim to give the pupils an insight into retail business. The course includes a history of retailing, store system and organization, the sales person, the sale, the customer, textiles, values in merchandise, and business ethics. As the work progresses this outline will be revised. The text-books used by pupils are Retail Selling, by Norton, and Textiles and Clothing, by McGowan and Waite.

A few of these girls will be able to continue their education for another term in John Marshall, while others have accepted selling positions in the stores and are doing well.

I am indeed glad of the opportunity to do some vocational guidance work in the school. One girl, who seems to be better fitted for home-making than selling will pursue the home economics course in John Marshall; another girl who must begin to earn as much as she can and quickly is taking a business course on a loan fund scholarship; while another girl who has a slight physical handicap is placed in a responsible nonselling position in a retail store.

These are a few of the things which were done in a half session with a small group. With a much larger class in salesmanship already subscribed for next year, I hope we can accomplish a great deal for the pupils themselves and for the community.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA ROBERTS,
Director of Retail Selling.

REPORT OF THE VISITING TEACHER

As this is the close of the Visiting Teacher Demonstration in Richmond this, the Third Annual Report, is rather a statement of the aims of the Visiting Teacher work and the demonstration, a summary of what has been accomplished in the three years, as well as certain recommendations or suggestions which I desire to lay before the Superintendent and the School Board, which are a result of the experience had during the work.

Taking the chance of probably appearing somewhat tedious, I would like to recall to our minds the fact that even with the work of the attendance officer, the school nurse and special classes, there are still children, neither truants, delinquents nor those physically handicapped for whom the school is not functioning as it should. The Commonwealth Fund, in its interest in the youth of our land and in its effort to prevent juvenile delinquency, realized this condition (as did others) and that each failure indicated a maladjustment in the school, the home, the neighborhood or in the child himself, which in time, resulted in much juvenile delinquency. Believing that permanent good could be accomplished through a better understanding between the home, the school and the child, they decided to demonstrate what could be done to help this condition by sending thirty visiting teachers throughout the United States to selected locations.

On coming to Richmond, I found it a pioneer field with few social agencies and only one—the Associated Charities—doing real case work. However the people were very cordial and co-operative, though I have found them very conservative and not given to enthusiasms.

The work was started in Madison School—one of the oldest and largest in the system. I know that real good was accomplished while at this school; advice is constantly being asked for by the principal or some interested teacher, by the children themselves and by the parents. The need there is great and much could be done. Owing, however, to the peculiar economic and social conditions in the neighborhood, the internal conditions in the school and, more particularly, because of the vision of what might be accomplished with the teachers-in-training at Lee School, as set forth in my first annual report, I requested to be transferred to Lee School at the beginning of the second year.

It is a distinct pleasure to meet with such interest and enthusiasm as is found at the Normal School. They have an excellent principal and the students are at the age when they take up ardently anything in which they are interested, and those who possess staying qualities pursue it to some conclusion and thus derive some permanent good. I have a regular period with the students each week, I have talked to them, tried to have each one visit the home of a child in which they were particularly interested, and any students who went out into the Richmond Schools, par-

ticularly, have been told I would be very glad to help with any problem on which they would like advice—feeling in this way I might bring them to a realization of the type of problem that should be handled by the class-room teacher and which needed a Visiting Teacher. Experience teaches so much better than words. Advantage has been taken of my offer of assistance and one of the students invited me to speak to her class of Fifth Grade boys and girls. I was very pleased with her management of the pupils and with her attitude toward them as well as theirs toward her.

I have tried, so far as I could, to make my work supplementary to the other school departments, and not a substitute for the attendance officer, nurse, etc. During the demonstration I have talked to a meeting of the school nurses and it was most gratifying to have several of them come to me afterwards to discuss problem children in their respective schools, and, I might also say, to have the nurses in the particular schools with which I have been connected, tell me they felt their work had been so much more successful because of my help.

The work of the demonstration might be divided into that done with the children, with the normal students and through talks with interested school groups—including principals, teachers, nurses, etc.—church groups, parent groups, child study, Y. W. C. A., etc. I cannot help but feel that all of these were productive of good. Case records are sufficient proof that many children have been helped on their way to useful citizenship and right living. I believe that the work done with the normal students has given many of them a new and more enlightened view of child life, and it is obvious that to gain the understanding and intelligent co-operation of a teacher in the proper handling of unadjusted children will naturally accomplish more good than work done with many individual children by a visiting teacher. As for the discussions and talks with the adult groups, I recall having two such meetings one month last fall, and having eighteen direct requests for help with some child in which some member was interested.

During the three years I have handled 174 regular cases and 44 others that I know have been definitely influenced but which were outside of my regular duties. These do not include the other children in the families of my regular cases. There have been many more cases in both schools which needed a visiting teacher, but I tried to concentrate on the ones I have had, and do as thorough a piece of work as I could with a few rather than to take a great many. The future visiting teacher may be able to handle more regular cases perhaps, because the teachers will be better prepared to refer only the cases that ought strictly to go to a visiting teacher. As would naturally be the case, I have had to spend a great deal of time explaining and often demonstrating just what kind of cases ought to come to a visiting teacher, and while at times I have been very impatient, wanting to get to work with the children, I have realized that it was just as important to get over to the class-room teacher the type that ought to come to a visiting teacher, because the class-room teacher in the course of a year has daily under supervision from seventy to eighty children, and when she recognizes the unadjustments in a child that she is able herself to handle, and those which need care of a different nature

from that which can be given by a grade teacher, it will mean infinitely more than a visiting teacher could mean.

Before writing this report I had hoped to have had an absolutely complete check on every case handled, but the state of my health, together with the very hot weather, have proved too much for me and I have only been able to completely check 142 cases. However, I feel that these will illustrate the results as well, probably, as all of them would.

The reasons given for referring these 142 cases to the visiting teacher were as follows: Scholarship, 102; behavior, 72; home conditions, 43; irregular attendance, 30; repeated lateness, 5; leaving school, 5; excessive shyness, 3; and ungovernable temper, 1. (More than one reason for reference being assigned in some cases.) Of these cases, 84 have been entirely satisfactorily adjusted, 27 show a decided improvement, 12 partial improvement, and in 19 the adjustment is not satisfactory. In order to make the adjustments, work has had to be done with the child, the school, the home and community, and I feel that those 19 unadjusted have been due largely to the lack of supervised and wholesome recreation. Six of the nineteen are definitely feeble-minded.

It is quite evident that the visiting teacher is called upon to contend with a wide range of problems which need both an intensive and extensive study and that the solutions suggested may be a change of curriculum, trade training, extra tutoring or extra periods in the handicapped subject, promotions on trial for discouraged or indifferent children whom the visiting teacher has stimulated to greater effort, late admission or early dismissal to accommodate a parent temporarily, transfer to open-air classes, examination and placement for mental defect, or it may need a little more patience, understanding and encouragement on the part of everybody, or the attitude of the child may be wrong and can be changed by taking the time to talk things over and reason with him. In fact, the value of the visiting teacher work is naturally in proportion to the extent to which the visiting teacher can get at the trouble early while it is still in the preventive stage.

As mentioned at the beginning of this report, there are a few suggestions I would like to present to the Superintendent and the School Board for their consideration and for whatever action they are able to take and feel they deserve.

When girls go in training for teachers, I believe that something should be done at the beginning of the course to see that they are physically and emotionally, as well as mentally, fit to take up the profession of teaching children, and that they should be advised as to whether they are suited to it or not. I have come to this conclusion from the replies I have received on asking each group of normal students why they selected teaching as their profession. I know that many of them will never be happy in that profession, and therefore, cannot be successful.

It is my firm belief that the normal students, in their teacher training course, should have more emphasis placed on child study and individualizing the child. It is not so long since the idea of even progressive educators was that of turning out a more or less standard child. Faced with the problem of educating all children under compulsory education

laws, as we have been for several years, has brought about a decided change and the school is gradually unbending to meet the child. It is still far from reaching this goal, however, and too much emphasis can hardly be placed on this at the present time in the teacher training course. Excellent teachers of reading, writing and arithmetic often fall down on teaching, John, Bill and Sally because they do not understand John, Bill and Sally. I would also like to see some books on child training and on the subject of fitting the school to the child included in the required reading course for teachers.

I feel we should have more special classes—those for retarded children caused by late entrance into school, illness, moving from city to city or from one school to another; also for those who are retarded because of mental deficiency; special classes for children of superior ability—where we strike a child of superior ability, the idea seems to have been to have him skip a grade, but instead of that, I think he should be given an enriched curriculum or let him do two grades in a shorter length of time rather than skipping, as he is almost sure to miss some vital points which will affect his whole later education.

In view of the enthusiasm with which visiting teacher work has been accepted and the requests that have come from other sections of the city, I believe the staff of visiting teachers should be enlarged as rapidly as possible.

I want to take this opportunity to express to the Superintendent of Schools my very great appreciation for being left free and unhampered all during the demonstration. This has been of inestimable value as I could always count on being allowed to endeavor to work out a problem in what seemed to me to be the best way with the certainty that the Superintendent would be willing to at least try the method. I desire, also, to express my thanks to Mrs. B. B. Munford, member of the School Board, who has not lost an opportunity of expressing her appreciation of visiting teacher work. This has meant a great deal and has interested many in the work. My thanks go too to the principals, teachers, nurses and officials connected with the system, as well as to the parents for their interest and co-operation. Without that nothing could have been accomplished. While I have not always met with the understanding co-operation which would have been helpful to me, I have in no instance met with antagonism on the part of any one. From the very helpful co-operation I have had from the members of the staff of the Children's Memorial Clinic, I feel it is invaluable to the schools and would urge that no opportunity should be lost to take advantage of it.

This last term my own health has been very poor, and I have spent many weeks in the hospital. I have tried not to chafe at my slow recovery, but it has been very hard when there have been so many, many things I had planned to do. I have tried to be patient, but it has often been difficult, and had it not been for the kindness of the National Committee on Visiting Teachers—Miss Culbert particularly, the Superintendent, teachers, students, pupils and friends, I should have found it much harder than it was, I know. I leave Richmond with regret at having to sever many pleasant and worthwhile associations and part with many

real friends, and I know that my recollections of the three years spent in Richmond shall always be of the most pleasant.

Respectfully submitted,

ETTIENNE BALDWIN,
Visiting Teacher.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

This report, which deals briefly with the activities of this department during its first year, will be largely a repetition of parts of reports sent out during the session.

The objectives for the year were as follows:

1. To assist in a self-survey of our elementary school instruction to determine what results we are obtaining, so far as these can be measured, as compared with results elsewhere.
2. To illustrate methods which can be used by teachers and principals for evaluating instruction.
3. To aid teachers in interpreting the results of tests, and in applying remedial measures to defects discovered.
4. To give assistance and encouragement to principals and supervisors in solving individual problems in so far as these problems were in the field of measurement and statistics.
5. To gather facts concerning success of policies about which there are differences of opinion.

The chief activities of the year will be briefly outlined under one of the above headings. Often, if not in all cases, studies were conducted so as to fulfill several purposes, and therefore, they might be included under any one of several headings. However, each is included only once.

I. Methods Used and Results Obtained in Pursuing These Five Objectives.

(A). All of the 5A pupils in George Thorpe, Fox, and Powhatan Schools were studied rather carefully the first term. These schools contain a fair sampling of the 5A pupils of the City of Richmond, according to the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent. Moreover, it is thought that the 5A Grade represents a fair sampling of the grades. The total number of pupils studied was 198. The number of rooms was 7. The teachers, of course, were not specially selected, because we merely worked with the teachers that happened to be teaching these classes, when we decided upon the schools and the grade to be studied. The guiding purpose in using these 7 classes was to make the study typical of the city.

All of the 198 children were given four brief intelligence tests, and a thorough educational test in the first two weeks of October, 1924. The educational test used was the Stanford Achievement Test, Form A, which covers reading (paragraph meaning, sentence meaning, word knowledge), arithmetic (fundamental computation and reasoning), science information, history information, language usage. The spelling test was not given. The same 198 children were tested between January 14 and 23, 1925, on the Stanford Achievement Test, Form B, which is equal in difficulty to Form A, mentioned above.

Results—Questions and Answers.

Question 1.—Are Richmond children up to the grade in which they are placed?

Answer.—This depends upon whether we consider our 7th pupils of our seven-grade system equivalent to 7th or 8th pupils of an eight-grade school system. The standards used here for comparison with cities elsewhere are based upon an eight-grade elementary school. The January results for the subjects mentioned above showed our pupils to be in grade 5.75, that is, .75 of the way through the 5th Grade, whereas the norm would be 5.50, that is half way through the 5th Grade, because they were at the beginning of high 5th. This means that if we compare our 5th Grade pupils with 5th Grade pupils in cities with eight grades in the elementary schools, our pupils would be one-fourth of a grade ahead of them, on the average. The examinations in October showed our pupils .23 of a grade ahead of the standard. However, if we assume that our pupils in seven grades accomplish as much as pupils in an eight-grade system do in eight, then our 5A pupils proved to be .35 of a grade behind the standard in January, and .36 of a grade behind the norm in October.

Question 2.—Do children of Richmond know as much as children elsewhere of the same age?

Answer.—In January the pupils made a score which was as good as the average score made by pupils who are 1.66 months older than our group. This difference in favor of the Richmond children is larger than it would seem at first sight.

Question 3.—Are Richmond children accomplishing as much as average children of equal mental maturity?

Answer.—This is a better measure of instruction than either of the two measures above. The figures for Richmond children of 5A Grade show them to be making good use of their general mental endowment, as a group. They know more facts than average pupils of the country of equal mental maturity. In October the average mental maturity of the group was 132.3 months, while in educational facts and skills, this group was equivalent to pupils of 134.9 months. The difference of 2.6 months is a significant difference, and shows that our pupils are accomplishing more in proportion to their endowment than the average child of the United States. In January the mental maturity was 140.2. Here the difference is 4.9, noticeably greater even than in October.

Question 4.—Do our teachers accomplish as much in one year as the average instructor in teaching measurable facts and skills?

Answer.—Our results will answer this question directly for seven teachers, selected at random. It will be necessary to introduce a new term here in order to give evidence for the answer. The ratio of educational maturity to mental maturity is known as the accomplishment quotient, and is a very valuable index for the use of teachers and principals. The standard quotient is 100. This quotient for our 5A pupils was 102.0 in October and 103.7 in January. Since there was a gain between October and January, this shows up well for the seven 5A teachers. Indirectly, we may argue that since the accomplishment was above 100 in October,

when these pupils had just entered the 5A Grade, that their instruction, taken as a whole, up to that time had been above the average.

Question 5.—What effect does homogeneous grouping have on instruction?

Answer.—What evidence we have on this point clearly indicates that for all the children, as a whole, homogeneous grouping is an aid to instruction. The findings in Richmond agree with those reported in literature on the subject. However, more study of this in Richmond would be well worth while. The facts for Richmond are that in classes where the children were divided into groups according to their ability as judged by teachers, the accomplishment quotient gain was 2.42. In those classes where the pupils were assigned to sections irrespective of the facts of previous success or ability, the accomplishment quotient gain was 1.22.

For complete set of tables upon which these statements are based, and more detailed discussion of these and other facts of interest, see the mimeographed report entitled—"A Survey Based on the 5A Pupils of Richmond, Virginia."

(B). A second set of information of a survey nature is a group of summaries of the work done by principals in their own schools between September and March, 1924-1925. These summaries are based upon the results of tests given to 2,258 white, and 896 colored children. The tests were given in white schools to 1,065 pupils in reading, to 657 in spelling, and 536 in arithmetic. In colored schools tests were given to 657 pupils in reading, and to 239 in arithmetic. Testing with standardized examinations was done in eleven white and in five colored schools.* The results of all of this show: First, that in each subject tested, our white pupils are above the average for their grades, if we compare our grades with the standard, grade by grade; second, the pupils of the colored schools did not do as well as those of the white schools; in fact, they are below the standards for the grade. The figures are as follows: If we compare our grades with the norms for those grades, ignoring the correction for the fact that we have a seven-grade elementary school system, our white pupils are .37 of a grade above the standard. Note that this result differs from that found by the writer in his study of the 5A pupils by only about one-tenth of a grade. On the same basis the pupils of the colored schools are .47 of a grade below the standard. If we assume that our 7th Grade should be compared with the norms for the 8th Grade of eight-grade school systems, then the white schools are .23 of a grade below the norm for the grade in which they are placed; the colored children are 1.11 grades below the standard.**

*None of these figures represent results obtained by committees which sent out tests for the entire city.

**For complete set of facts see report entitled—"A Survey of Instruction Based on Standardized Tests Given by Principals, September-February, 1924-1925."

II. Illustrations of Useful Statistical Methods for Evaluating Instruction.

(A). The accomplishment quotient technique was demonstrated in the study mentioned above, and in other studies of the year. It is the most practical single index for rating instruction that has been proposed by experts in the field of measurement in the last ten years.

(B). An illustration was given of the method of reducing the results tests to comparable values in the report "A Survey Based on Standardized Tests Given by Principals, September-February, 1924-1925." In view of the multiplicity of tests on the market, and the various methods employed to indicate the meaning of a given score, it is especially helpful to administrators and supervisors to have a method whereby the scores on any test or for any grade can be compared directly.

III. Interpretations of Test Results and Remedial Work.

(A). During the first term the writer visited, from time to time, the three schools in which the study of 5A pupils was conducted. Interpretation of the test results were given to principals and teachers.* The need of instruction aimed at the particular weaknesses found was emphasized. With the co-operation of the teachers and principals, a beginning was made in adapting school work to the particular needs of the individual pupil, in so far as these needs were indicated by the tests. It is generally admitted that if test material is to be worth its cost, it is only by virtue of a careful interpretation of the results and of remedying defects found.

(B). A test involving the chief difficulties in common fractions was devised and printed. It was given to 772 white, and 446 colored children during the first term. Suggestions were offered as to how the scores made by a given class could be used by the teacher to discover the types of errors being made by her children, and how instruction could be directed toward the correction of these specific errors.

*One teacher in each building was not visited, in order that a comparison could be made between the results of those visited and those not visited.

IV. Studies Made in Co-operation with Others.

(A). In co-operation with Miss Lamb, Principal of Bainbridge Junior High School, all pupils entering that school in the 6A Grade were examined in January so that they could be placed in homogeneous groups, according to ability, in February. Miss Lamb reports that the division of pupils on the basis of these tests has materially helped the instruction in her 6A classes. All pupils who will enter Bainbridge in September, 1925, were examined in May, so that a similar group may be made at the beginning of the session 1925-1926.

(B). In co-operation with principals of Fulton, Bellevue, Bainbridge, Patrick Henry, Cary, Stuart, and Booker Washington Schools, a study was made of the achievement of the thirty or thirty-five pupils who had made

the best scholastic records in each school. The result of this study shows conclusively for each school that the brighter pupils are capable of doing more advanced work than they are being stimulated or required to do.

(C). A study was made in co-operation with the Assistant Superintendent, and the Principal of Ginter Park School, concerning vacation school promotions. The chief facts brought out in these studies were: First, that pupils who have failed in regular session and have made up the work in vacation school are, as a group, not as well prepared as those who failed in the regular session and made up deficiencies in the regular session. Second, the passing grade of 75 per cent. is given about twice as frequently in the vacation schools as in the regular session in each of the main subjects. This applies to John Marshall and Armstrong Schools. Assisted Principal of Binford Junior High School in giving examinations to 70 pupils who were not making specially good progress. The work was done in order that the principal might take steps to adjust the work to the pupils' capacities.

(D). A meeting was held near the end of the session of those interested in conducting studies in their fields. The program of the meeting was as follows:

1. Report on the Progress of the 6A Pupils at Bainbridge Junior High School -----Miss Emma Lamb
2. Homogeneous Grouping of Pupils at Powhatan School,
Mr. Clyde Busby
3. Attendance as a Factor in School Progress in Grades 1-4,
Miss Annie H. Sutton
4. Adapting School Work to the Brighter Pupils at Robert Fulton School -----Mr. William Deirhoi*

*Mr. Dierhoi was absent on account of sickness.

V. Facts Concerning Policies.

1. The studies concerning the vacation school have already been discussed under another heading.

2. A thorough investigation was made of the progress of pupils who were in accelerated classes. The last accelerated class in the city went out of existence in June, 1923. Due to the fact that different grades were taught in different accelerated classes, and due to the fact that pupils of two or three different half-grades were in a given class, and since all of these classes did not go out of existence at the same time, this study deals with the progress of individuals who are now scattered between grades low 7 and low 11.

Three of the most important questions to which we wish answers are as follows:

1. Was the health of the individual injured by being allowed to take work more rapidly than the average pupils?
2. How much time did the pupils save?

3. Did the rapid promotion over certain grades result in large amount of failing later? In other words, what was the success of these pupils after leaving accelerated classes?

Our facts about the health of these individuals is meager, but we know that the attendance of these pupils, as a group, since they left these rapid moving classes, has been as good as that of the average pupil of the city. If they had been especially nervous, anaemic, etc., as a group, we should expect that they would have lost more time from school than the average child.

The amount of time saved by the 72 pupils is shown in the table below.

Table I.—Showing Saving of Pupils' Time (1) Between Time of Entrance to School and Promotion from Accelerated Classes; (2) During the Accelerated Class Period.

Number terms' work done between 1A and end of accelerated class -----	773
Number terms taken to do work between 1A and end of accelerated class -----	630
Number terms saved between 1A and end of accelerated class -----	143
Per cent. normal time saved between 1A and end of accelerated class -----	18.5

The progress of children after periods of rapid promotion is an especially disputed point among principals and supervisors of this city. The figures of the four following tables were obtained for the purpose of summarizing some facts in this connection.

Table II.—Elementary School Promotion After Accelerated Class.

	ACCELERATED GROUP		REGULAR		
	Per Cent.	Number Cases	Grades 6 and 7	Grades 1-7	Number terms upon which figures are Based
Per cent. promoted.....	98.2	63	76.4	86.6	10
Per cent. of marks that were A.	39.4	63	.....	.....	.....
Per cent. of marks that were B.	57.0	63	.....	.....	.....
Per cent. of marks that were C	4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table III.—A Comparison Between Per Cent. of Promotion for Accelerated and Regular Pupils by Subjects in Junior High Schools.

	ACCELERATED		REGULAR		
	% Promoted	Number Pupils	No. Courses By All Pupils	% Promoted	Number Terms Upon Which Figures are Based
English.....	85.9	25	71	79.0	4
Mathematics.....	97.1	25	71	85.5	4
Geography.....	93.0	25	50	86.2	4
History.....	88.5	25	70	84.5	4
Crude average.....	91.1			83.8	

Table IV.—Senior High School Promotions by Subjects.

	ACCELERATED		REGULAR	
	% Promoted	Number Pupils	Average	Number Terms Upon Which Figures are Based
English.....	91.3	32	83.6	4
Mathematics.....	77.9	32	73.7	4
History.....	88.9	24	85.4	4
Science.....	79.4	28	76.5	4
Language.....	74.1	31	74.7	4
Crude average.....	82.3		78.8	

Table V.—Giving a Comparison Between Actual Percentage Grades Received by Accelerated and Regular Pupils in Senior High School by Subjects.

SUBJECTS	ACCELERATED		REGULAR		Per Cent. of Regular Equal to or Exceeding Median of Accelerated Group
	Median Percentage Grade	Number Pupils	Median Percentage Grade	Number Pupils	
English.....	82.0	32	79.5	704	35.9
Mathematics.....	82.0	34	81.1	454	46.7
History.....	82.5	24	81.8	454	47.0
Science.....	80.0	28	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Language.....	77.8	31	82.0	368	67.0

Every table shows that the average for the pupils of the accelerated group is ahead of the averages based upon all the pupils of a school or class, with but one exception. This occurs in connection with the per cent. promoted and actual grades received in foreign languages.

It appears from these figures that we need not fear to allow children to save a reasonable amount of time in getting through our schools; provided, they are capable mentally and physically of doing it.

It is clear from this report that the work done this year has been the result of a co-operative effort.

Respectfully submitted,

VERNON A. JONES,
Director of Research.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I

Number of Principals, Supervisors and Teachers—Organization and Attendance.

MONTHS	Class Organization	Principals and Assistant Principals	Supervisors and Directors	Assistant Supervisors and Directors	CLASS ROOM TEACHERS				Total Enrollment	Monthly Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance	Average Monthly Enrollment to Each Teacher	Average Daily Attendance to Each Teacher	
					White		Colored							
					M	F	M	F						
WHITE														
September.....	636	29	8	23	33	603	.....	.....	19,675	21,928	17,869	34	28	
October.....	709	33	.....	23	50	659	.....	.....	21,885	21,099	19,627	30	28	
November.....	708	33	.....	23	49	659	.....	.....	22,141	20,918	19,264	30	27	
December.....	707	33	.....	23	49	658	.....	.....	22,251	20,578	18,700	29	26	
January.....	705	33	.....	23	50	655	.....	.....	22,377	20,206	18,140	29	26	
February.....	710	33	.....	23	53	657	.....	.....	23,723	21,043	19,616	30	28	
March.....	697	32	.....	23	48	649	.....	.....	23,924	20,634	19,147	30	27	
April.....	696	32	.....	23	49	647	.....	.....	23,946	20,237	18,452	29	27	
May.....	636	29	.....	23	35	601	.....	.....	23,998	18,050	17,453	28	27	
June.....	636	29	8	23	35	601	.....	.....	24,007	18,710	17,581	29	28	
Average.....	684	31	8	23	45	639	.....	.....	.....	20,340	18,585	30	27	
COLORED														
September.....	204	9	.....	6	.....	.....	24	180	8,983	8,205	8,254	40	40	
October.....	232	10	.....	6	.....	.....	30	202	10,350	9,976	9,244	43	40	
November.....	233	10	.....	6	.....	.....	32	201	10,413	9,852	9,109	42	39	
December.....	233	10	.....	6	.....	.....	32	201	10,422	9,651	8,838	41	38	
January.....	233	10	.....	6	.....	.....	32	201	10,464	9,421	8,472	40	36	
February.....	231	10	.....	6	.....	.....	32	199	10,813	9,665	8,962	42	39	
March.....	231	10	.....	6	.....	.....	32	199	10,873	9,508	8,788	41	38	
April.....	229	10	.....	6	.....	.....	32	197	10,895	9,344	8,631	41	38	
May.....	205	9	.....	6	.....	.....	26	179	10,895	8,315	7,724	41	38	
June.....	205	9	.....	6	.....	.....	26	179	10,874	8,302	7,822	40	38	
Average.....	224	10	.....	6	.....	.....	30	194	.....	9,224	8,584	41	38	
WHITE AND COLORED														
September.....	840	38	8	29	33	603	24	180	28,658	30,133	26,123	36	31	
October.....	941	43	8	29	50	659	30	202	32,235	31,075	28,871	33	31	
November.....	941	43	8	29	49	659	32	201	32,554	30,770	28,373	33	30	
December.....	940	43	8	29	49	658	32	201	32,673	30,229	27,538	32	29	
January.....	938	43	8	29	50	655	32	201	32,841	29,627	26,612	32	28	
February.....	941	43	8	29	53	657	32	199	34,536	30,708	28,578	33	31	
March.....	928	42	8	29	48	648	32	199	34,797	30,142	27,935	32	30	
April.....	925	42	8	29	49	647	32	197	34,841	29,581	27,083	32	29	
May.....	841	38	8	29	35	601	26	179	34,893	26,365	25,177	31	30	
June.....	841	38	8	29	35	601	26	179	34,881	27,012	25,403	32	30	
Average.....	908	41	8	29	45	639	30	194	.....	29,564	27,169	30	30	

*Night schools were open from October through April.

†Five of these 43 are principals in white and colored day schools also. they are therefore counted twice in the principals' column.

TABLE II—CONTINUED
Enrollment by Grades and Buildings

BUILDINGS	NORMAL SCHOOL				Kindergartens	Total Primary	Total Grammar	Total Junior High	Total High	Total Normal	Open Air Classes	Retarded Classes	Mentally Deficient Classes	Delinquent Classes	Salesmanship Classes	Night Schools	Grand Total
	NORMAL SCHOOL																
	1A	1B	2A	2B													
WHITE																	
Richmond Normal.....	29	43	22	38					3,097	132						1,800	132
John Marshall High.....																409	4,807
Binford Junior High.....									1,565							1,974	1,974
Bellevue Junior High.....									968							90	1,058
Bainbridge Junior High.....									825							207	1,032
Robert Fulton.....					31	377	272				20		23				723
Chimborazo.....					33	377	123					27					560
Nathaniel Bacon.....						235	56						22				313
Springfield.....					34	601	146				40						821
Fairmount.....					40	603	362				20		17				1,042
Jefferson.....					39	308	91				23						461
Ruffner.....					35	289	66										390
Madison.....					58	450	415				25		22				970
Grace Arents.....					39	295	44						25				403
Elba.....					20	123					22						165
Stonewall Jackson.....					49	362	160										571
Randolph.....					31	304	116						23				474
Wm. F. Fox.....					46	486	409				21						962
John B. Cary.....					49	545	186				23		23				826
R. E. Lee.....					41	723	393				21						1,088
Powhatan.....						282	186										438
Matthew F. Maury.....					50	439					22		21				532
Franklin.....					34	326	83				20		20				433
Oak Grove.....						188	57										245
Patrick Henry.....					41	282	79										402
George Thorpe.....					29	288	188										369
Glacier Park.....					44	296	238				21						389
Highland Park.....					59	298	181										338
J. E. B. Stuart.....						642	418				22						1,128
Bellevue Special.....					46								61				61

TABLE III
Promotions by Buildings

BUILDINGS	FEBRUARY, 1925				JUNE, 1925			
	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Promoted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Promoted
WHITE								
Robert Fulton.....	622	434	41	76.3	584	424	49	80.9
Chimborazo.....	484	430	4	89.6	471	411	12	89.8
Nathaniel Bacon.....	274	215	7	81.	269	219	5	83.2
Springfield.....	694	560	5	81.4	684	570	3	83.6
Fairmount.....	917	694	38	79.8	881	686	30	81.2
Jefferson.....	365	291	7	81.6	356	299	12	87.3
Ruffner.....	298	218	10	76.5	274	212	7	80.
Madison.....	771	615	15	81.7	739	555	19	77.6
Grace Arents.....	278	216	0	77.6	275	231	1	84.3
Elba.....	141	121	0	85.8	147	142	0	96.5
Stonewall Jackson.....	430	359	4	84.4	451	374	10	85.1
Randolph.....	361	297	5	83.6	382	312	12	84.8
Wm. F. Fox.....	839	683	29	84.8	836	642	75	85.7
John B. Cary.....	652	546	10	85.2	679	588	11	88.2
R. E. Lee.....	942	797	20	86.7	945	820	17	87.5
Powhatan.....	422	295	29	76.7	424	352	12	85.8
Maury.....	401	340	4	85.7	386	350	2	91.1
Patrick Henry.....	357	314	18	92.9	334	316	12	98.2
Franklin.....	381	275	55	86.6	381	288	35	84.7
Oak Grove.....	233	199	5	87.5	227	173	13	81.9
George Thorpe.....	470	393	35	89.7	445	369	31	89.8
Ginter Park.....	522	404	68	90.4	504	385	76	91.4
J. E. B. Stuart.....	436	326	69	90.5	449	330	69	88.8
Highland Park.....	989	734	90	83.3	964	707	104	84.1
Total.....	12,279	9,741	568	84.	12,087	9,708	617	85.8
Richmond City Normal...	100		*	94.7			*	91.5
John Marshall High.....	2,562		*	78.3			*	79.6
Binford Junior High.....	1,309		*	85.9			*	89.
Bellevue Junior High.....	756		*	80.			*	82.
Bainbridge Junior High...	687		*	86.9			*	90.3
Open Air Classes.....	277	238	3	88.	277	229	10	90.2
Retarded Classes.....	41	36	0	87.8	24	11	2	54.1
Mentally Deficient Classes.	221	160	0	73.3	207	148	0	71.4
Delinquent Class.....	14	12	0	92.8	17	14	0	82.3
Kindergartens.....	720	372	0	51.6	697	513	0	73.6
Salesmanship Classes.....	42	42	0	100.	43	43	0	100.

*Promotions by subjects explains columns left blank.

†Promotions in Deficient Classes do not mean grade promotions, but promotions within the course of study especially arranged for Deficient Classes.

‡Double promotions, 77

TABLE III—CONTINUED

Promotions by Buildings

BUILDING	FEBRUARY, 1925				JUNE, 1925			
	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Promoted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Standing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Promoted
COLORED								
Booker Washington.....	683	372	122	72.3	672	343	142	72.1
Webster Davis.....	295	199	10	70.8	292	212	2	73.2
George Mason.....	932	713	33	80.	900	716	33	83.2
Buchanan.....	794	557	12	71.6	777	578	0	74.3
Navy Hill.....	842	629	23	77.4	843	692	22	84.6
Baker.....	976	710	9	73.6	950	743	7	79.
Monroe.....	319	222	1	69.9	315	251	1	80.
Moore.....	1,281	789	41	64.7	1,195	802	31	69.7
Sidney.....	383	302	1	79.1	361	291	0	80.6
Providence Park.....	115	93	5	85.2	120	88	2	75.
Valley View.....	77	58	0	75.3	68	59	0	86.7
Dunbar.....	786	588	43	80.2	745	578	42	83.2
Total.....	7,483	5,225	300	73.9	7,238	5,325	282	77.8
Armstrong Normal.....	61	.....	*	82.6	.....	.....	*	83.4
Armstrong High.....	870	.....	*	75.1	.....	.....	*	76.6
Open Air Classes.....	98	71	8	75.	100	76	0	83.
Delinquent Class.....	20	12	0	105.	21	16	0	119.

*Promotions by subjects explains columns left blank.

‡Double promotions, 43.

TABLE IV

Promotions by Grades—February, 1925

GRADE	WHITE				COLORED				WHITE AND COLORED			
	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Stand- ing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Pro- moted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Stand- ing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Pro- moted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Stand- ing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Pro- moted
ELEMENTARY												
1A.....	1,590	1,274	0	80.1	952	659	0	69.2	2,542	1,933	0	76.
1B.....	904	778	7	86.8	571	421	0	73.7	1,475	1,199	7	81.7
1C.....	15	15	0	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	0	100.
2A.....	1,171	1,003	12	86.6	729	566	8	78.7	1,909	1,569	20	83.6
2B.....	852	741	9	87.6	521	406	2	78.5	1,373	1,147	11	84.3
3A.....	1,090	925	30	87.6	700	533	4	76.7	1,790	1,458	24	83.3
3B.....	911	773	43	89.5	575	412	12	73.7	1,486	1,185	55	83.4
4A.....	1,104	842	58	81.5	645	453	21	73.4	1,749	1,295	79	78.5
4B.....	984	784	45	84.2	506	352	9	71.3	1,490	1,136	54	79.8
5A.....	1,152	845	50	77.6	597	402	15	69.8	1,749	1,247	65	75.
5B.....	981	778	47	84.	432	300	23	74.7	1,413	1,078	70	81.2
6A.....	627	491	39	84.5	410	282	21	73.9	1,037	773	60	80.3
6B.....	407	299	35	82.	310	225	6	74.5	717	524	41	78.8
7A.....	307	208	44	82.	292	221	10	79.1	599	429	54	80.6
7B.....	184	0	149	80.9	243	0	169	69.5	427	0	318	74.4
Total Elementary.....	12,279	115 9,741	568	84.	7,483	47 5,225	300	73.9	19,762	14,966	868	80.2
HIGH SCHOOL												
Richmond City Normal.....	100	.....	*	94.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	*	94.7
John Marshall High.....	2,562	.....	*	78.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,562	.....	*	78.3
Winford Junior High.....	1,309	.....	*	85.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,309	.....	*	85.9
Bellevue Junior High.....	756	.....	*	80.	.....	.....	.....	.....	756	.....	*	80.
Bainbridge Junior High.....	687	.....	*	86.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	687	.....	*	86.9
Open Air Classes.....	277	13 238	3	88.	98	71	8	75.	375	13 309	11	86.1

TABLE IV—CONTINUED
Promotions by Grades—June, 1925.

GRADE	WHITE				(COLORED)				WHITE AND COLORED			
	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Stand- ing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Pro- moted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Stand- ing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Pro- moted	Number in School	Number Promoted on Sessional Stand- ing	Number Promoted by Examination	Total Percent. Pro- moted
ELEMENTARY												
1A.....	912	727	0	79.7	579	422	0	72.8	1,491	1,149	0	77.5
1B.....	1,231	1,231	0	89.5	804	654	0	81.3	2,179	1,885	0	86.5
2A.....	1,942	1,824	0	87.4	558	426	0	77.4	1,500	1,250	15	83.3
2B.....	1,089	985	0	90.6	668	557	6	84.2	1,542	1,342	13	88.5
3A.....	1,053	915	26	88.6	558	424	8	77.4	1,757	1,432	34	84.8
3B.....	1,046	782	46	83.4	557	439	12	78.4	1,433	1,182	21	81.9
4A.....	1,085	772	46	85.5	567	430	8	77.5	1,710	1,211	55	70.2
4B.....	1,042	844	46	86.5	578	446	9	79.2	1,624	1,118	70	67.7
5A.....	1,042	844	46	86.5	578	446	9	79.2	1,569	1,118	76	71.4
5B.....	1,042	844	46	86.5	578	446	9	79.2	1,525	1,118	67	73.9
6A.....	1,042	844	46	86.5	578	446	9	79.2	1,525	1,118	67	73.9
6B.....	1,042	844	46	86.5	578	446	9	79.2	1,525	1,118	67	73.9
7A.....	1,042	844	46	86.5	578	446	9	79.2	1,525	1,118	67	73.9
7B.....	1,042	844	46	86.5	578	446	9	79.2	1,525	1,118	67	73.9
Total Elementary	12,087	9,708	617	85.8	7,238	5,325	282	77.8	19,325	15,033	899	82.8
Richmond City Normal.....	107	0	0	91.5					107	0	0	91.5
John Marshall High.....	2,616	0	0	89.					2,616	0	0	89.
Birmingham High.....	1,350	0	0	82.					1,350			82.
Bellevue Junior High.....	1,810	0	0	90.3					1,810			90.3
Bainbridge Junior High.....	724	0	0	90.2					724			90.2
Open Air Classes.....	277	11	10	54.1	100	76	7	83.	377	11	17	54.1
Total	24	11	2						24		2	

Mentally Deficient Classes.....	207	†148	0	71.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	†148	0	71.4
Delinquent Classes.....	17	14	0	82.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	46	0	71.4
Kindergartens.....	697	513	0	73.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	697	513	0	102.6
Salesmanship Classes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43	0	73.6
Armstrong Normal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	0	100.
Armstrong High.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	952	.....	*	83.4
												*	76.6

*Promotions by subjects explains columns left blank.

†Promotions in Deficient Classes do not mean grade promotions, but promotions within the course of study especially arranged for Mentally Deficient Classes.

‡Double promotions. 92.

TABLE V
Annual Statistics—

BUILDING	TOTAL ENROLLMENT			MONTHLY ENROLLMENT		
	B	G	T	B	G	T
WHITE						
Richmond City Normal.....		132	132		107	107
John Marshall High.....	1,345	1,752	3,097	1,135	1,481	2,616
George Wythe.....		748	817	1,565	634	716
Binford Junior High.....		450	518	968	374	436
Bellevue Junior High.....		397	428	825	345	379
Bainbridge Junior High.....						724
Total Junior High.....	1,595	1,763	3,358	1,353	1,531	2,884
Robert Fulton.....	330	319	649	310	297	607
Chimborazo.....	243	257	500	228	245	473
Nathaniel Bacon.....	156	135	291	143	125	268
Springfield.....	379	368	747	353	337	690
Fairmount.....	496	469	965	456	449	905
Jefferson.....	213	186	399	182	159	341
Ruffner.....	192	163	355	157	141	298
Madison.....	400	465	865	339	418	757
Grace Arents.....	152	143	295	140	135	275
Elba.....	84	83	167	67	65	132
Stonewall Jackson.....	264	258	522	223	223	446
Randolph.....	219	201	420	192	184	376
Wm. F. Fox.....	441	454	595	413	416	829
John B. Cary.....	379	352	731	340	310	650
R. E. Lee.....	520	506	1,026	475	463	938
Powhatan.....	255	213	468	233	191	424
Maury.....	222	217	439	200	196	396
Franklin.....	215	194	409	201	179	380
Oak Grove.....	126	119	245	126	119	245
Patrick Henry.....	179	182	361	173	174	347
George Thorpe.....	243	233	476	229	226	455
Ginter Park.....	267	267	534	250	259	509
Highland Park.....	533	527	1,060	486	488	974
J. E. B. Stuart.....	247	232	479	240	226	466
Total Elementary.....	6,755	6,543	13,298	6,156	6,025	12,181
Kindergartens.....	405	443	848	320	345	665
Open Air Classes.....	139	161	300	129	141	270
Retarded Classes.....	16	11	27	13	10	23
Mentally Deficient Classes.....	192	65	257	145	53	198
Delinquent Class.....	22	0	22	14	0	14
Salesmanship Class.....		43	43		41	41
Night Schools.....	1,100	1,525	2,625	692	857	1,549
Total White.....	11,569	12,438	24,007	9,957	10,591	20,548

June, 1925

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE			Percent of Attendance	AVERAGE AGE			Days Taught	Capacity	Pupils Neither Absent nor Tardy	Per Capita Cost of Tuition
B	G	T		B	G	T				
.....	101	101	96.5	.....	18.	18.	180	132	7	\$ 86 61
1,086	1,404	2,490	93.8	15.6	15.4	15.5	180	1,870	136	73 43
601	678	1,279	93.4	13.2	13.1	13.1	180	1,276	113	65 75
359	415	774	93.9	13.9	13.7	13.8	180	1,425	75	63 18
324	355	679	94.	12.9	12.6	12.7	180	811	46	70 05
1,284	1,448	2,732	93.6	13.7	15.3	14.2	180	832	234	\$ 66 07
293	279	572	93.	9.9	9.1	9.4	180	872	42	\$ 57 03
212	227	439	93.5	8.8	8.6	8.7	180	565	29	44 99
136	118	254	93.5	8.3	8.	8.1	180	356	24	50 27
328	313	641	93.2	8.3	7.8	8.2	180	935	39	48 03
413	404	817	93.	11.	11.	11.	180	1,080	63	46 77
176	154	330	93.	10.	10.	10.	180	480	5	49 47
147	129	276	92.5	9.	9.	9.	180	401	11	50 98
313	383	696	90.7	9.8	10.	9.9	180	957	29	42 58
125	121	246	89.4	8.4	8.	8.2	180	398	4	48 84
67	65	132	93.4	8.9	8.7	8.9	180	434	12	65 61
206	209	415	92.3	9.4	8.8	9.1	180	600	30	37 15
177	169	346	91.5	9.	9.	9.	180	481	13	48 36
390	391	781	94.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	180	1,047	38	42 98
319	288	607	93.	9.	8.8	8.9	180	796	23	45 00
439	431	870	92.7	9.	8.5	8.7	180	935	45	44 19
220	180	400	94.6	10.5	9.9	10.2	180	489	23	42 98
186	180	366	92.9	7.	6.8	6.9	180	598	9	48 03
184	164	348	92.	9.6	9.6	9.6	180	584	41	49 09
109	101	210	94.6	9.3	8.7	9.	180	238	9	48 49
162	164	326	94.3	8.	8.	8.	180	460	16	45 97
211	209	420	94.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	180	552	22	49 95
238	246	484	96.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	180	600	32	46 69
453	461	914	94.	10.	10.5	10.	180	956	50	37 68
215	202	417	94.6	9.1	9.3	9.2	180	417	24	40 88
5,719	5,588	11,307	93.2	8.9	9.	8.9	180	15,234	633	\$ 45 88
270	277	547	85.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	180	.....	10	\$ 35 58
117	127	244	92.3	9.9	9.6	9.8	180	.....	11	78 94
12	10	22	91.1	12.5	12.7	12.6	180	.....	0	69 26
128	46	174	88.3	11.	10.9	11.	180	60	4	87 75
13	0	13	97.	12.8	.....	12.8	180	17	0	99 59
.....	40	40	97.1	.....	17.3	17.3	180	0	0	53 25
550	754	1,304	84.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8 89
9,179	9,795	18,974	92.8	.....	.....	.....	180	21,657	1,042	\$ 48 96

TABLE V
Annual Statistics—

BUILDINGS	TOTAL ENROLLMENT			MONTHLY ENROLLMENT		
	B	G	T	B	G	T
COLORED						
Armstrong Normal.....		84	84		62	62
Armstrong High.....	389	734	1,123	319	633	952
ELEMENTARY						
Booker Washington.....	332	476	808	284	420	704
Webster Davis.....	150	173	323	141	160	301
George Mason.....	488	526	1,014	442	491	933
Buchanan.....	405	496	901	369	434	803
Navy Hill.....	476	500	976	410	442	852
Baker.....	510	527	1,037	471	499	970
Monroe.....	144	193	337	130	179	309
Moore.....	664	721	1,385	590	648	1,238
Sidney.....	205	188	393	196	176	372
Providence Park.....	64	62	126	60	57	117
Valley View.....	38	38	76	36	36	72
Dunbar.....	409	466	875	404	470	874
Total Elementary.....	3,885	4,366	8,251	3,533	4,012	7,545
Open Air Classes.....	32	70	102	30	67	97
Delinquent Class.....	28	8	36	17	4	21
Night Schools.....	382	896	1,278	265	694	959
Total Colored.....	4,716	6,158	10,874	4,164	5,472	9,636
Total White.....	11,569	12,438	24,007	9,957	1,059	20,548
Total White and Colored.....	16,285	18,696	34,881	14,121	16,063	30,184

—CONTINUED

June, 1925

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE			Percent of Attendance	AVERAGE AGE			Days Taught	Capacity	Pupils Neither Absent nor Tardy	Per Capita Cost of Tuition
B	G	T		B	G	T				
.....	58	58	95.8	.....	19.3	19.3	180	.....	24	\$ 36 84
307	607	914	95.8	15.1	15.5	15.2	180	902	99	
265	396	661	93.7	13.4	13.1	13.3	180	750	48	\$ 25 92
132	149	281	93.5	10.3	9.9	10.1	180	432	29	
413	463	876	93.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	180	1,080	70	24 14
343	396	739	91.7	10.4	10.2	10.3	180	673	38	21 04
375	412	787	93.3	9.2	8.8	9.5	180	852	100	23 54
433	459	892	92.	9.6	9.7	9.6	180	954	44	23 65
116	160	276	90.2	8.6	8.7	8.7	180	240	5	19 46
544	603	1,147	92.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	180	1,184	75	21 71
178	162	340	91.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	180	194	12	18 41
56	51	107	93.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	180	138	10	26 61
33	33	66	93.7	8.5	7.8	8.1	180	156	8	44 79
327	392	719	90.	9.5	10.1	9.8	180	927	68	22 62
3,215	3,676	6,891	92.2	9.4	10.1	9.7	180	7,531	507	\$ 23 12
28	61	89	94.	10.3	9.8	10.	180	.....	4	\$ 43 10
16	4	20	98.2	11.9	12.7	12.1	180	31	0	
235	611	846	87.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	5 50
3,801	5,017	8,818	92.4	.....	.....	.....	180	8,524	707	\$ 22 83
9,179	9,795	18,974	92.8	.....	.....	.....	180	21,657	1,042	
12,980	14,812	27,792	92.4	.....	.....	.....	180	30,181	1,749	40 60

*The Vacation Schools are not included here. The per capita in Vacation Schools was \$3.71.

TABLE VI
Number of Pupils by Grades

GRADE	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Kindergartens.....	138	131	254	286	13	23	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary—																
1A.....			203	205	269	212	102	73	18	10	7	2	3	...	2	...
1B.....			44	55	438	467	196	140	60	34	30	10	5	8	5	1
2A.....			1	2	155	158	210	214	108	88	41	29	12	6	6	1
2B.....					42	45	261	303	175	125	83	60	24	18	14	10
3A.....					1	2	117	144	157	174	109	83	61	47	25	16
3B.....							50	61	206	258	141	139	84	58	44	29
4A.....							8	11	110	147	168	171	124	91	72	48
4B.....							1	2	44	65	155	250	149	132	96	69
5A.....							1	...	8	14	110	110	171	156	138	125
5B.....									4	3	40	43	161	217	117	157
Junior High—																
6A.....										1	12	13	67	93	121	190
6B.....											2	23	52	136	162	
7A.....											1	4	10	72	95	
7B.....												5	3	34	47	
High—																
1A.....														1	15	17
1B.....														1	2	3
2A.....																
2B.....																
3A.....																
3B.....																
4A.....																
4B.....																
Normal—																
1A.....																
1B.....																
2A.....																
2B.....																
Total.....	138	131	502	548	919	907	946	949	800	919	898	915	893	893	899	970
Open Air Classes.....							4	7	18	26	33	49	36	36	24	27
Retarded Class.....														1	4	
Mentally Deficient Classes.....					3		8	2	19	7	26	8	35	16	22	10
Delinquent Class.....													2		2	
Salesmanship Classes.....																
Night Schools.....																
Total White.....	138	131	502	548	922	907	958	958	927	952	957	972	966	946	951	1007

and Ages as of September 1, 1924—White

12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21 and Above		Total		
B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T
																				405	443	848
																				604	502	1106
1	1	1																		780	716	1496
2	2							1												537	500	1037
6	2			1																605	564	1169
9	3	7	2	3																489	471	960
25	12	11	5	6		1														567	563	1130
40	20	32	13	13	4	3		1	1							1				572	507	1079
63	38	34	17	14	6	3		4												563	579	1142
111	76	60	50	36	19	8	6	1		1										643	558	1201
97	86	63	66	42	25	13	8	2	1											539	606	1145
128	107	85	69	39	43	19	11	6		1										477	528	1005
149	170	113	121	88	49	40	29	13	6	1										565	591	1156
121	152	112	109	67	60	43	24	12	6	4	2									435	459	894
107	158	116	136	81	103	53	54	14	16	2	3	1								413	520	933
55	80	99	137	105	104	77	71	49	27	12	6	2	2		2					414	447	861
39	37	84	123	88	122	66	81	37	39	14	8	7								337	414	751
2	14	31	56	76	135	90	98	52	56	36	20	8	8	3	1					298	388	686
1	2	13	31	49	97	72	93	28	37	28	19	6	5	1	1					198	285	483
		4	1	34	33	54	79	42	62	29	30	9	11	8		1				180	217	397
1		5	3	18	26	46	55	40	54	25	18	8	9	5	2	2	2	1		148	169	317
				3	4	24	41	42	68	42	42	16	16	14	2	2	1			143	174	317
				1		13	18	54	89	69	115	36	60	11	17	3	1	1		188	300	488
								5		9		6		4		3		2			29	29
								4		8		19		6		4		2			43	43
								1		1		4		2		4		10			22	22
										1		13		10		10		4			38	38
957	960	870	940	764	830	624	669	397	473	262	284	93	153	42	47	5	27	1	18	10100	10633	20733
17	12	6	4	1																139	161	300
5	3	2	5	4	1	1	1													16	11	27
24	6	23	6	15	6	10	1	5	1	1	1		1			1				192	65	257
6		6				6														22		22
		1						16		8		13		2		3		1			43	43
			2	44	22	91	47	139	96	135	107	140	107	136	84	98	88	318	972	1100	1525	2625
1009	981	908	957	828	859	732	718	541	586	398	400	233	274	178	133	104	118	319	991	11569	12438	24007

TABLE VI

Number of Pupils by Grades

GRADE	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Elementary—																
1A.....			51	62	146	146	97	62	36	24	20	13	9	5	6	3
1B.....			10	12	123	154	154	135	67	71	33	40	17	16	10	11
2A.....			2	1	29	41	79	96	92	66	45	42	32	20	17	13
2B.....				3	6	6	57	95	95	116	75	62	61	29	25	29
3A.....					2		19	40	73	82	77	74	44	60	31	22
3B.....							9	12	50	77	85	94	69	74	54	45
4A.....							1	2	12	29	58	71	60	75	58	64
4B.....							1	1	10	12	56	65	54	68	70	63
5A.....									7	9	27	27	38	74	60	82
5B.....									1	3	12	15	24	55	41	74
6A.....										8	4	17	33	38	57	57
6B.....										1	3	4	5	19	28	35
7A.....												2	4	6	12	22
7B.....													6	2	10	10
High—																
1A.....														1	2	9
1B.....																
2A.....																
2B.....																
3A.....																
3B.....																
4A.....																
4B.....																
Normal -																
1A.....																
1B.....																
2A.....																
2B.....																
Total.....			63	78	306	347	417	443	443	490	499	513	434	541	454	539
Open Air Classes.....								4	1	8	7	15	14	23	3	13
Delinquent Class.....									2		2		6	2	2	1
Night Schools.....																
Total Colored.....			63	78	306	347	417	447	446	498	508	528	454	566	459	553

—CONTINUED

and Ages as of September 1, 1924—Colored

12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21 and Above		Total		
B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T
2	2	3	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	322	694
10	3	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	443	875
14	7	2	6	6	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	299	618
14	14	12	11	6	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	371	723
25	17	20	16	6	5	5	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	321	612
37	36	26	21	13	16	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	378	725
52	38	30	41	20	10	10	4	5	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	308	336	644
55	63	34	42	26	28	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	346	662
56	66	51	36	24	29	11	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	336	612
35	60	45	39	34	45	17	9	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	305	518
34	65	46	58	37	38	18	14	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	202	272	474
44	40	38	44	32	48	22	29	10	12	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	239	422
24	43	32	49	33	30	16	20	13	8	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	138	185	323
16	39	36	46	31	53	21	27	14	22	2	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	124	213	337
6	16	23	56	37	53	41	50	15	30	4	12	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	133	228	361
2	3	7	12	9	23	15	42	15	33	12	17	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	64	138	202
...	2	4	5	11	17	12	15	17	25	14	20	4	7	1	4	1	...	...	...	64	95	159
...	...	...	5	7	12	9	19	8	19	9	19	6	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	40	82	122
...	...	...	...	3	1	7	10	5	19	8	15	4	12	1	4	1	1	...	...	29	62	91
...	...	...	...	2	3	3	7	6	10	6	17	6	9	...	5	2	3	...	...	25	54	79
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	9	4	10	3	12	3	4	...	...	2	...	...	17	37	54
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	6	4	9	5	8	5	8	1	2	...	...	17	38	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	11	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	33	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	5	...	10	...	27	...	27
426	514	414	490	341	422	221	275	127	210	68	156	38	86	15	46	5	22	3	12	4274	5184	9458
5	4	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	70	102
4	2	9	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	36
...	...	...	...	7	8	16	24	34	37	29	46	29	59	22	49	30	42	215	631	382	896	1278
435	520	425	493	350	432	238	300	161	247	97	202	67	145	37	95	35	64	218	643	4716	6158	10874

TABLE VII
Salaries and Certificates of Principals and Teachers.

SALARIES	NORMAL AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS				ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS				TOTAL
	White		Colored		White		Colored		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
\$ 300 to \$ 399.....	\$1								1
400 to 499.....									
500 to 599.....	\$1					1		6	8
600 to 699.....				3			1	28	32
700 to 799.....								43	43
800 to 899.....			1	2				32	35
900 to 999.....							1	6	7
1,000 to 1,299.....		2	2	12		223	11	50	300
1,300 to 1,599.....	3	23	10		1	98	1		136
1,600 to 1,999.....	7	18			5	152			182
2,000 to 2,499.....	14	45			6	71			136
2,500 to 2,999.....	3				12	1			16
3,000 and over.....	2				16	1			19
Total.....	31	88	13	17	40	547	14	165	915
CERTIFICATES									
College Professional.....	9	20	3	2	16	12			62
College.....	11	42	3	5	10	31			102
Special of College Grade.....	2	17	2	2	3	71	1		98
Normal Professional.....		5		3	2	271	2	100	383
Elementary Professional.....				2		103	8	50	163
Elementary.....						9	2	7	18
Special.....	9	4	5	3	9	24		1	55
First Grade.....						26	1	7	34
Total.....	31	88	13	17	40	547	14	165	*915

*This does not include 255 night and vacation school teachers, clerks, librarians, medical inspection department, visiting teachers and superintendent of schools.

†Part-time teachers, military.

TABLE VIII
Statistics of High and Normal Schools—White

SESSION	Total Enrollment of White Pupils in the City	Total Enrollment in High Schools	Per Cent. of Total Enrollment	Number of Teachers	Average Class	Number of Graduates in Latin Course	Number of Normal Graduates	No. of Graduates of Phonography and Typewriting	Number of Graduates in the Business Course	Number of Graduates in the Cooking Course	Number of Graduates in the Commercial Course	Number of Graduates in the Modern Language Course	Number of Graduates in the Scientific Course	Number of Graduates in the Elective Course	Manual Arts	History Course	Short Commercial Course
1872-1873...	3,197	49	1.5	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-1874...	3,041	76	2.5	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-1875...	3,085	74	2.4	3	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-1876...	3,127	96	3.1	4	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-1877...	3,543	117	3.3	5	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-1878...	3,982	149	3.7	26	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-1879...	3,776	177	4.7	7	25	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879-1880...	3,741	279	7.5	10	28	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880-1881...	4,402	282	6.4	12	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881-1882...	4,405	293	8.9	12	23	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882-1883...	4,818	426	8.8	13	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883-1884...	4,959	516	10.4	14	37	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884-1885...	5,113	539	10.5	15	36	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885-1886...	5,269	555	10.5	16	35	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886-1887...	5,694	598	10.5	17	35	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887-1888...	6,202	648	10.4	18	36	58	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888-1889...	6,573	631	9.6	20	32	66	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-1890...	6,781	645	9.5	19	34	61	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890-1891...	6,923	664	9.4	20	33	77	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891-1892...	6,690	641	9.6	20	32	78	33	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892-1893...	6,878	691	10.0	21	33	66	39	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893-1894...	7,131	770	10.8	21	43	71	31	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894-1895...	7,258	887	12.2	25	36	96	8	12	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895-1896...	7,248	883	12.2	25	35	71	37	15	15	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896-1897...	7,417	837	11.3	24	35	115	30	11	27	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897-1898...	7,428	884	11.9	24	37	96	58	11	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898-1899...	7,296	882	11.3	24	34	87	43	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899-1900...	7,414	831	12.2	24	30	65	43	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900-1901...	7,662	829	10.8	24	39	72	24	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901-1902...	7,713	883	11.4	24	37	81	23	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902-1903...	7,616	883	11.6	23	42	66	25	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903-1904...	7,577	906	12.0	24	38	65	23	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904-1905...	7,675	979	12.8	26	38	61	24	13	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905-1906...	8,100	991	10.2	26	38	39	23	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906-1907...	9,657	995	10.3	27	37	36	12	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907-1908...	9,212	950	10.3	32	32	47	15	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908-1909...	9,314	943	10.1	30	33	63	18	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909-1910...	9,473	975	10.2	31	33	15	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Manchester High...	1,083	127	11.7	6	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910-1911...	11,732	1,149	9.7	32	36	51	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911-1912...	12,870	1,137	8.0	40	28	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912-1913...	13,233	1,394	10.5	41	34	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913-1914...	14,939	1,593	10.6	45	37	40	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914-1915...	19,182	2,059	10.7	63	32	29	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915-1916...	20,998	2,897	13.8	68	28	40	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916-1917...	22,254	3,222	14.5	75	27	48	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917-1918...	21,802	3,485	15.9	74	27	62	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918-1919...	20,936	3,991	19.1	84	24	47	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919-1920...	20,981	4,183	19.9	84	25	42	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920-1921...	21,676	4,749	21.9	85	25	45	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921-1922...	21,983	5,142	23.4	93	28	37	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1922-1923...	22,801	5,832	25.6	104	29	30	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1923-1924...	23,357	6,336	27.1	109	29	32	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1924-1925...	24,007	7,097	29.6	111	28	18	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Incorporated in Richmond, April 15, 1910.

†First Year High School grade in Junior High School.

‡22 of these were graduated at the Vacation High School August, 1924

TABLE
Comparative

SESSION	SCHOOL POPULATION		TOTAL SCHOOL POPULATION	GRADES		TEACHERS	
	W	C		W	C	W	C
1869-1870.							
1870-1871.			17,381	39	33	60	12
1871-1872.				52	32	81	8
1872-1873.	10,497	7,607	18,086	60	35	97	9
1873-1874.				59	33	95	10
1874-1875.	11,855	8,899	20,754	60	32	98	8
1875-1876.				62	35	103	8
1876-1877.				73	41	116	10
1877-1878.				73	43	115	11
1878-1879.				74	45	115	11
1879-1880.	12,750	8,786	21,536	75	44	118	11
1880-1881.				82	51	126	17
1881-1882.				84	54	134	18
1882-1883.				88	54	136	18
1883-1884.				102	62	111	48
1884-1885.	12,725	8,954	21,679	105	62	102	62
1885-1886.				109	67	106	60
1886-1887.				114	81	123	60
1887-1888.				130	95	135	76
1888-1889.				130	99	149	75
1889-1890.	14,779	10,195	24,994	188	98	154	76
1890-1891.				140	98	157	76
1891-1892.				141	102	159	77
1892-1893.				145	101	162	77
1893-1894.				148	101	165	77
1894-1895.	14,821	9,112	23,933	152	103	170	79
1895-1896.				152	101	172	79
1896-1897.				156	101	177	79
1897-1898.				159	101	177	79
1898-1899.				159	101	177	79
1899-1900.	15,693	9,244	24,937	163	101	180	79
1900-1901.				167	101	186	79
1901-1902.				172	100	192	79
1902-1903.				173	103	197	79
1903-1904.				176	102	207	31
1904-1905.	12,912	7,186	20,098	184	101	230	84
1905-1906.				211	112	263	95
1906-1907.	15,292	8,666	23,958	228	120	246	98
1907-1908.				240	120	244	109
1908-1909.				245	141	294	124
1909-1910.	18,453	10,615	29,068	294	148	341	113
1910-1911.				333	148	396	116
1911-1912.				351	164	422	127
1912-1913.				396	177	509	154
1913-1914.				517	219	596	182
1914-1915.	20,353	10,965	31,318	597	264	667	226
1915-1916.	23,102	11,842	34,944	639	245	720	226
1916-1917.				598	212	705	210
1917-1918.				606	244	688	208
1918-1919.				620	236	*698	*203
1919-1920.	26,050	11,968	38,018	686	248	*721	*211
1920-1921.				651	252	*728	*215
1921-1922.				670	270	*744	*223
1922-1923.				689	274	*755	*235
1923-1924.	26,050	11,968	38,018	704	300	*772	*237
1924-1925.	27,861	12,593	40464				

*This does not include 102 vacation school teachers, 33 clerks, 3 librarians, 20 medical inspection department, 1 superintendent and 2 visiting teachers.

IX

Statistics

TOTAL ENROLLMENT		MONTHLY ENROLLMENT		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE		COST			VALUE SCHOOL PROPERTY
W	C	W	C	W	C	State	City	Other Sources	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 15,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$ 4,500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,625 00	2,155 00	69,955 14
2,751	1,912	2,239	1,452	1,981	1,273	\$18,251 10	32,500 00	2,651 49	114,343 77
3,197	2,128	2,394	1,524	3,151	1,346	16,512 90	43,000 60	5,853 49	188,419 57
3,041	1,918	2,414	1,479	2,228	1,367	15,071 66	44,752 00	2,000 00	207,537 75
3,085	1,836	2,592	1,482	2,461	1,427	18,215 11	45,915 11	500 00	212,875 87
3,127	1,861	2,834	1,664	2,678	1,588	18,753 00	50,429 50	205 73	245,246 54
3,543	2,150	3,088	1,846	2,928	1,769	20,754 00	53,551 09	889 09	248,665 62
3,982	2,380	3,469	2,032	3,341	1,983	16,603 20	53,903 99	3,262 05	248,665 62
3,776	2,219	3,296	1,919	3,164	1,878	5,188 50	50,961 66	8,119 33	248,665 62
3,741	2,170	3,317	1,965	3,302	1,924	24,904 80	49,929 99	913 84	270,676 86
4,402	2,591	3,764	2,333	3,556	2,118	22,784 79	49,650 22	414 47	279,081 56
4,405	2,828	3,659	2,237	3,443	1,183	23,180 42	51,480 86	766 26	279,081 56
4,818	3,140	4,134	2,743	3,898	2,671	28,250 92	52,616 71	679 12	279,081 56
4,959	3,074	4,268	2,785	4,023	2,736	28,858 24	50,535 59	922 98	279,081 56
5,113	3,104	4,487	2,820	4,240	2,697	29,006 83	69,875 12	1,204 76	301,081 23
5,269	3,110	4,825	2,854	4,318	2,755	30,710 33	64,962 46	1,507 92	393,392 59
5,694	3,809	5,004	3,521	4,661	3,374	28,876 43	76,050 86	1,239 41	393,392 59
6,202	4,422	5,766	4,006	5,096	3,941	28,854 05	86,100 21	3,137 96	409,804 47
6,572	4,798	5,574	4,114	5,388	3,991	29,752 26	100,039 59	3,279 52	390,500 00
6,781	4,968	5,830	4,107	5,511	3,980	30,242 20	106,865 67	2,719 22	390,500 00
6,923	4,847	5,878	4,126	5,456	4,007	23,090 55	103,262 40	2,716 52	390,500 00
6,690	4,751	5,254	4,046	4,698	3,871	34,416 58	109,452 08	1,423 45	390,500 00
6,878	4,848	5,951	4,066	5,510	3,905	35,717 81	116,884 95	2,491 90	417,500 00
7,131	4,904	6,233	4,160	5,815	4,030	35,733 30	113,306 80	2,356 38	432,050 00
7,258	5,029	6,336	4,225	5,862	4,097	33,809 80	118,439 40	1,928 44	432,450 00
7,248	4,996	6,213	4,157	5,756	3,984	34,550 17	156,695 21	2,199 44	424,400 00
7,417	4,901	6,469	4,173	5,981	4,036	33,353 03	122,036 06	3,093 60	442,500 00
7,428	4,849	6,440	4,088	5,967	3,957	34,281 63	111,720 16	2,229 55	442,500 00
7,296	4,642	6,347	3,940	5,846	3,813	34,346 25	120,661 39	4,697 91	442,500 00
7,414	4,556	6,417	3,950	5,871	3,761	34,552 08	125,388 97	1,689 87	442,500 00
7,660	4,477	6,332	3,786	6,197	3,694	35,560 16	129,179 22	2,119 83	442,500 00
7,713	4,490	6,700	3,825	6,268	3,732	36,335 70	142,895 07	6,056 65	474,141 00
7,616	4,504	6,540	3,800	6,115	3,667	35,959 15	154,651 72	739 67	474,141 00
7,577	4,560	6,614	3,875	6,199	3,687	37,355 75	143,445 81	3,246 10	510,745 50
7,675	4,510	6,701	3,789	6,246	3,704	38,338 14	142,379 96	7,645 82	579,000 00
8,100	4,473	6,840	3,766	6,370	3,686	37,723 94	161,207 10	5,513 30	652,000 00
9,657	6,159	7,989	4,342	7,678	4,152	45,433 55	190,625 44	4,007 29	790,733 80
9,847	5,425	8,124	4,333	7,558	4,358	55,613 71	281,994 03	2,311 17	883,025 84
10,179	5,414	8,412	4,446	7,994	4,348	59,088 20	507,993 42	2,139 87	1,181,657 02
11,442	5,863	8,693	4,577	8,175	4,471	59,688 28	279,193 23	3,383 99	1,310,135 23
11,732	6,150	8,553	5,036	9,188	4,855	66,687 34	418,921 18	8,801 58	1,408,874 21
12,870	6,022	10,823	5,061	9,820	4,856	71,004 11	446,005 95	18,295 19	1,570,205 50
13,253	6,689	11,058	5,491	10,100	5,236	70,214 43	626,899 14	17,491 89	1,680,630 99
14,939	7,520	11,853	5,999	10,832	5,643	77,078 80	666,807 62	19,989 69	2,074,440 55
19,182	8,693	15,742	7,027	14,399	6,703	80,436 84	780,415 61	22,173 24	2,585,917 88
20,998	9,441	16,927	7,998	15,418	7,461	86,465 43	1,036,869 45	25,027 74	2,931,148 41
22,254	9,748	17,860	7,877	15,929	7,149	112,746 28	820,420 14	28,121 55	3,123,024 08
21,802	9,446	17,703	7,792	15,507	6,939	107,837 18	822,454 60	33,662 94	3,187,880 96
20,936	9,320	17,812	7,400	14,808	6,553	163,692 12	935,115 55	13,859 07	3,195,773 03
20,918	9,238	18,052	7,917	16,115	7,184	155,692 64	1,103,458 16	33,941 90	3,237,463 00
21,676	9,844	18,415	8,509	16,488	7,678	234,665 52	1,245,759 91	52,387 22	3,279,994 72
21,983	10,351	19,221	9,150	17,390	8,361	269,881 60	2,072,623 42	59,088 72	4,064,108 70
22,801	10,430	19,692	9,176	17,858	8,384	258,737 28	2,065,623 42	117,368 83	4,821,249 47
23,357	10,727	20,352	9,387	18,579	8,660	253,764 38	1,560,109 59	135,926 77	4,953,960 21
24,007	10,874	20,548	9,636	18,974	8,818	191,328 39	1,901,169 79	68,580 42	6,423,079 26

TABLE X

Statistics of Armstrong High and Normal School—Colored

SESSION	Total Enrollment of Colored Pupils in the City	Total Enrollment in High and Normal Schools	Per Cent. of Total Enrollment	Number of Teachers	Average Class	Number of Academic Graduates	Number of Normal Graduates	Number of Graduates in Sewing	Number of Graduates in Commercial Course	Number of Graduates in Industrial Course	Number of Graduates in Short Industrial Course
1872-1873	1,764					16					
1873-1874	1,557					12					
1874-1875	1,836					15					
1875-1876	2,035					12					
1876-1877	2,150	196	9.1	5	39	11					
1877-1878	2,380	175	7.3	5	35	20					
1878-1879	2,219	259	11.7	6	43						
1879-1880	2,170	238	10.9	8	29	10					
1880-1881	2,591	290	11.1	8	36	10					
1881-1882	2,828	319	11.2	8	39						
1882-1883	3,140	344	10.9	8	43	10					
1883-1884	3,074	352	11.4	9	39	10					
1884-1885	3,172	360	11.3	10	36	10					
1885-1886	3,254	*363	11.1	10	36	33					
1886-1887	4,048	321	7.9	10	40	37					
1887-1888	4,665	344	7.3	10	34	17					
1888-1889	4,798	380	7.9	10	38	29					
1889-1890	4,968	332	6.6	10	33	30					
1890-1891	4,847	317	6.5	10	31	42					
1891-1892	4,751	301	6.3	10	30	29					
1892-1893	4,848	310	6.3	11	28	29					
1893-1894	4,904	390	7.9	10	39	30					
1894-1895	5,029	440	8.7	11	40	34					
1895-1896	4,996	461	9.2	11	42	48					
1896-1897	4,901	442	9.	11	40	31					
1897-1898	4,849	468	9.6	11	42	34					
1898-1899	4,642	425	9.1	11	39	53					
1899-1900	4,556	388	8.5	11	35	31					
1900-1901	4,477	341	7.6	11	31	29					
1901-1902	4,490	291	6.4	10	29	31					
1902-1903	4,504	298	6.6	9	33	31					
1903-1904	4,560	336	7.3	10	33	24	14				
1904-1905	4,510	352	7.8	12	37	28	20				
1905-1906	4,473	308	6.8	11	28	17	10				
1906-1907	5,169	296	5.7	11	27	27	8				
1907-1908	5,425	310	5.7	11	28	26	16				
1908-1909	5,413	330	6.	12	27	13	19				
1909-1910	5,863	370	6.3	12	31	19	11				
1910-1911	6,150	417	6.7	12	35	27	17				
1911-1912	6,050	401	6.6	14	28	30	9				
1912-1913	6,689	363	5.4	17	21	29	10	10			
1913-1914	7,520	396	5.2	15	26	31	11	25			
1914-1915	8,963	437	4.8	13	33	30	17	10			
1915-1916	9,911	527	5.3	16	33	22	19	6	2		
1916-1917	9,748	604	6.1	18	33	37	19		4	5	5
1917-1918	9,446	595	6.2	20	29	39	25		5	10	
1918-1919	9,320	633	6.7	20	31	26	19		3	5	2
1919-1920	9,238	699	7.5	22	31	35	23		7	11	1
1920-1921	9,844	775	7.8	22	35	43	13			3	
1921-1922	10,351	839	8.1	23	37	53	13		7	3	
1922-1923	10,430	982	9.4	25	39	43	26		10	3	
1923-1924	10,727	1,111	10.3	29	38	47	15		19	4	
1924-1925	10,874	1,207	11.	30	40	66	48		19	2	

*Through Session 1885-1886 the upper grammar grades were included in this enrollment.

TABLE

Schedule of

NAME OF BUILDING	LOCATION	Size of Lot	When Acquired
John Marshall High School.....	Marshall, 8th and 9th Streets.....	261½x324½.....	1906
George Wythe Junior High.....	Marshall, 8th and 9th Streets.....	232x162.....	1921
Binford Junior High School.....	Floyd and Allen Avenues.....	341x179.....	1914
Bellevue Junior High School.....	23rd and Grace Streets.....	320x330.....	1911
Bainbridge Junior High.....	16th and Bainbridge Streets.....	473x167.....	1915
Robert Fulton School.....	Virginia and Orleans Streets.....	300x240.....	1915
Chimborazo School.....	33rd and Marshall Streets.....	132x165.....	1914
Nathaniel Bacon School.....	35th and N Streets.....	330x264.....	1915
Springfield School.....	26th and Leigh Streets.....	331x125 5-12.....	1914
Fairmount School.....	21st and T Streets.....	332x125 5-12.....	1915
Bellevue Annex.....	22nd and Broad Streets.....	124x214.....	1871
Jefferson School.....	19th and Marshall Streets.....	114x264.....	1887
Ruffner School.....	407 N. 12th Street.....	129x350.....	1894
Madison School.....	Madison and Cary Streets.....	116x219.....	1912
Grace Arents School.....	Pine and China Streets.....	120x148.....	1909
Elba School.....	1000 West Marshall Street.....	100x180.....	1880
Stonewall Jackson School.....	1520 W. Main Street.....	142x179½.....	1885
Randolph School.....	Randolph and Chaffin Streets.....	396x120.....	1895
Wm. F. Fox School.....	Hanover Ave., Addison and Elm.....	341 16x179¾.....	1909
John B. Cary School.....	Beverly and Rowland Streets.....	258x241½.....	1911
R. E. Lee School.....	Kensington and Belmont Avenues.....	422' 11"x184.11.....	1915
Powhatan School.....	Corner 11th and Bainbridge.....	155x212.....	1910
Matthew F. Maury School.....	Corner 14th and Bainbridge.....	255x156.....	1910
Franklin School.....	32nd and Midlothian Pike.....	5 Acres.....	1914
Oak Grove School.....	1901 Ingram Street.....	5 Acres.....	1914
Patrick Henry School.....	34th and Semmes Street.....	279x148.....	1915
George Thorpe School.....	Wickham and Miller Streets.....	250x245½.....	1914
Ginter Park School.....	Chamberlayne Avenue.....	488x500.....	1915
J. E. B. Stuart School.....	3101 Fendall Avenue.....	400x135 (Irreg.).....	1921
Highland Park School.....	Second Ave. and Stuart Street.....	376x262.....	1914
Total White.....			
COLORED			
Armstrong High School.....	Leigh and Prentiss Streets.....	205½x191½.....	1916
Booker Washington School.....	First and Leigh Streets.....	161x140.....	1871
Webster Davis School.....	Denny and Union Streets.....	180x110 (Irreg.).....	1908
George Mason School.....	29th and O Streets.....	346½x132.....	1881
Twelfth-ninth Street School.....	1314 N. 29th Street.....	66½x129½.....	1906
Buchanan School.....	Buchanan and Cedar Streets.....	171x233 (Irreg.).....	1911
Navy Hill School.....	6th and Duval Streets.....	125x187.....	1877
Baker School.....	St. Paul and Baker Streets.....	174x179 8-12.....	1871
Monroe School*.....	Leigh and St. Peter Streets.....	58x158.....	*
Moore School.....	1113 Moore Street.....	117x236 7-12(Ir.).....	1887
Sidney School.....	Blair St., bet. Lombardy and Allen.....	124x125.....	1922
Dunbar School.....	17th and Maury Streets.....	164x254.....	1910
Providence Park School.....	Lady Mile Road.....	300x265.....	1914
Valley View School.....	410 Miller Avenue.....	300x285.....	1914
Total Colored.....			
Total White and Colored.....			
Special School (Colored)†.....	408 E. Leigh Street.....		†
Chamberlayne Ave. Lot.....	Chamb., bet. Brkld. and Hammond.....	550x200.....	1915
Brookland Park Boulevard Lot.....	Brkld. Park Boul. & Lamb Ave.....	310x305.....	1921
Grove Avenue Lot.....	Cor. Grove Ave. and "B" Street.....	344x179.....	1921
Grove Avenue Lot.....	S. W. Cor. Grove Ave. & Com.....	935x483.....	1924
Patterson Avenue Lot.....	Cor. Patterson and Roseneath.....	Entire Block.....	1921
Administrative Offices.....	312 N. 9th (Geo. Wythe Bldg.).....		1921
Shop.....	12th and Leigh Streets.....	85x135.....	1876
Manual Training Centers.....			
Kindergartens (Est.).....			
Domestic Sc. and Cafeterias.....			
Drawing and Handwork Dept.....			
Athletic Department.....			
Total.....			
Grand Total.....			

*Old Colored Armory.

†In Colored Detention Home Building.

‡Not all class rooms are in use at the present time.

XI

School Property

Cost of Real Estate	Text Books	Library and Reference Books	Furniture and Equipment	Supplies	How Heated	No. Class Rooms	No. Seats
\$ 1,056 500 00	\$ 22,650 71	\$ 2,500 00	\$ 89,524 43	\$ 1,500 00	Steam.....	72	1,870
589,000 00	.....	.....	16,394 25	2,200 00	Hot Air.....	40	1,276
386,000 00	5,900 92	650 00	18,748 15	675 20	Hot Air.....	40	1,425
208,000 00	3,405 63	1,000 00	2,823 00	374 20	Hot Air.....	23	811
200,000 00	2,401 33	700 00	8,501 08	341 45	Hot Air.....	27	832
138,000 00	1,260 26	175 00	6,351 38	173 25	Hot Air.....	24	872
93,250 00	730 21	175 00	2,937 60	189 21	Steam.....	14	565
75,200 00	530 58	225 00	2,203 10	50 20	Hot Air.....	11	356
174,240 00	1,339 83	100 00	6,294 90	166 01	Hot Air.....	24	935
138,500 00	929 48	465 00	6,263 00	99 85	Steam.....	33	1,083
19,340 00	426 08	25 00	538 78	49 73	Steam.....	119	137
28,500 00	758 65	61 45	2,125 95	190 20	Steam.....	13	480
49,000 00	685 80	100 00	2,648 35	62 95	Steam.....	14	401
189,600 00	1,596 45	185 00	4,840 25	321 74	Hot Air.....	24	957
39,350 00	528 49	150 00	1,825 65	139 82	Hot Air.....	11	398
19,000 00	1,012 49	50 00	1,442 20	111 49	Steam.....	14	434
39,750 00	1,150 29	264 00	2,481 59	142 34	Steam.....	13	600
47,000 00	727 61	140 00	2,114 00	41 85	Steam.....	13	481
223,592 00	3,295 00	450 00	7,484 00	149 60	Hot Air.....	27	1,047
168,000 00	1,146 95	820 00	5,682 45	410 42	Hot Air.....	20	796
358,290 00	1,552 85	750 00	6,891 50	98 57	Hot Air.....	29	1,067
32,800 00	1,117 65	300 00	924 80	128 50	Steam.....	12	489
121,650 00	551 89	15 00	3,414 75	578 69	Steam.....	16	598
99,500 00	895 78	123 28	1,987 80	48 03	Steam.....	14	584
54,000 00	685 56	358 75	2,068 35	252 25	Steam.....	8	238
141,950 00	640 52	185 00	2,952 65	63 32	Hot Air.....	11	460
60,500 00	844 46	375 00	1,720 85	412 83	Steam.....	14	552
155,000 00	1,144 76	500 00	9,233 05	521 87	Hot Air.....	16	600
153,000 00	1,168 20	235 00	4,883 84	296 12	Hot Air.....	10	417
165,500 00	2,006 52	105 00	5,220 74	532 02	Hot Air.....	23	956
\$ 5,084,012 00	\$ 61,084 95	\$ 11,252 48	\$230,522 44	\$ 10,021 71	.....	629	21,717
\$ 205,375 00	\$ 2,814 74	\$ 375 00	\$ 8,978 80	\$ 60 24	Hot Air....	31	962
116,500 00	1,305 23	.....	2,042 40	425 00	Steam.....	17	750
59,600 00	379 84	9 00	949 50	135 01	Hot Air....	9	432
67,825 00	1,257 41	125 00	1,141 25	340 05	Steam.....	21	1,080
1,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stoves.....	4	.....
57,000 00	1,047 92	220 00	2,769 30	85 78	Hot Air....	14	673
19,480 00	894 66	225 00	1,811 62	172 93	Steam.....	17	803
41,960 00	986 44	68 00	3,386 60	174 58	Steam.....	21	954
11,800 00	298 64	35 00	514 33	188 69	Steam.....	8	240
56,500 00	1,340 62	250 00	3,823 49	527 07	Steam.....	25	1,184
7,250 00	294 19	50 00	197 83	22 08	Stoves.....	4	194
49,280 00	1,086 63	200 00	3,235 58	96 81	Steam.....	20	927
7,000 00	268 00	31 00	203 90	16 99	Stoves.....	3	138
5,400 00	93 79	5 00	118 28	25 76	Stoves.....	4	156
\$ 706,670 00	\$ 12,068 11	\$ 1,593 00	\$ 29,172 88	\$ 2,270 99	.....	198	8,493
\$ 5,790,682 00	\$ 73,153 06	\$ 12,845 48	\$259,695 32	\$ 12,292 70	.....	827	30,210
\$ 22,200 00	\$ 103 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 162 03	\$ 100 00	.....	.....	.....
18,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36,190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,960 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64,000 00	.....	300 00	10,886 40	900 00	Hot Air....	.....	.....
25,000 00	.....	.....	12,338 38	9,686 72	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	13,698 15	106 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	13,500 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	11,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	559 20	2,735 12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	455 70	.....	.....	.....
\$ 196,950 00	\$ 103 00	\$ 330 00	\$ 62,544 16	\$ 14,483 54	.....	.....	.....
\$ 5,987,632 00	\$ 73,256 06	\$ 13,175 48	\$322,239 48	\$ 26,776 24	.....	827	30,210

GRADUATES

GRADUATES JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL, FEBRUARY, 1925.

(In order of standing)

1.	Otealie H. Umlauf	Elective Course
2.	Catherine K. Carter	Elective Course
3.	Margaret Anne Bowles	Elective Course
4.	Laura Catherine Colvin	Elective Course
5.	Edwin Morris Crawford	Latin Course
6.	Louise Mae Schwarzschild	Latin Course
7.	Mildred Hatcher Sampson	Elective Course
8.	Olive Mitchell Hewitt	Elective Course
9.	Mary Alice Winston	Elective Course
10.	Edna Earle Gary	Elective Course
11.	Mary Carter Thompson	Elective Course
12.	William T. Talman	Scientific Course
13.	Bertha Agnes Beadles	Elective Course
14.	Frank A. Harner	Elective Course
15.	Margaret M. Doub	Elective Course
16.	Anne Cary Beadles	Elective Course
17.	{ Edward W. Eanes	Elective Course
18.	{ Clifton Hyde Robertson	Elective Course
19.	Frederick George Garriss	Elective Course
20.	Frances C. McPhail	Elective Course
21.	Willie Grey Tyree	Elective Course
22.	Lucy Graves Parrish	Elective Course
23.	Hazel Carrie Stewart	Elective Course
24.	Ellis Klein	Elective Course
25.	Mary Elizabeth Kirk	Elective Course
26.	Phyllis Maxine Wicker	Elective Course
27.	Elsie Virginia Peck	Elective Course
28.	Wistar Harrison Walke	Elective Course
29.	Louise Elizabeth Thorp	Elective Course
30.	{ John Ernest Squire	Elective Course
31.	{ L. Gordon Walker, Jr.	Elective Course
32.	Hazel Warriner Shelton	Elective Course
33.	George M. Seaton, Jr.	Elective Course
34.	Lucy Virginia Porter	Elective Course
35.	Theodore Shaffer, Jr.	Elective Course
36.	Ruth Stern	Elective Course
37.	Catherine D. Bentley	Elective Course
38.	Alice Elizabeth Newton	Elective Course
39.	Hilda L. Duckhardt	Elective Course
40.	Alfred McEwen	Elective Course

41.	David C. Kennedy, Jr.	Elective Course
42.	Joseph Coleman Dickerson	Elective Course
43.	Pearl Burton	Elective Course
44.	Louise Virginia Burgess	Elective Course
45.	William G. Pulliam	Elective Course
46.	Emma Elizabeth Harris	Elective Course
47.	Jessie Lorraine Puckett	Elective Course
48.	Owen M. Jones	Elective Course
49.	Ray Hedley	Elective Course
50.	Norma Leslie Adams	Elective Course
51.	Jessie Randolph LeGrand	Elective Course
52.	Robert Edward Barker	Elective Course
53.	Helen Butler	Elective Course
54.	Alma Carlton Broadus	Elective Course
55.	Natalie Morris Saunders	Elective Course
56.	Malcolm Cadell Crews	Elective Course
57.	Margaret Elizabeth Sheppard	Elective Course
58.	John E. Miller	Elective Course
59.	Mary Neoma Seamster	Elective Course
60.	Lillian Elizabeth Brown	Elective Course
61.	Sarah N. Banks	Elective Course
62.	Gladys E. Talbott	Elective Course
63.	John W. Duke	Elective Course
64.	John Daddow Sholes	Elective Course
65.	Celia Seaf	Elective Course
66.	Abe Hyman Kootner	Elective Course
67.	Lorene Elizabeth Morecocke	Elective Course
68.	Leah Blanche Cohen	Elective Course
69.	Marvin Joseph Moody	Elective Course
70.	S. Douglas Fleet	Elective Course
71.	Elise Anna Nolde	Elective Course
72.	Phyllis Genevieve Brown	Elective Course
73.	C. Winslow Carter	Elective Course
74.	Aurelia Gordon	Elective Course
75.	Beatrice M. Harris	Elective Course
76.	Elsie V. McClintic	Elective Course
77.	Anne Harrison	Elective Course
78.	Margaret Frances Watkins	Elective Course
79.	Roberta Perkins	Elective Course
80.	Maria Louisa Taylor	Elective Course
81.	Gwendolyn Celeste Wood	Elective Course
82.	Ernest W. Minson	Elective Course
83.	Helen M. Jones	Elective Course
84.	Edgar Vernon Willis	Elective Course
85.	Beatrice Frances Stone	Elective Course
86.	William P. Tucker	Elective Course
87.	Oscar Cottman Buckingham Wev	Elective Course
88.	Joseph Sharove	Elective Course

89.	Virginia Smith	Elective Course
90.	Margaret Ida Clemmitt	Elective Course
91.	William W. Barns, Jr.	Elective Course
92.	Henry W. Parsons	Elective Course
93.	J. Stuart White	Elective Course
94.	Edward Ryland Adams	Elective Course
95.	Marie Louise Robins	Elective Course

GRADUATES RICHMOND CITY NORMAL, FEBRUARY, 1925.

(In order of standing)

1. Patty Lewis Phillips	4. Gladys Davis
2. Margaret Robinson	5. Grace Harris
3. Evelyn Childrey	6. Mary Mussen

GRADUATES ARMSTRONG NORMAL, FEBRUARY, 1925.

(In order of standing)

1. Edith Bernice Greene	7. Evelyn Pope Burwell
2. Virginia Hayden Edmunds	8. Inez Bernice Bailey
3. Mary Garland Cogbill	9. Evelyn Mae Evans
4. Mary Elizabeth Jones	10. Lillian Mae Lewis
5. Elvira Louise Anderson	11. Effie LaVerne Proctor
6. Florine Perzelia Cogbill	12. Susie Vivian Branch

GRADUATES ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL, FEBRUARY, 1925.

(In order of standing)

1.	Selena Ercelle Anderson	Commercial Course
2.	Elsie Rosalia Clarke	Academic Course
3.	Wesley Theodore Carter	Academic Course
4.	Lynda Ira Gilpin	Academic Course
5.	Irma Viola Harris	Academic Course
6.	Louise Ellatha Frye	Academic Course
7.	Camille Jackson Dabney	Commercial Course
8.	Elaine Valentine Lightner	Academic Course
9.	Odessa Lee Johnson	Academic Course
10.	Grace Pinrose Threat	Academic Course
11.	Burnell Cadella Lee	Commercial Course
12.	Lavinia Ethelwyne Cogbill	Commercial Course
13.	Elizabeth Marie Crittenden	Industrial Course
14.	George Matthew Booker	Commercial Course
15.	Frank Anthony Turner	Academic Course
16.	Geneva Ruth Hinton	Academic Course
17.	Annie Ruth Jenkins	Academic Course
18.	Mamie Louise West	Academic Course
19.	Carrie Goldie Anderson	Academic Course
20.	Lucy Belle Johnson	Commercial Course

21.	Julian Francis Brown	Commercial Course
22.	Miles Robert Roane	Commercial Course
23.	Bessie Leonetta Finney	Commercial Course
24.	Mary Ann Munford	Academic Course
25.	Lillian Geneva Booker	Academic Course
26.	Charles Louis Johnson	Commercial Course
27.	Joseph Arthur Eubank	Academic Course
28.	Evelyn Louise Atkinson	Academic Course
29.	Lillian Mae Bebbs	Academic Course
30.	Eva Lavelette Bassett	Academic Course
31.	Mary Louise Cobb	Academic Course
32.	Westley Alexander Hardy	Commercial Course
33.	James Lowell Gibbs	Academic Course
34.	Mamie Gertrude Nelson	Academic Course
35.	Blanche Lillian Thompson	Academic Course
36.	Kinard Matthew Butler	Academic Course

GRADUATES RICHMOND CITY NORMAL, JUNE, 1925.

(In order of standing)

1.	Margaret Elizabeth Williams	16.	Elizabeth Miller
2.	Susan Annette Wilson	17.	Florence Vivian Kimmel
3.	Mary Moore Bosley	18.	Annie S. Pearsall
4.	Annie Lind Porter	19.	Constance Pendleton
5.	Grace Virginia Briel	20.	Mary Mildred Stone
6.	Dorothy Arvis Wells	21.	Florence Brandis Davidson
7.	Mary Harrison Sumrow	22.	Mary Paulina Schultz
8.	Viola Mae Stewart	23.	Minnie King Flournoy
9.	Arlie Amelia Richards	24.	Edith Virginia Gordon
10.	Virginia Caroline Carpenter	25.	Cecilene Annette Wright
11.	Elizabeth Miller Dickinson	26.	Mary Lee Johnson
12.	Mariah Elizabeth Cottrell	27.	Margaret Isabel Alexander
13.	Ann Louise Elliott	28.	Margaret Bull
14.	Mildred Ann Kay	29.	Thelma Grace Crenshaw
15.	Mary Ann Drinard	30.	*Anne Zulieme Robertson

*Not in order of standing. Teacher already in service.

GRADUATES JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL, JUNE, 1925.

(In order of standing for complete record)

1.	Elizabeth Miller Hughes	Elective Course
2.	John Mills Turner, Jr.	Elective Course
3.	Ernest P. Buxton, Jr.	Latin Course
4.	A. Dorothy Rudd	Elective Course
5.	Charles W. Givens, Jr.	Latin Course
6.	Dallas Holoman, Jr.	Elective Course
7.	Emma Gilliam Davidson	Latin Course

8.	Helen Celestine Moon	Latin Course
9.	Julia Evelyn Coleman	Elective Course
10.	{ Elva Alice Ferguson	Elective Course
11.	{ Ruth Ellington Leath	Elective Course
12.	Harriet G. Bates	Elective Course
13.	Gertrude Christian Ryland	Latin Course
14.	Mary Louise Jansen	Elective Course
15.	Elam Toone, Jr.	Elective Course
16.	Esther Morton Rice	Elective Course
17.	Mary Ellen Malone	Elective Course
18.	Bessy Harris Powell	Latin Course
19.	Emma Virginia Scott	Elective Course
20.	Gifford Earnest	Elective Course
21.	Virginia Nelsen	Elective Course
22.	Wertley E. Kidd	Elective Course
23.	Edmonia Burkholder	Elective Course
24.	David Venable Buchanan	Elective Course
25.	Elizabeth Christian Hancock	Latin Course
26.	{ Mabel Thyra Huggins	Elective Course
27.	{ Louise Clara Traferi	Elective Course
28.	Clara Estelle Hansen	Elective Course
29.	Doris Page Blanton	Elective Course
30.	Margaret Olive Palmore	Elective Course
31.	Lewis Proctor Thomas, Jr.	Latin Course
32.	{ Louise Bourne	Elective Course
33.	{ Marion Arleta Briel	Elective Course
34.	Robert Buckley	Latin Course
35.	Richard Alvey	Elective Course
36.	Jean Eloise Watson	Elective Course
37.	Louise Black	Latin Course
38.	Julius T. Jones	Elective Course
39.	Dorothy Meta Hunsicker	Elective Course
40.	Max Hodor	Elective Course
41.	Willie Beatrice Barber	Elective Course
42.	Marion Watkins Baker	Elective Course
43.	Charlotte Eugenia Kohler	Elective Course
44.	Sara Straus	Elective Course
45.	Alice Strange Holland	Elective Course
46.	Bell Worsham	Elective Course
47.	Kathryn McLaurin Bailey	Elective Course
48.	Percy Hotspur Lash, II.	Elective Course
49.	Gladys Marie Fowler	Elective Course
50.	Margaret E. Metcalfe	Elective Course
51.	{ Alice Virginia McCurdy	Elective Course
52.	{ Josephine M. Rothschild	Elective Course
53.	Evelyn M. Wrenn	Elective Course
54.	Madeline Martin	Elective Course
55.	Claude Wilkinson	Elective Course
56.	J. Alton Joel	Elective Course

57.	Waddy David Street	Elective Course
58.	Helen M. Tinsley	Elective Course
59.	James L. Townsend, Jr.	Elective Course
60.	William Brent Kennedy	Elective Course
61.	Lillian Bullock	Elective Course
62.	George Scott Rucker	Elective Course
63.	Mary Elizabeth Clampitt	Elective Course
64.	Linda Iris Ragone	Elective Course
65.	Sally Barrett	Elective Course
66.	Meredith Hamlin Vaiden	Elective Course
67.	Mary Katherine Kersey	Latin Course
68.	G. Wellford Taylor	Elective Course
69.	Willie Byrd Rawlings	Elective Course
70.	Mollie Fisher	Elective Course
71.	Meredith Booker	Elective Course
72.	Jean Elizabeth Vaughan	Elective Course
73.	Thomas H. Austin	Elective Course
74.	Mary Winston Stephenson	Elective Course
75.	Magdaline Cordelia Shaffer	Elective Course
76.	Blanche L. Ullman	Elective Course
77.	Douglas Crutchfield Woodfin	Elective Course
78.	Ethel U. Bowden	Elective Course
79.	Edgar Willis Lacy	Latin Course
80.	Frank Hawthorne Beadles	Elective Course
81.	Ina Frances Best	Elective Course
82.	Ruth Evelyn Cary	Elective Course
83.	W. Hampton Campbell	Elective Course
84.	Dorothy Gatewood Latane	Elective Course
85.	Cecil E. Minter	Elective Course
86.	Mary Sue Parker	Elective Course
87.	Virginia Ruff	Elective Course
88.	Herbert D. Long	Elective Course
89.	Robert D. Savage	Elective Course
90.	Helena Sale Daniel	Elective Course
91.	Claire Blanton	Elective Course
92.	William Andrew Frost	Elective Course
93.	Sylvan Burke Rothschild	Elective Course
94.	Doris Scott Thompson	Elective Course
95.	Lavinia Lee Richardson	Elective Course
96.	Frances Eckles	Elective Course
97.	Daniel Shepherd	Elective Course
98.	Elizabeth Bolton	Elective Course
99.	Christine Catherine Hall	Elective Course
100.	Alma Rivers Watkins	Elective Course
101.	Constance Foster	Elective Course
102.	Eleanor Agatha Pryde	Elective Course
103.	Dorothy Manners Hunt	Elective Course
104.	Frank Jones Baskerville	Elective Course

105.	Daniel Sievers	Elective Course
106.	{Phyllis Alease Clarke	Elective Course
107.	{Florence Pearle Shelburne	Elective Course
108.	Lionel Hancock, Jr.	Elective Course
109.	Alice Marie Franklin	Elective Course
110.	Mary Elizabeth Pillow	Latin Course
111.	Eva Virginia Patterson	Elective Course
112.	Ruth Virginia Carman	Commercial Course
113.	Katherine Rebecca Carrier	Elective Course
114.	Virginia F. Priddy	Elective Course
115.	Alice Randall Fones	Elective Course
116.	Margaret M. Wade	Elective Course
117.	Doris Katherine Clark	Elective Course
118.	Mary Elizabeth Saunders	Elective Course
119.	Roselie Jordan	Elective Course
120.	Birchie Fay Martin	Elective Course
121.	Marie Gaulding	Elective Course
122.	William Bickers	Latin Course
123.	Geraldine Clark	Elective Course
124.	Margaret Christine Brittingham	Elective Course
125.	Elizabeth Stevenson Marchant	Elective Course
126.	Virginia Williams	Elective Course
127.	Clarence Junius Scherer	Elective Course
128.	William Warfield Winn	Elective Course
129.	Thelma Iris Coor	Elective Course
130.	W. Turman McChesney	Elective Course
131.	Dorcas Goodman Hecker	Elective Course
132.	Mary Breitstein	Elective Course
133.	{Helen King Carr	Elective Course
134.	{Margaret L. Poore	Elective Course
135.	Alex. F. Ryland, Jr.	Elective Course
136.	James Binford Peay	Elective Course
137.	Adolph Mosby Harris	Elective Course
138.	Mildred Leonard	Elective Course
139.	Virginia M. Dawson	Elective Course
140.	Margaret Alida Roberts	Elective Course
141.	Richard Wilson Cary	Elective Course
142.	Mary Andrews	Elective Course
143.	Chummie Mae Wilkinson	Elective Course
144.	Bernard Rothenberg	Elective Course
145.	Anne Cohen	Elective Course
146.	Jessie Mae Kelley	Elective Course
147.	{Virginia Morgan Coleman	Elective Course
148.	{Morris Goldstein	Latin Course
149.	Mattie Mae Pinchbeck	Elective Course
150.	Elizabeth M. Robinson	Elective Course
151.	Laura Judson Taliaferro	Elective Course
152.	Mary Elizabeth Bowers	Elective Course
153.	Richard F. Creath	Elective Course

154.	Charles Louis Gilbert	Latin Course
155.	{ Maxine Elizabeth Frix	Elective Course
156.	{ Mattie Louis Galvin	Elective Course
157.	Gray Collins	Elective Course
158.	Charles R. Miller	Elective Course
159.	Kate Meredith	Elective Course
160.	Minetree Folkes, Jr.	Elective Course
161.	E. Rhodes Carpenter	Elective Course
162.	Harold Howard	Elective Course
163.	Hazel Pauline Urban	Elective Course
164.	Jessie B. Laird	Elective Course
165.	{ Elmer L. Benton	Elective Course
166.	{ Elizabeth G. Pettigrew	Elective Course
167.	Sherwin Johnson	Elective Course
168.	William Byrd Lee Milton	Elective Course
169.	Elizabeth Richardson	Elective Course
170.	Jane Myers	Elective Course
171.	{ Nancy Nelson Gary	Elective Course
172.	{ Gertrude Drury Hall	Elective Course
173.	Margaret Florence Bernard	Elective Course
174.	Matilda T. Passamaneck	Elective Course
175.	Forrest Jackson	Elective Course
176.	Macon Jefferson Nunnally	Elective Course
177.	Mary Letitia Shelton	Elective Course
178.	James W. Scales	Elective Course
179.	Elizabeth Bruce Walsh	Elective Course
180.	Mary Poppenheim Miller	Elective Course
181.	Charles W. Harrell	Elective Course
182.	Binford Stuart	Elective Course
183.	Clifford Bernstein	Elective Course
184.	Marian Louise Porter	Elective Course
185.	{ Elizabeth Mercereau Houseman	Elective Course
186.	{ William Walpert	Elective Course
187.	Virginia Irene Moore	Elective Course
188.	Florence Thompson Smith	Elective Course
189.	Cornelia McNelis	Elective Course
190.	Yancey Atkinson	Elective Course
191.	Carolyn O. Greene	Elective Course
192.	Eunice G. Guthrow	Elective Course
193.	Ulai Virginia Mangum	Elective Course
194.	Lelia Montague Evans	Elective Course
195.	Delmas Alton Bottoms	Elective Course
196.	Wilbur Corson	Elective Course
197.	Wilton F. Witzgall	Elective Course
198.	Lloyd H. Caster	Elective Course
199.	Laura Nelson Burruss	Elective Course
200.	Madalyn Reinery Freund	Elective Course
201.	Virginia Terrell Bell	Elective Course
202.	Julia Thomas Ashton	Elective Course

203.	Kenneth D. Cobb, Jr.	Elective Course
204.	Virginia Harrison Crump	Elective Course
205.	James Clarence LaFon	Elective Course
206.	Ashby Landon Lawrence	Elective Course
207.	Charlotte Starke Beazley	Elective Course
208.	Margaret Armistead Eggleston	Elective Course
209.	Alice Maebelle Darling	Elective Course
210.	Nestor R. Goodman	Elective Course
211.	Ethel Bloom	Elective Course
212.	{ Gladys Isabel Bethel	Elective Course
213.	{ Louise Welch Willard	Elective Course
214.	Louise Simpson Thomas	Elective Course
215.	Alice Constance Childrey	Elective Course
216.	Grace Todd	Elective Course
217.	{ A Lucille Schutte	Elective Course
218.	{ Elnora C. Thompson	Elective Course
219.	Mildred Virginia Hardesty	Elective Course
220.	Ada Elizabeth Taylor	Elective Course
221.	Helene Labenberg	Elective Course
222.	George Leonard Smith	Elective Course
223.	Margaret Gentry	Elective Course
224.	Edward M. Panossian	Elective Course
225.	Frank Edward Campodonico	Elective Course
226.	Alma Elsie Smith	Elective Course
227.	Elizabeth M. Sheppard	Elective Course
228.	Ellen Estelle Campbell	Elective Course
229.	Ryland Neblett	Elective Course
230.	Dorothy Olive Turner	Elective Course
231.	Jessie May Ellyson	Elective Course
232.	Edna Doris Woodson	Elective Course
233.	George Frederick Salle	Elective Course
234.	Helen Natalie Austin	Elective Course
235.	Audrey Frances Kirkham	Elective Course
236.	Lizzie H. Kay	Elective Course
237.	Roy Carlton Hawkins	Elective Course
238.	Arline Mae Mann	Elective Course
239.	{ Elizabeth Virginia Drinard	Elective Course
240.	{ Marian Mae Taylor	Elective Course
241.	Ralph G. Smith	Elective Course
242.	Sydney Levy	Elective Course
243.	John William Usherwood, Jr.	Elective Course
244.	Morton Bear	Elective Course
245.	Bessie Kathleen Thorpe	Elective Course
246.	John Lee Carr, Jr.	Elective Course
247.	{ Doris Elaine Lee	Elective Course
248.	{ Randolph Knox Shortt	Elective Course
249.	Esther Dorothy Gibson	Elective Course
250.	M. Louise Clyborne	Elective Course

251.	Theodore A. Sammis, Jr.	Elective Course
252.	Otto B. Naumann, Jr.	Elective Course
253.	Louise Mae Spence	Elective Course
254.	Doris I. Ford	Elective Course
255.	Mary Westwood Wilkinson	Elective Course
256.	Ruffin Butler	Elective Course
257.	Harold H. Goldin	Elective Course
258.	Clarence B. Riddick	Elective Course
259.	Florence Katherine Krouse	Elective Course
260.	Mamie Irene Hayes	Elective Course
261.	Leroy G. Crenshaw, Jr.	Elective Course
262.	Waddell Osborne	Elective Course
263.	Boyce Hutson Cousins	Elective Course
264.	Louise Nolde	Elective Course
265.	Theresa Bland	Elective Course
266.	Joseph Jacob Cohn	Elective Course
267.	John T. Gill, Jr.	Elective Course
268.	Rowland M. Long	Elective Course
269.	J. Warwick McClintic	Elective Course
270.	Floyd T. Binns	Elective Course
271.	Dorothy Virginia Brauer	Elective Course
272.	Otis W. Ellett	Elective Course

Awarded Certificates in Vocational Electricity, February, 1925.

William Austin Cofer

Awarded Certificates in Vocational Machine, June, 1925.

Edward Bolton	Robert Johnson
Thomas Richard Farrall	Ralph Rice

Awarded Certificates in Vocational Electricity, June, 1925.

John Robert Kidd

GRADUATES ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL, JUNE, 1925.

(In order of standing)

1.	Dorothy Lucinda Brown	Academic Course
2.	Ella Joyce Holman	Academic Course
3.	Ethel Ramsey Harris	Academic Course
4.	James Harry Williams	Academic Course
5.	Everett Carlton White	Academic Course
6.	Rosebud Loretta Cooper	Academic Course
7.	Bernadine Stoneam Smith	Academic Course
8.	Herman Randolph Clarke	Academic Course
9.	Lelia Landon Knight	Academic Course
10.	Elizabeth Augusta Cooke	Academic Course
11.	Irma Virginia Williams	Academic Course
12.	Linwood Marcellous Mosby	Academic Course

13.	Helen Estelle Harris	Academic Course
14.	Ethel Louise Jones	Academic Course
15.	James Henderson Stokes	Academic Course
16.	Rebecca Elsenia Smith	Academic Course
17.	Mary Susie Quarles	Commercial Course
18.	Sara Viola Botts	Academic Course
19.	Maxie Cleveland Robinson	Academic Course
20.	Fannie Elizabeth Knight	Academic Course
21.	Hallie Tolson	Commercial Course
22.	Laurie Otway Smith	Commercial Course
23.	Mary Virginia Winfree	Academic Course
24.	Mildred Annie Banks	Academic Course
25.	Julia Victoria Bowles	Academic Course
26.	Irene Conley Gray	Academic Course
27.	Fannie Belle Brown	Academic Course
28.	Pearle Louise Braxton	Academic Course
29.	Williams Wadsworth Yarbrough, Jr.	Academic Course
30.	Thomas Edward Bowers	Academic Course
31.	James Addison Thomas	Academic Course
32.	Alice Aretha Walker	Industrial Course
33.	William Eugene White	Commercial Course
34.	Odessa Eva Palmer	Academic Course
35.	Elaine Julia Anderson	Academic Course
36.	Byron Aubrey Anderson	Academic Course
37.	Rebecca Rosemond Fountain	Academic Course
38.	Charlotte Evelena Knight	Academic Course
39.	Virginia Lee Hill	Commercial Course
40.	Jean Elliot Cooke	Academic Course
41.	Eva Pauline Ballou	Academic Course
42.	Herbert Howardton Southall	Commercial Course
43.	Beatrice Adlee Thornton	Academic Course
44.	Ollie Cue Neal	Academic Course
45.	Maria Louise Banks	Academic Course
46.	Geneva Audrey Jefferson	Academic Course
47.	Lelia Edna Gray	Commercial Course
48.	Ruth Gladys Manning	Academic Course
49.	Ella Louise Thomas	Academic Course
50.	Lillian Elnora Lewis	Academic Course
51.	Frances Belle Lewis	Industrial Course

GRADUATES ARMSTRONG NORMAL SCHOOL, JUNE, 1925.

(In order of standing)

1. Helen Christian McClain	7. Lillie Mae Taliaferro
2. Sallie Marian Randolph	8. Mable Charlotte Scott
3. Nellie Geneva Lipscombe	9. Geraldine Louise Bolling
4. Elsie Elizabeth Twyne	10. Alice Viola Hobson
5. Georgia Geneva Lee	11. Lillian Bernice Cumber
6. Huldah Hortense Dabney	12. James Elmer Booker

GRADUATES ARMSTRONG NORMAL SCHOOL, JUNE, 1925.

(Teachers in service)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mamie Wimbish Allen | 13. Louise Irene Johnson |
| 2. Eulalia Whittle Bragg | 14. Daisy Jones |
| 3. Ruth Cleveland Carter | 15. Alma Farrar Lucas |
| 4. Mollie Randolph Cephas | 16. Hattie E. Mayo |
| 5. Lettie Gertrude Chambers | 17. Elsie Carter Nickens |
| 6. Sallie A. E. Cowan | 18. Ora Johnson Newman |
| 7. Martha R. Crump | 19. Annie Belle Phillips |
| 8. Mamie Lou Daggett | 20. Peachy Allen Poindexter |
| 9. Lou Harvey Eldridge | 21. Celeste Judith Weaver |
| 10. Wallace P. Epps | 22. Willie Brock Wilkinson |
| 11. Susie Hortense Jenkins | 23. Fannie Mae Williams |
| 12. Helen Deurand Johnson | 24. Emily Gilpin Chambers |

JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, SUMMER, 1924.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Morris Berliant ----- | Elective Course |
| 2. Frederic Donald Blackwell ----- | Elective Course |
| 3. Milton F. Brightwell ----- | Elective Course |
| 4. Mary Elizabeth Butterfield ----- | Elective Course |
| 5. Gertrude Folkes ----- | Elective Course |
| 6. John H. Gary, Jr. ----- | Elective Course |
| 7. Pamela Anne Gary ----- | Elective Course |
| 8. Fannie D. Grazeck ----- | Elective Course |
| 9. Dorothy Hancock ----- | Elective Course |
| 10. Grant V. Harrison ----- | Elective Course |
| 11. Fannie E. Krapin ----- | Elective Course |
| 12. Edith Kratz ----- | Elective Course |
| 13. Mary Alice Major ----- | Elective Course |
| 14. James Warner Moore ----- | Elective Course |
| 15. Marie Louise Phillips ----- | Elective Course |
| 16. Nelson S. Phillips ----- | Elective Course |
| 17. Elizabeth Poole ----- | Elective Course |
| 18. Thomas Lee Richardson, Jr. ----- | Elective Course |
| 19. Elizabeth Roper ----- | Elective Course |
| 20. Ruth Rosenthal ----- | Elective Course |
| 21. Wyatt Earle Royce ----- | Elective Course |
| 22. Garland Hill Sharp ----- | Elective Course |
| 23. Percy M. Smith, Jr. ----- | Elective Course |
| 24. Mamie Bell Spraggins ----- | Elective Course |
| 25. Milton C. Stribling ----- | Elective Course |
| 26. James Hall Thompson ----- | Elective Course |
| 27. Dorothy Vernon Timberlake ----- | Elective Course |
| 28. Cowles Turner ----- | Elective Course |
| 29. Leonie Webb ----- | Elective Course |

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 30. | William K. Welsh ----- | Elective Course |
| 31. | Edward H. Williams ----- | Elective Course |
| 32. | Anne E. Wirtz ----- | Elective Course |
| 33. | Elizabeth Tyree Wright ----- | Elective Course |

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Clerk of School Board

AND

Supervisor of School Property

FOR THE

Scholastic Year 1924-1925

Ending June 30, 1925

FINANCIAL REPORT OF RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

Receipts, Including Balances.

Amount received from State Funds during the year-----	\$ 268,034.42
Amount of District Funds received during the year-----	1,689,534.52
Amount of State Funds on hand July 1, 1924-----	4,645.30
Amount of other funds on hand July 1, 1924-----	70,244.16
From tuition from individuals -----	14,183.72
From tuition from other divisions -----	85.00
Incidentals -----	11,707.92
Teachers' Retirement Fund -----	13,103.66
Auditorium fees -----	2,465.84
Interest and fines -----	4,323.92
Account fees—Laboratory, etc. -----	3,184.37
M. Reese Fund -----	128.00
Bryan Memorial Prize -----	9.86
District Funds received account bond issue-----	211,635.27
Inheritance Tax -----	90,610.05
State—For School Libraries -----	110.00
Replaced books -----	706.63
Donations -----	1,071.87
	\$ 2,385,784.51

Disbursements.

For General Control:

Salary Superintendent—Local -----	\$ 4,950.00
Salary and expenses Assistant Superintendent-----	2,400.00
Office and traveling expenses -----	236.00
Salary and expense Clerk and Supervisor-----	4,500.00
Stenographers -----	14,252.76
Total for General Control-----	\$ 26,338.76

For Instruction:

Assistant Superintendent -----	\$ 2,400.00
Special Supervisors -----	23,495.10
High School Teachers—White -----	{ \$ 61,721.11 } M. 213,617.96
	{ 151,896.85 } F.
High School Teachers—Negro -----	{ 17,183.95 } M. 33,635.15
	{ 16,451.20 } F.
Elem. & Jun. H. S. Teachers—White-----	{ 96,016.50 } M. 872,937.21
	{ 776,920.71 } F.
Elem. School Teachers—Negro-----	{ 15,200.94 } M. 152,839.46
	{ 137,638.52 } F.

Teachers of Home Economics	5,235.52
Teachers Normal School	9,193.70
Evening School Teachers	27,216.46
Vacation School Teachers	14,875.93
Other expenses of instruction (Salesmanship classes)	2,290.00
School clerks	20,920.57
Maps, globes, etc.	5,199.28
Text-books	38,120.38
Other supplies to pupils	7,184.79
Stationery, printing, etc.	388.20
School libraries	1,544.67

Total for Instruction\$ 1,431,094.38

For Other Operation:

Janitors	\$ 96,636.39
Fuel, water	32,095.87
Light and power	13,434.50
Janitors' supplies	4,684.64
'Phone service	3,156.59
Postage, telegrams, express, etc.	879.64
Printing, stationery, etc.	6,743.51
Supplies, vocational education	15,201.29
Other expenses of operation	5,923.98

Total for Other Operation.....\$ 178,756.41

For Maintenance:

Repair of buildings, etc.	\$ 88,930.04
Upkeep of grounds	19,560.41
Repair and replace equipment	8,106.90
Insurance	3,521.17
Rent	187.00

Total for Maintenance\$ 120,305.52

For Auxiliary Agencies:

Medical inspection	\$ 27,928.76
Compulsory attendance	3,909.56
School libraries	1,569.61
Other auxiliaries	14,683.78

Total for Auxiliary Agencies.....\$ 48,091.71

For Miscellaneous:

Pensions	\$ 12,700.54
Treasurer's commissions	240.57
Recording deeds, surveys, etc.	142.32

Total for Miscellaneous\$ 13,083.43

For Capitalization:

Real estate -----	\$--	49,692.69
New buildings -----		172,280.70
Architects' fees -----		33,304.83
Permanent improvements -----		43,396.05
Furniture -----		20,165.04
Interest on revenue -----		18,519.34
Interest account bonds -----		6,049.74

Total for Capitalization ----- \$ 343,408.39

Total for all Disbursement ----- \$ 2,161,078.60

Balance at Close of Year:

State Fund -----	\$	81,351.33
Other sources -----		143,354.58

Total Balances ----- \$ 224,705.91

Grand total of all Disbursements and Balances ----- \$ 2,385,784.51

*Comparative Cost Per Capita for Tuition, Maintenance and Operation
for all Schools.*

SESSION	Number of Pupils in Attendance	Cost per Capita for Tuition	Cost per Capita for Maintenance and Operation	Total Cost per Capita
1870-1871.....	3,156	\$ 9 83	\$ 3 52	\$ 13 35
1871-1872.....	3,691	11 17	4 29	15 46
1872-1873.....	3,919	13 13	3 57	16 70
1873-1874.....	3,893	12 98	2 87	15 85
1874-1875.....	4,974	13 19	2 69	15 88
1875-1876.....	4,459	12 55	3 01	15 56
1876-1877.....	4,934	12 60	2 62	15 22
1877-1878.....	5,501	11 34	2 07	13 41
1878-1879.....	5,215	10 50	1 72	12 22
1879-1880.....	5 273	10 60	2 05	12 65
1880-1881.....	6,045	9 99	2 06	12 05
1881-1882.....	6,072	10 00	2 80	12 80
1882-1883.....	6,877	9 80	2 07	11 87
1883-1884.....	7,053	9 70	1 70	11 40
1884-1885.....	8,295	8 87	2 60	11 41
1885-1886.....	8,701	8 71	2 35	11 22
1886-1887.....	9,738	8 89	2 64	11 35
1887-1888.....	10,867	8 89	1 98	10 87
1888-1889.....	11,371	9 78	1 71	11 49
1889-1890.....	11,749	9 95	1 92	11 87
1890-1891.....	11,770	9 94	1 87	11 81
1891-1892.....	11,441	10 51	1 63	12 14
1892-1893.....	11,726	10 45	2 30	12 75
1893-1894.....	12,035	10 33	2 22	12 55
1894-1895.....	12,287	10 31	2 24	12 55
1895-1896.....	12 244	10 40	2 13	12 53
1896-1897.....	12,318	10 71	2 16	12 87
1897-1898.....	12,278	10 01	2 07	12 08
1898-1899.....	11,938	10 94	1 88	12 82
1899-1900.....	11,970	10 96	2 61	13 51
1900-1901.....	12,159	11 00	2 43	13 43
1901-1902.....	12,203	11 04	4 14	15 18
1902-1903.....	12 120	11 32	1 92	13 24
1903-1904.....	12,137	11 65	3 43	15 08
1904-1905.....	12 481	11 82	3 24	15 06
1905-1906.....	12,573	12 16	2 23	16 37
1906-1907.....	14,826	12 39	2 24	14 63
1907-1908.....	15,262	11 43	5 45	16 88
1908-1909.....	15,590	13 89	3 63	17 52
1909-1910.....	17,305	13 09	3 50	16 59
1910-1911.....	17,882	14 27	4 63	18 30
1911-1912.....	18,892	15 81	4 50	20 31
1912-1913.....	19,992	17 24	5 81	23 05
1913-1914.....	22,459	17 41	5 01	22 42
1914-1915.....	28,145	16 61	4 39	21 00
1915-1916.....	30,909	18 04	5 12	23 16
1916-1917.....	32,002	19 36	5 29	24 65
1917-1918.....	31,248	21 76	5 95	27 71
1918-1919.....	30 256	28 33	6 57	34 90
1919-1920.....	30,219	31 73	9 46	41 19
1920-1921.....	31,520	35 45	10 79	46 24
1921-1922.....	32,334	37 01	10 95	47 96
1922-1923.....	33,213	37 45	14 63	52 08
1923-1924.....	34,084	37 66	13 16	50 82
1924-1925.....	34,881	40 60	11 08	51 68

*No interest on investment.

Richmond Public Schools—Inventory July 1, 1925

SCHOOLS	Value Land 1924	Value Buildings 1924	Total Value 1924	Text Books	Library and Reference Books	Furniture and Equipment	Supplies
John Marshall High.....	\$ 350,000 00	\$ 706,500 00	\$1,056,500 00	\$ 22,650 71	\$ 2,500 00	\$ 89,524 43	\$ 1,500 00
Geo. Wythe Junior High.....	200,000 00	369,000 00	569,000 00	.....	.....	16,394 25	2,200 00
Robert Fulton.....	6,000 00	132,000 00	138,000 00	1,260 26	175 00	6,351 38	173 25
Chamberazo.....	8,250 00	85,000 00	93,250 00	730 21	175 00	2,937 60	189 21
Nathaniel Bacon.....	13,200 00	62,000 00	75,200 00	530 58	225 00	2,203 10	50 20
Springfield.....	13,240 00	161,000 00	174,240 00	1,339 83	100 00	6,294 90	166 01
Bellvue Junior High.....	25,000 00	183,000 00	208,000 00	3,405 63	1,000 00	2,823 00	374 20
Bellvue Special.....	4,340 00	15,000 00	19,340 00	426 08	.....	538 78	49 73
Maury.....	7,650 00	114,000 00	121,650 00	551 89	15 00	3,414 75	578 69
Powhatan.....	5,800 00	27,500 00	32,800 00	1,117 65	300 00	924 80	128 50
Rainbridge Junior High.....	30,000 00	170,000 00	200,000 00	2,401 33	700 00	8,501 08	341 45
Franklin.....	12,500 00	87,000 00	99,500 00	895 78	123 28	1,987 80	48 03
Patrick Henry.....	13,950 00	128,000 00	141,950 00	640 52	185 00	2,952 65	63 32
Oak Grove.....	10,000 00	24,000 00	34,000 00	685 56	358 75	2,068 35	252 25
Farmount.....	5,000 00	133,500 00	138,500 00	929 48	465 00	6,263 00	99 85
Jefferson.....	3,500 00	25,000 00	28,500 00	758 65	61 45	2,125 95	190 20
Rutherford.....	13,500 00	36,000 00	49,000 00	685 80	100 00	2,648 35	62 95
Madison.....	11,600 00	178,000 00	189,600 00	1,596 45	185 00	4,840 25	321 74
George Thorpe.....	12,500 00	48,000 00	60,500 00	844 46	375 00	1,720 85	412 83
Highland Park.....	12,500 00	153,000 00	165,500 00	2,006 52	105 00	5,220 74	232 02
J. E. B. Stuart.....	24,000 00	120,000 00	153,000 00	1,168 20	235 00	4,883 84	296 12
Ginter Park.....	27,000 00	128,000 00	155,000 00	1,144 76	500 00	9,233 05	521 87
Grace Arents.....	1,350 00	38,000 00	39,350 00	1,528 49	150 00	1,825 65	130 82
Elba.....	10,000 00	9,000 00	19,000 00	1,012 49	50 00	1,442 20	111 49
Stonewall Jackson.....	17,750 00	22,000 00	39,750 00	1,150 29	264 00	2,481 59	112 34
Randolph.....	10,200 00	36,800 00	47,000 00	727 61	140 00	2,114 00	11 85
Wm. F. Fox.....	48,592 00	175,000 00	223,592 00	3,265 00	450 00	7,484 00	140 60
John B. Cary.....	27,000 00	141,000 00	168,000 00	1,146 95	890 00	5,682 45	410 42
Buiford Junior High.....	34,000 00	352,000 00	386,000 00	5,000 92	950 00	18,748 15	675 20
Robert F. Lee.....	42,290 00	216,000 00	258,290 00	1,552 85	750 00	6,891 50	98 57
Armstrong High.....	15,375 00	190,000 00	205,375 00	2,814 74	375 00	8,978 80	60 24
Webster Davis.....	5,600 00	56,000 00	61,600 00	1,277 84	9 00	949 50	135 01
George Mason.....	8,325 00	59,500 00	67,825 00	1,257 41	125 00	1,141 25	340 05
Twenty-ninth Street.....	1,000 00	59,700 00	60,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunbar.....	3,280 00	46,000 00	49,280 00	1,086 63	200 00	3,235 38	96 81
Buchanan.....	3,000 00	54,000 00	57,000 00	1,047 92	220 00	2,769 30	85 78
Navy Hill.....	7,480 00	12,000 00	19,480 00	894 06	225 00	1,811 62	172 93
Baker.....	6,960 00	36,000 00	41,960 00	986 44	68 00	3,386 60	174 58
Monroe.....	2,400 00	8,400 00	11,800 00	298 64	35 00	514 33	188 69
Moore.....	3,000 00	51,500 00	56,500 00	1,340 62	250 00	3,823 49	527 07

Booker Washington.....	28,000 00	88,500 00	116,500 00	1,305 23	.....	2,042 40	425 00
Valley View.....	4,100 00	1,300 00	5,400 00	93 79	5 00	118 28	23 79
Sidney.....	1,250 00	6,000 00	7,250 00	294 19	50 00	197 83	22 08
Providence Park.....	6,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	268 00	31 00	203 90	16 99
Colored Special.....	.....	.....	.....	103 00	30 00	162 03	100 00
Administrative Office.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	10,886 40	900 00
Shop.....	15,000 00	10,000 00	25,000 00	.....	.....	12,338 38	9,686 72
Manual Training Centers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,698 15	106 00
Kindergartens (Est.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500 00	500 00
Domestic Science and Cafeterias.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,400 00	.....
Drawing and Handwork.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,735 12
Athletics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455 70
Total.....	\$1,111,482 00	\$4,704,200 00	\$5,815,682 00	\$ 73,256 06	\$ 13,175 48	\$322,239 48	\$ 26,776 24

PROPERTY OWNED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES BUT NOT IN
ACTUAL USE.

Grove Avenue Lot	\$ 36,190.00
Chamberlayne Avenue lot	22,200.00
Brookland Park Boulevard lot	18,600.00
Grove Avenue lot	30,960.00
Patterson Avenue lot	64,000.00
Total	<u>\$ 171,950.00</u>

SUMMARY.

Value of Land, 1924:

In use	\$ 1,111,482.00
Not in use	171,950.00
	<u>\$ 1,283,432.00</u>

Value of buildings, 1924	4,704,200.00
Text-books	73,256.06
Library and reference books	13,175.48
Furniture and equipment	322,239.48
Supplies	26,776.24

Grand Total \$ 6,423,079.26

COMPARISON.

YEAR	Value Real Estate	Furniture	Text Books	Reference and Lib. Books	Supplies	Total
1925.	\$5,987,632 00	\$322,239 48	\$ 73,256 06	\$ 13,175 48	\$ 26,776 24	\$6,423,079 26
1924.	4,516,814 07	328,027 74	64,656 03	13,577 90	30,884 42	4,953,960 21
Increase..	\$1,470,817 93	.....	\$ 8,599 98	.....	.....	\$1,469,119 05
Decrease. ....	.....	\$ 5,788 26	.....	\$ 402 42	\$ 4,108 18	.....

C. P. WALFORD,
Clerk and Supervisor.

Annual Report
Director of Public Works
Richmond, Va.
1925

Annual Report
Director of Public Works

Richmond, Virginia



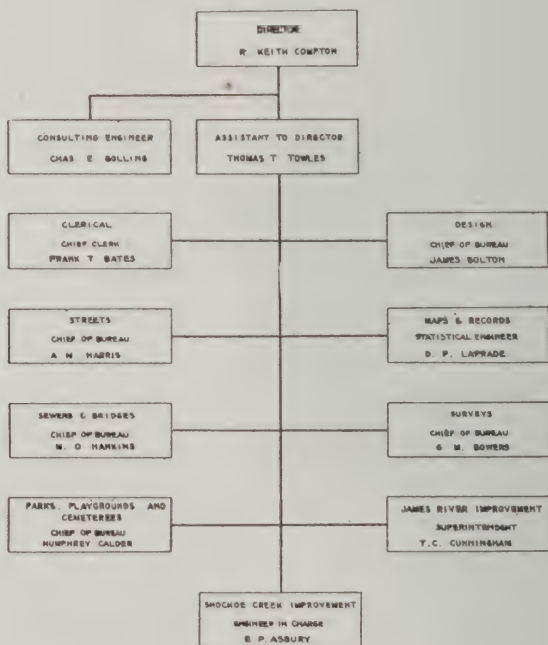
R. KEITH COMPTON, *Director*

For Year Ending December 31, 1925

INDEX

	Pages
Report of Director	7- 11
Bureau of Design	12- 20
Bureau of Surveys	21- 30
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges	33- 52
Bureau of Streets	53-101
Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries	103-140
Bureau of Shockoe Creek Improvement	141-158
Bureau of James River Improvement	159-163
Clerical Bureau	165-178
Appendix No. 1.—Annexation Report	179-187
Appendix No. 2—Ten Year Construction Program	189-208
Appendix No. 3—Preliminary Survey of the James River Harbor	209-244

ORGANIZATION CHART
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. DECEMBER 31ST, 1933



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Director of Public Works

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1926.

TO THE HONORABLE J. FULMER BRIGHT,

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:

You are handed herewith report outlining the activities of the Department of Public Works during the year 1925.

The attached chart shows the organization of the department, with respect to the several bureaus.

On May 1st, 1925, Mr. J. N. Eubank resigned as Chief of the Bureau of Streets and Mr. A. Mason Harris, Engineer in charge of Shockoe Creek Improvements was promoted to this position. Mr. E. P. Asbury, First Assistant Engineer to Mr. Harris on Shockoe Creek was promoted to the position of Engineer in charge of Shockoe Creek Improvements, vice Mr. Harris, promoted.

The reports submitted herewith from the Bureau Chiefs are in considerable detail; it is, therefore, unnecessary for the Director to go further into this detail except to mention the most important subjects and projects.

During the year this department was called upon to submit reports on three important projects, annexation, ten-year public improvement program and harbor of James River. These reports entailed considerable surveys and studies, and are attached to this report as an appendix.

Design.

This Bureau has been exceedingly busy during the year. Not only has it had the usual design work of the department to perform, but it has handled many extra projects during the year, such as the reports on annexation, ten-year public improvement program, and tentative plan for harbor improvements. At this point your attention is called to the various number of papers which are referred to this

department by the City Council, which in some instances occasion surveys and in all instances a certain amount of investigation and estimating. We find that it is necessary to keep several men on this work for the entire year, and at considerable cost to the department. After being referred back to the City Council, many of these papers never materialize or receive definite action, so that in this respect there seems to be considerable waste of time and money.

Surveys.

This Bureau has also been exceedingly busy during the year; not only furnishing such surveys to all bureaus of the department, but has handled a great deal of extra work during the year, the chief of which was the topographical and geodetic surveys of the James River harbor. Considerable work was performed by it which will tie in with and be a continuation of our present topographic survey. It is our aim to continue this until we have a complete survey of Richmond and its environments.

Sewers.

The installation of sewers has just about kept pace with the natural growth and development of the city. It will require, however, a substantial appropriation every year for this purpose. Some four years ago there existed in this city, as stated in last year's report, some 3,000 dry toilets; these have now been reduced to 600, due to annual extensions of the sewerage and water systems.

Improved Paving.

Scarcely any improved paving or what is regarded as hard surface was installed during the year. With a substantial appropriation from the City Council, however, several miles of curb and gutter and gravel surface was installed, thus relieving some of the most urgent localities. With the agitation now before the City Council and the public, it is hoped that a substantial appropriation will be received for improved paving during the coming year. Certainly this is one of the most urgent propositions facing the department today.

Parks, Playgrounds, Cemeteries.

Quite an addition to the park system occurred during the year through the will of the late Major Dooley. Major Dooley bequeathed to the City of Richmond the magnificent estate known as "Maymont," together with the handsome mansion situated thereon. This

estate contains approximately ninety-eight acres adjacent to Byrd Park on the southeast and overlooking the picturesque James River. It is difficult to describe this estate in a few words, but it had been laid out by Major Dooley in the most expert manner; Japanese and Italian gardens, lakes, water falls, shrubbery, trees and curios of every description. The roads, though narrow and out of date, are excellently located, and with moderate expense can be widened to accomodate present day traffic. In accordance with Major Dooley's will, the mansion must be used as a museum, and in there have been installed many of the curios and all of the antique furniture, rugs, etc., bequeathed to the City by Major Dooley; also in accordance with Major Dooley's will, Mr. L. W. Taliaferro has been retained by the City as Superintendent of "Maymont," and a librarian will be appointed to take care of the mansion. "Maymont" has already been opened as a pedestrian park, and will be retained as such, at least until we have the opportunity to widen the roads so as to take care of modern traffic. With the addition of "Maymont," the City of Richmond now has a total of approximately 800 acres of park area. An examination of the Bureau Chief's report shows that quite a number of playgrounds were added during the year, and these, together with our usual playground facilities, were handled in the best possible manner consistent with the small amount of money appropriated for that purpose. The cemeteries have been maintained with usual maintenance force. It is proposed to ask for appropriations for further developments in the interior of Riverview and Oakwood Cemeteries.

Harbor.

Reference was made in the 1924 annual report to the industrial survey of the harbor made in 1923 by the Technical Advisory Corporation, and also to the then proposed physical survey by this department in accordance with joint resolution of the Mayor and Council, approved November 19th, 1924. This survey has been completed and full report made thereon, a copy of which is attached as an appendix to this report. The City is now in a position to furnish the Federal Government and the public with full information regarding this project and tentative plans for the harbor improvements. The annual report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for the year 1925 shows a total tonnage on the James River for the calendar year 1924 of 789,542 tons as compared with 712,853 tons in

1923, an increase of approximately 77,000 tons. While there was an increase in the total tonnage on the James River, there was a slight decrease in the tonnage contributed by the City of Richmond, undoubtedly due to the poor facilities which we have in this harbor, all of which goes to show that we have a magnificent proposition in the James River harbor if we will only take advantage of our opportunities at Richmond and improve our facilities. With this in view it has been suggested by those interested in the harbor that a Port Development Commission be appointed by Your Honor, to be composed of business men familiar with the harbor and its interests, whose duty it will be to push this project and keep it continually before the Federal authorities and before the citizens of Richmond until it becomes a reality. The Department of Public Works is prepared to furnish engineering advice at any time it is called upon, either within the harbor of Richmond or in the James River from the lock gates to its mouth.

Clerical Bureau.

Owing to the immense amount of work handled by this Bureau for all of the bureaus of the department, it has become necessary for us to completely revise the clerical system and establish an up-to-date bookkeeping method and system, which will enable us to tell at any time the total cost of a project or any of its main items, together with our daily balance. While minor bookkeeping methods will be continued in all bureaus, the clerical bureau is the chief, and through it we must depend entirely for our financial information.

Shockoe Creek Improvement.

This project will be completed by the first of May with the exception of the pump house and the sanitary sewers for a small drainage area west of the main drainage in Shockoe Creek. Contracts for these will be awarded within a few months.

Recommendations.

Your Honor's attention is directed particularly to the ten-year public improvement program which has been submitted to the City Council through Your Honor this past year. This program includes what this department feels are the most important public improvements which the City of Richmond should avail herself of promptly, including our recommendations not only on public improvements, but in other matters intimately connected therewith such as garbage collection and

disposal and storage yards for the handling of machinery, equipment and materials. It is not proposed that the city can perfect all of these improvements at once, but she should certainly take stock and begin at once to carry them out so that in time they may become a reality.

It is therefore recommended that we proceed, as soon as the financial condition of the city will permit, with the following:

General surveys—Continuation of topographic surveys in the northwest section.

Special surveys—Topographic survey of "Maymont" Park; proposed cutoffs in the James River; Riverside Drive; aerial surveys of territory within five-mile limit.

Acquisition of gravel pits.

Installation—General garage, stables and storage yards; incinerator.

Construction—Bridges; drainage sewers west of Belt Line; relief sewer from Boulevard to upper Shockoe Creek; drainage sewer in South Richmond, east of Maury.

Street widening.

Improved Paving.

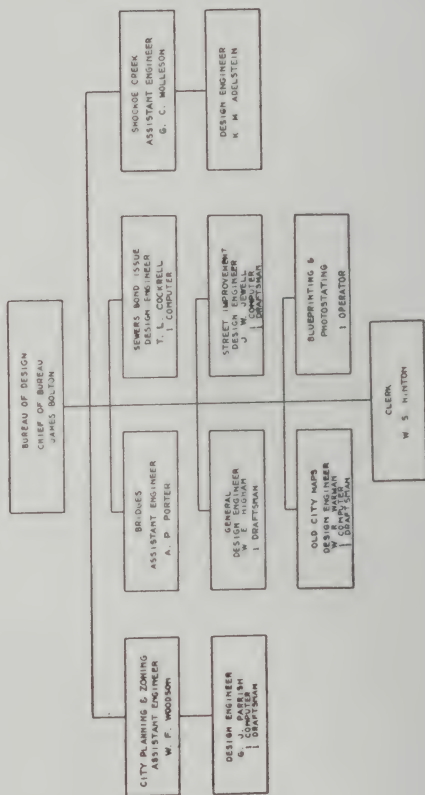
Continuation of City planning.

In conclusion it is the privilege of the Director to acknowledge the loyal support from all of the employes of this department, particularly from the Assistant Director and various Bureau Chiefs. All of these officials have the interest of the City at heart, are painstaking in their efforts and never fail when called upon to execute any duty. It is the wish of the Director also to bear testimony to the excellent advice which we have received from the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Charles E. Bolling, who has rendered excellent service in connection with the many City projects which we have handled during the year. It is again the privilege of the Director to acknowledge the many courtesies and excellent advice which he has received at the hands of Your Honor since his connection with the department.

Respectfully submitted,

R. KEITH COMPTON,

Director of Public Works.



BUREAU OF DESIGN

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1926.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

Aside from the usual work of preparing detailed construction plans, the Bureau of Design this year assisted in four projects, each of which was extensive in character and required of the Bureau most thorough and careful investigation and study.

Ten-Year Construction Program.

The City Council by resolution called upon the Department of Public Works for its recommendation for a ten-year construction program. The preparation of this report not only called for a most thorough study of the City's needs in the matter of street improvements, sewers, bridges, harbor developments, parks, playgrounds, cemeteries, operating plants and structures, maps and surveys, but also for a most careful review of the City's resources, past and present, from which a forecast was made of the probable future resources of the City. All resolutions concerning proposed improvements that had been tabled in the City Council committees, were also considered in the formulation of this report.

A separate map was prepared for each of the several classes of improvements recommended, on which map was indicated the locality proposed to be improved, and carefully prepared estimates were made. The collection of this data and preparation of estimates called into play the resources of every division of the Bureau. The data was presented to Mr. Thomas T. Towles, Assistant Director of Public Works, who used it as a basis of his report, dated October 29, 1925. Copies of this report and explanatory maps were furnished each member of the City Council.

Proposed Annexation.

The City Planning Division, under the personal direction of Mr. W. F. Woodson, Assistant Engineer, working in conjunction with Mr. D. F. LaPrade, was called upon for the preparation and filing

of the Department's report on the proposed annexation. The data thus collected consisted of the number of houses, assessed value of personal and real property, population, length of improved roads, sewer and water facilities installed with the approval of the Director of Public Works, as provided by the Platting Act of the General Assembly, and the gross value of same, all within the area studied. From this data were prepared estimates of probable revenue that would be derived by the City and immediate liability that would be incurred in the event of annexation of the territory studied. This data was submitted to Mr. Thomas T. Towles, Assistant Director of Public Works, for final analysis and preparation of his report. A map was prepared under Mr. Woodson's direction on which was outlined the territory covered by this study.

Revision of Proposed Zoning Ordinance.

The City Planning Division was also called upon for extensive work in connection with the revision of the Proposed Zoning Ordinance which was prepared by that Division in co-operation with the Zoning Commission in 1922. A comprehensive re-survey of existing conditions was made and combined with the information compiled during study of the previous ordinance. From data thus obtained maps and charts were prepared and an ordinance was drafted embodying the recommendations of a new Zoning Committee appointed by Mayor Bright and composed of representative local architects, engineers and business men, including all members of the former Commission, Mr. Woodson acting as Secretary. A map delineating the district set forth in the ordinance was also prepared and attached thereto. Copies of the ordinance and map were then distributed to various civic, legal and commercial organizations for study and criticism. After public hearing before the Zoning Committee, in which all interested parties were invited to present their views and suggested modifications, the ordinance was submitted to the City Council, and is now under consideration by that body.

Proposed Harbor Improvements.

Preliminary to your report on the James River Survey, the Bureau of Design was called upon to collect and assemble a large amount of data and to prepare a number of maps and estimates as follows:

Data on present river tonnage, value of commodities, kinds of commodities, number and type of river crafts, floods, etc.

Estimates of future river tonnage, values, commodities, types of vessels, etc.

Design of upper terminal, wharf wall, sheds and railroads.

Design of deep water terminal—wharf, transit and storage shed, track layout, elevator and escalator equipment.

A study of location for deep water terminal and connections with a belt line railroad.

A study of necessary new streets and street widenings.

Complete layout of terminal and railroad connections.

Cost estimate on whole project.

Present and past conditions of river commerce.

Future possibilities as to industrial expansion and increase in river commerce.

Proofs of economic feasibility of river development.

Proper methods to pursue to obtain results.

The work of collecting this data was assigned to Mr. G. C. Molleson, Assistant Engineer, attached to this Bureau.

During the preparation of the 1925 Budget, in the final allocation of funds to the several Bureaus, practically none of the above work as carried out by the Bureau of Design was anticipated. However, in spite of this the employes of the Bureau succeeded in dovetailing this special work in with their regular duties to the extent that no special appropriation was asked by or made to the Bureau of Design for this work during 1925.

General

The general work carried on by the Bureau of Design during 1925 was covered by 603 projects. 493 plans and drawings were added to the file. Estimates for street work called for by the Street Committee on resolutions, which, if carried out, would have involved an expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000. Less than 10 per cent of these resolutions, however, were approved by the City Council.

The nature of plans and drawings filed and extent of improvement work contemplated by these plans is shown in detail in accompanying table.

1. Plans for street improvement work.

75 curb and gutter plans, extending over 16.8 miles of streets.

46 damage assessment and allegation plans covering 6.1 miles of streets and alleys.

11 street paving plans extending over 4 miles of streets.

- 2 alley paving plans extending over 0.1 mile of alley.
- 7 alley grading plans extending over 0.9 mile of alley.
- 5 curb and gutter standards.

2. Sewers.

49 construction drawings for sewers extending over 9.6 miles of streets.

7 plans for sewers and sewer easements, extending over 1.5 miles of streets.

11 drawings concerned with sewer standards.

3. Bridges.

29 preliminary drawings for bridges.

4. City Planning and Zoning.

15 plans for street widening.

21 plans for street extension.

1 map to accompany proposed Zoning Ordinance.

1 map to accompany report on Annexation.

25 plans of subdivision, covering 1,800 acres.

16 plans concerning park and park improvements.

10 plans for the improvement of cemeteries.

50 plans for subdivision, covering 1,350 acres, submitted by property owners, were examined, revised, and finally approved.

Map furnished Department of Public Safety showing streets proposed for traffic signals.

Charts prepared for the Department of Public Safety concerning proposed parking regulations.

The building activities within the City for the year were drawn in on the Sanborn maps, bringing this record up-to-date.

Grade plans prepared for Monument Avenue, from the corporate limits to Horse Pen Road.

Approved plans of subdivision plotted on topographical sheets.

Plan showing standards for street cross-sections.

City plan revised for area between Broad and Cary Streets, Monument Heights Avenue and the Three Chopt Road.

Existing use, height, and area maps concerning the proposed Zoning Ordinance were also revised and brought up-to-date.

5. Shockoe Creek.

35 construction drawings.

6. Miscellaneous.

- 4 plans for closing alleys extending over 0.1 mile.
- 9 plans for alley openings extending over 0.5 mile.
- 7 plans for street closing projects extending over 0.4 mile.
- 14 plans to accompany James River report.
- 6 maps to accompany the ten-year construction report.
- 4 plats of City property.
- 73 unclassified drawings.
- 7 drawings for other Departments.
- 4 drawings prepared for the Legal Department.

Sewer and water lines shown on 395 maps bound in five volumes, known as Sanborn maps, for the Comptroller's records.

Bridges.

Mr. A. P. Porter, Assistant Engineer, made preliminary studies of, and in some cases tentative designs on the following bridges: crossing James River in the line of Ninth Street; crossing Bacon Quarter Branch Valley in the line of Second Street, North Avenue, Fifth Street, and Lombardy Street; crossing Shockoe Creek Valley in the line of Balding Street, Christian Street and Magnolia Street; bridge over the R. F. & P. R. R. at the Boulevard; underpass of the Riverside Drive at its intersection with the Southern Railway, and bridges over the canal at the pumphouse and waterworks.

A careful inspection of physical conditions, with deflection measurements of critical members was made and from computed stresses a report was written on the safety of the First Street, Fifth Street and Marshall Street Viaducts.

Sewers and Utilities Outside of City Limits.

That portion of the Plat Act which requires the approval of the Department of Public Works of plans for sewerage facilities and other utilities in territory outside of the City limits has already added materially to the general work of the Bureau of Design. During the year 1925, plans were submitted for the construction of 7.1 miles of sewers and several miles of water lines proposed to be constructed, all of which were carefully examined and checked by Mr. Thomas T. Cockrell, Design Engineer, attached to this Bureau. These sewers were constructed or will be constructed in the following subdivisions: Bryan Parkway, Grove Avenue Crest, Windsor Farms, North Ginter Park and West View.

Old City Maps.

The work on the Old City Maps under Mr. George Parrish, until he was transferred to the City Planning Division in May, and under Mr. W. R. Warman the remainder of the year, has progressed most satisfactorily. The work now stands fully 75 per cent complete. It is expected that shortly after the middle of the year all of these maps will be brought to a point where they will be ready for the setting of corner stones and the final field check of computed block lengths.

Shockoe Creek.

The location of the proposed pumphouse near the mouth of Shockoe Creek necessitated a complete change in the design of the pumphouse, gate slot, and also necessitated a complete re-calculation of the reservoir capacity, pumping capacity and a re-design of the house plans.

Considerable progress has been made upon the new design, and it is expected that these plans will be completed in every detail early in the year.

Miscellaneous.

There have been quite a number of small projects that the Bureau of Design has been called upon not only for designs but for supervision and inspection as well. This work has been largely conducted by Mr. K. M. Adelstein, Design Engineer, and consisted of re-designing and inspection of construction of the several buildings in the path of the Shockoe Creek Improvement that were torn down and replaced, and a fountain constructed on Richmond-Henrico Turnpike at Terrace Springs.

During the year Mr. Jonathan Bryan and others donated to the City an electric fountain that has been built in the Boat Lake at William Byrd Park. The design for this fountain was prepared by Allen J. Saville, Inc., and submitted to this Bureau for examination, recommendation as to location and construction details and for final approval.

But very few changes were found necessary in the work, and the installation was finally completed with satisfying results. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lawton, of the Department of Public Utilities, afforded us considerable co-operation in carrying out this work.

City Planning.

Of special interest in the matter of City Planning it might be mentioned that plans are now before the City Council for the opening and

extension of Malvern Avenue in such a manner as to give an adequate connection between the north and extreme westward section of the City, as is also the plan for the proposed widening of Patterson Avenue and Grove Avenue, which, when carried out, will afford a much needed relief to traffic on Cary Street Road.

Preliminary subdivisions have been made of the entire new section added to Oakwood Cemetery. Similar plans descriptive of the detail of each lot are 90 per cent complete for the addition to Maury Cemetery. Section "K" of Riverview Cemetery has been completely plotted. A study has been made relative to the proposed municipal golf course at Pine Camp and also with respect to each of the numerous locations proposed for a municipal stadium.

Extensive studies were also made in connection with the proposed rerouting of street cars and reports made in connection with several proposed bus routes.

A Recommendation.

In the matter of control of subdivisions within the limits of the City as prescribed by the City Planning Act, we wish to call attention to the fact that the triangulation control made by Bureau of Surveys has been extended beyond the City limits sufficiently to warrant our requesting of all surveyors preparing plans of subdivision, that they make an absolute tie between their survey and our triangulation control. The Bureau of Surveys has set sufficient monuments throughout the area and have records in pamphlet form, with sufficient data as to co-ordinates of these points and the azimuth of lines radiating therefrom to make it entirely practical to tie these various subdivisions in with our City surveys and at a reasonable expense. We therefore recommend very strongly that these requirements be made of all surveyors in this vicinity.

Co-Operation.

I wish to report that the contact between the employees of this Bureau and employees of other City Departments has been most pleasant, and that a most healthful spirit of co-operation exists.

In the matter of keeping up our records of projects as they pass through the various Committees of the City Council, we have received most valuable assistance at the hands of the City Clerk and his assistants, and from the Clerk of the Finance Committee.

Our calls upon the City Attorney's Office for resolutions to be

introduced in the City Council on matters of particular interest to the work of this Department has met with very prompt response.

Many conferences with members of the War Memorial Committee and the Legion Memorial Committee in the matter of details have been most pleasant and harmonious. Likewise we find property owners, promoters and outside engineers employed by them in the matter of subdividing property, inclined and even desirous of co-operating with us in our efforts to bring about a satisfactory City plan.

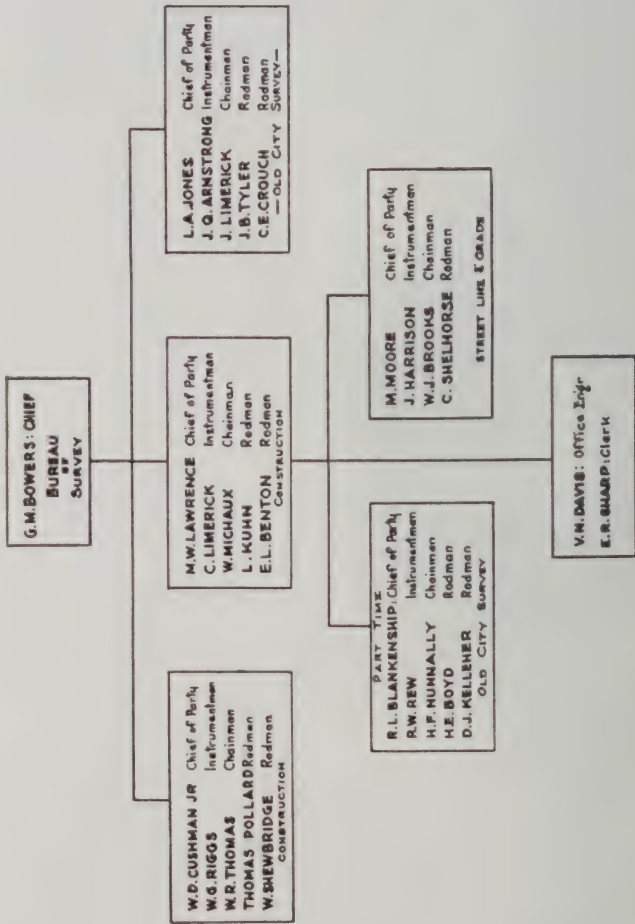
Similar co-operation exists between employees of this Bureau and the Department of Public Safety, the latter Department having rendered the Bureau material assistance in the making of traffic counts. In turn, our traffic records are at all times open for inspection and study by the traffic division of the Department of Public Safety.

I might also refer to the contact of this Bureau with the Department of Public Welfare in the matter of planning the sewerage disposal of Pine Camp and the reduction of the dry closet area within the City limits, and further to the co-operation between this Bureau and the Department of Finance in the matter of improving their records of property taxable for sewers. In all of which our relations have been most harmonious.

In conclusion, I wish to commend to you each member of the Bureau for their individual efforts to co-operate with, and to invite the co-operation of employees of other Bureaus of this Department, of other Departments, civic bodies, and the public generally as their work threw them in touch with these.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BOLTON,
Chief of Bureau of Design.



ORGANIZATION CHART OF BUREAU OF SURVEY 1925

BUREAU OF SURVEYS

RICHMOND, VA., *February 1, 1926.*

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dear Sir:

I present herewith report of the work of the Bureau of Surveys for the year 1925.

The organization and employed personnel of the Bureau is shown on the attached organization chart. Each field party is composed usually of five men—seldom more and frequently less, depending upon the requirements of the survey. To each party is assigned a motor truck on which is mounted a suburban body with two cross seats, affording adequate and convenient space for the transportation of men and all necessary surveying equipment. The office force is composed of two men—one office engineer and one clerk.

Thus organized and equipped the Bureau functions in all matters of engineering field surveys required by the Department of Public Works.

In addition, and as required by the City Charter, the Bureau makes such surveys as requested by the heads of other Departments of the City Government. The total amount expended by the Bureau for all purposes (pay roll and expenses) during the past year was \$51,507.80, distributed as follows:

Surveys for street and alley improvements (grading, graveling, paving, curbing and guttering)	\$ 8,406 27
Surveys for sewers (not including Shockoe Creek project)	6,368 96
Surveys for bridges	697 90
Surveys for parks	634 20
Surveys for playgrounds	132 12
Surveys for cemeteries	697 93
Surveys for subdivision of undeveloped tracts.....	708 13
Surveys for extending and widening present streets and alleys	730 23
Surveys for other City Departments	244 44
Surveys for mapping old City (area of 1872)	6,415 02

Surveys for street and alley lines and grades (for private building operations)	\$ 6,910 49
Surveys for river and harbor improvement	9,109 93
Surveys for setting monuments	1,607 86
Undistributed and general overhead (Chief of Bureau, Office Engineer, miscellaneous expenses)	8,844 32
Total	\$ 51,507 80

Surveys for Street and Alley Improvements.

The total departmental expenditure for street and alley improvements executed during the past year approximates \$180,000 in which the Bureau of Surveys was called upon to furnish data in preparation of plans and give all lines and grades for the construction of the work done.

In addition, the Bureau made many surveys for proposed street and alley improvements not carried out during the past year. The Bureau also served in the development of street improvement work, (grading, curbing, guttering and sidewalk construction) done by private interests in opening of new streets through hitherto undeveloped tracts, both within and outside the corporate limits, such as the Swartwout tract; Monument Avenue Garden subdivision; the Satterfield tract and the grading of Monument Avenue west of the corporate line. The city's contribution of survey service to these private interests was made without cost, thus securing proper drainage and standardization of the work done.

A total of \$8,406.27 was expended by the Bureau for street and alley improvements. This survey cost includes work done on proposed projects and on actual construction, both by the city and the private interests above mentioned.

Surveys for Sewers.

The cost of surveys for all sewer projects (proposed and executed) handled during the past year was \$6,368.96, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the cost actually expended in construction. The Bureau followed through the construction of 25.52 miles of sewers with lines and grades staked for its construction. Surveys of unusual extent were made in the Cary Street outfall sewer where many changes and revisions were made in the route in order to determine the most economical location for its construction.

Other large construction projects were the Meadow Bridge Road main sewer and laterals; Brook Road main sewer and laterals; Decatur-Hull Street sewer and laterals, and completion of the section west of the Belt Line Railroad. Preliminary surveys were made for the study of the John's Creek outfall from Broad Street to Acca, and for the connection of the Tobacco Street sewer with the existing sewer through Hollywood Cemetery.

Surveys for Bridges.

Preliminary surveys were made for proposed new bridge over Shockoe Creek Valley, connecting the north end of Ninth Street with Mechanicsville Turnpike via Balding Street and alternate route via Christian Street. Data was obtained also for tentative plans in the reconstruction of the First and Fifth Street Viaducts, renewal of the Ninth Street Bridge over James River, and the Boulevard Bridge over the R. F. & P. Railroad. Foundation test pits were made at the proposed site of the First Street Viaduct and rock line soundings were taken at the Ninth Street Bridge.

A total of \$697.90 was expended on bridge surveys and investigations.

Surveys for Parks.

Selection of Byrd Park as the site for the Virginia State World War Memorial necessitated a topographic survey of what is commonly known as the "Pumphouse Loop" in order to consider every detail of the existing topography that appropriate selection of a site might be made for this proposed memorial. A three-acre tract, located within the "Loop" area, at the south end of Blanton Avenue, has been surveyed, defined and monumented, with fee simple title in same transferred to the State of Virginia.

In October, immediately following the cave-in of the C. & O. tunnel under Jefferson Park, the Bureau made a minute survey of the location as it affected the park surface directly over the tunnel break, showing to what extent the park area had been disturbed by the cave-in. Filling up the cave-in by the railroad company is now under way and the survey made will permit the railroad company to reproduce and restore the original improved surface without change.

Of a total of \$634.20 spent on surveys for parks, the greater portion was expended on the topographic survey in Byrd Park.

Surveys for Playgrounds.

The Bureau staked lines for fence construction around Clark Spring, Brookland Park Boulevard and Oak Grove Playgrounds. Other surveys were made for the grading and subsurface drainage of Brookland Park Boulevard and Oak Grove grounds, with a total survey cost for all playground work of \$132.12.

Surveys for Cemeteries.

The topographic surveys made of the cemeteries in 1923 have proven to be of considerable value in the layout of new subdivisions in the undeveloped portions of the cemeteries. From this topographic information tentative plans are prepared by the City Planning Division of all new layout in the cemeteries and turned over to this Bureau for staking in the field. In Maury, Riverview and Oakwood Cemeteries new subdivisions were projected and staked for improvement and burial purposes during the past year. There was also constructed an ornamental entrance gate and fencing at Oakwood Cemetery which required the Bureau's services. For all cemetery surveys the Bureau spent \$697.93.

Surveys for Newly Dedicated Streets and Alleys in Undeveloped Territory.

The Bureau, working in close co-operation with the City Planning Division, through authority vested in the City under the State law, whereby the City has control in its approval of plans for the subdivision of lands to an extent that will insure street layouts of adequate width for traffic regulation, proper drainage, and economical location, has continued its function in the location of these newly acquired streets as in the last three years previous, although not to the extent of that done in 1923 and 1924.

Complete surveys were made in the final location of streets in the whole of that hitherto undeveloped area lying south of Rosewood Avenue between Nelson Street and the McCloy ravine, now McCloy Street. Streets and alleys through the Luck property were also laid out and monumented. The Cowardin and Pleasants tracts were surveyed for the modification and extension of existing streets. Proposed new streets were laid out in the Brauer or Armentrout tract. For this the Bureau spent in all a total of \$708.13.

Surveys for Widening Present Streets.

Under this heading the Bureau spent \$730.23 in surveys made for the widening of Patterson Avenue from sixty to eighty feet west of the Belt Line Railroad; Monument Avenue at the Roseneath Road intersection, to permit a more gradual change in the width of the roadways and grass plot on Monument Avenue, east and west of Roseneath Road; Forest Hill Avenue, from Reedy Creek to the corporation line, from a minimum width of fifty-six to eighty feet; Dill Road, from Third Avenue to the corporate line, from thirty to sixty feet, and Blanton Avenue, from the south end of the Boulevard to the Pumphouse Road. The widening of Meadow Bridge Road was consummated through condemnation proceedings and all improvements obstructing the new line were moved clear of the sixty-foot width as acquired.

Surveys for Other City Departments.

Three special surveys were made at the request of the City Attorney of locations involved in pending suits and testimony made in court as to the accuracy of the information furnished thereby. Traffic lines were marked out at various points at the request of the Police Department. \$244.44 was expended in surveys requested by other Departments.

Survey of the "Old City"—Area of 1872.

The equivalent of one party—eight months—was devoted to the field work of this very important survey. The resumption of the field work was brought about by the computations made from previous preliminary survey notes, procuring of record data and advanced map work, necessitating additional field data and monumenting of lines established through map development over the previously surveyed area. The Bureau, in recognition of the importance of completing this survey, is making every effort possible in co-operation with the Design Bureau to complete the maps of the old City at the earliest possible time. Accuracy, however, is the aim in this work and neither of the Bureaus responsible for the results can afford to sacrifice any step necessary to attain the desired accuracy at the price of time.

The Bureau of Design is responsible for the map development; the Bureau of Survey for the field work. The progress made, from the beginning of this work in 1920 to the present date is set forth in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Design, since the progress

of the whole can be better expressed in the measure of completed map work.

The Bureau expended the sum of \$6,415.02 during the past year in the advancement of this work.

Surveys for Street and Alley Lines and Grades.

This work is done in protection of the interest of both the City and the persons involved in the construction of buildings and other improvements on or near the street and alley lines by actual staking out of the lines and grades of the public ways before erection of any improvements. The City ordinance provides that application shall be made to this Bureau for the line and grade of the street or alley before commencing to build or otherwise improve, and a fee of \$5 shall be paid for designating lines and grades upon the ground. Where the improvement to be made is sufficiently removed from the line as will in no way encroach upon the street or alley, provided also that the grade is established by the existing street or alley improvements, such application is passed without survey or collection of fee. The attitude of the Bureau in its application of this ordinance is to protect the interest of the City, the builder and the owner, without undue tax or unnecessary survey work. The collection of fees for the past year was less than that of the previous year. This is true also in the number of permits issued by the Building Inspector for the years 1924 and 1925, although not to the same degree as the reduction in receipt of fees.

	1924	1925	Per Cent Reduction
Building permits	2970	2735	7.91
Survey fees	\$4,975	\$3,720	25.22

In 1924 one survey fee was collected for every three building permits issued, while in 1925 the ratio was one fee to every three and seven-tenths permits issued. While the receipt of fees for the past year totaled \$3,720.00 the expenses entailed in performance of this service amounted to \$6,910.49, or for the receipt of every \$5 the City was compelled to spend \$9.29. In 1924 this same service was rendered at a cost of \$6.39 cents. The cause of this increased cost is two-fold; first, the execution of street line and grade designation varies, with no two locations alike; some are simple and quickly done, others require extensive field work and careful search of the record

data; second, much time was devoted in the past year to the plotting of additional alley profiles for grade adoption.

Survey of James River Harbor.

This project, the field work of which was begun on November 24, 1924, was completed on May 7, 1925, the object of which was to furnish all pertinent data sufficient to plan and prepare report to be presented to the City Council through its Committee on Dock, River and Harbor relative to the improvement of James River and its transportation facilities.

Tentative report was first made to this committee on April 20, followed by a more complete and final report made on June 17. This final report was ordered by the Committee on Dock, River and Harbor to be printed and distributed for the information of the public. The committee, at the same time, authorized the publication and distribution of the report made by the Technical Advisory Corporation of New York. This latter report, made with reference to improving the James River after a complete commercial and industrial survey of Richmond, deals more particularly with the economic advantage of providing deeper water in the James River and of the construction of adequate harbor facilities at Richmond, while the report made by the Public Works Department to the City Council presents the physical, engineering and financial aspects necessary in the development of this project.

Both the industrial and physical survey reports have been given wide distribution and there remains in this Bureau additional copies to be distributed upon request of any person interested.

Setting Monuments.

The Bureau made particular effort the past year to establish and preserve the line of streets, not only within the corporate limits, but also in the subdivided area beyond and within about three miles of the corporate line, by setting 6x6x18 inch granite monuments. Those within the city are set by the Bureau, while outside the city the majority of stones are furnished and delivered without cost upon request of private engineers doing subdivision work. In all, 982 monuments were set, 526 by the Bureau (including 360 set in the resurvey of the old City) and 456 by private engineers to monument street lines dedicated to public use outside of the City limits.

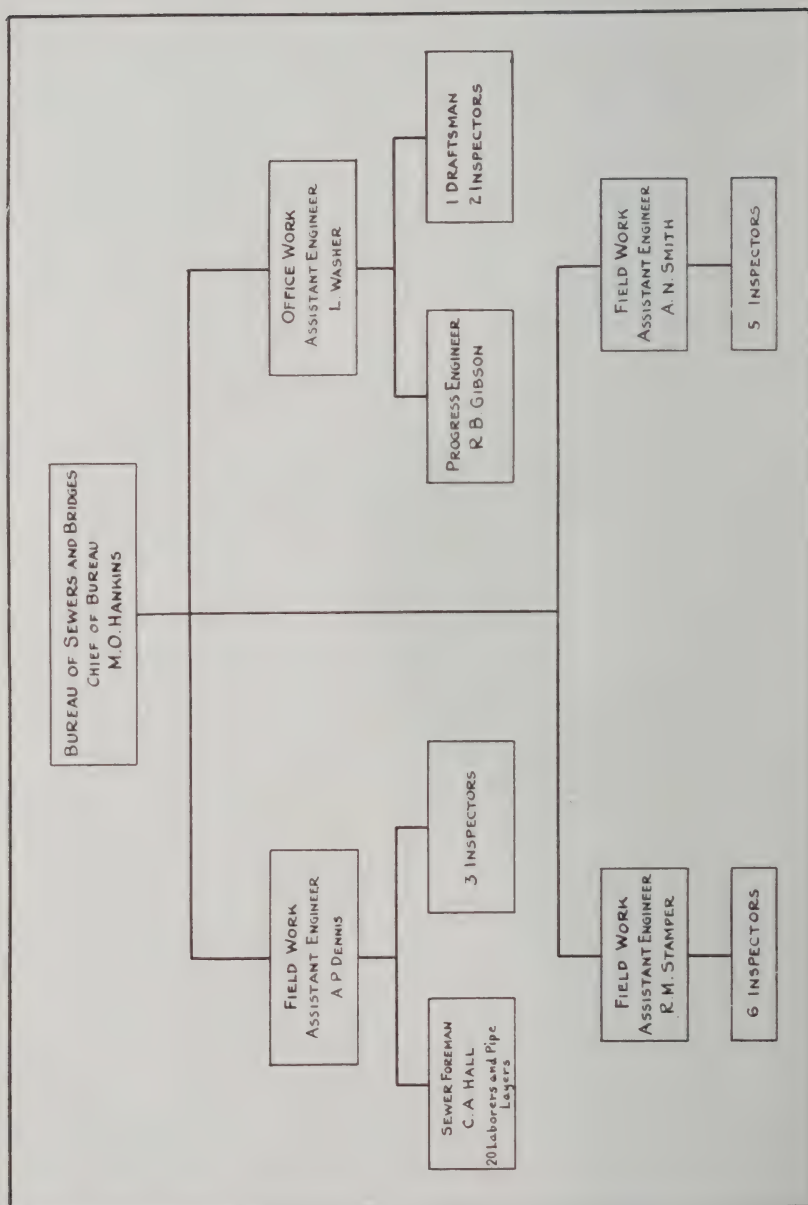
A total of \$1,607.86 was spent in monumenting street lines. This includes cost of stones at 75 cents each.

Recommendations.

The recommendations of the Bureau heretofore made with the annual report will be found in special communication address to the Director under date of December 29, 1925. As the recommendations made outline the program of work of the Bureau for the year 1926, requiring appropriations of funds for adoption, these were presented with and at the time of consideration of the budget for the new year.

Yours very truly,

G. M. BOWERS,
Chief, Bureau of Surveys.



BUREAU OF SEWERS AND BRIDGES

Richmond, Virginia, February 1, 1926.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Dear Sir:

Herewith please find annual report of all work done in Bureau of Sewers and Bridges from January 1, 1925, to January 1, 1926.

These notes have been carefully compiled by Mr. Louis Washer, the Office Engineer of this Bureau, from the various accounts and reports that have occurred in this office throughout the year 1925.

Mr. Washer has kept throughout the year and recorded in his annual ledger a written description of each and all classes of work done under authority of this Bureau, for every day in the year, whether by contractors or by the City's employees, the purchase of all material ordered and used, as well as the distribution and final accounting before payment. In addition to the above accounting in dollars and cents, his duties in solving the daily requests of the public, for whatever may be required for unstops of house connections, as well as applications for new connections have been carefully attended to without the least friction from any source.

Mr. Washer has had the benefit of valuable and most loyal assistance from Messrs. Wade, Gibson and Walton, and thorough co-operation of all the Engineers and Inspectors of this Bureau; and would add diligence and harmony have prevailed throughout this Bureau without a single instance otherwise, at the end of a most strenuous year in the City's service.

All of the City's employees have done exceptionally well throughout the year, though all are not described as actually concerned in compiling this annual report.

And I wish to extend my earnest appreciation to every man in this Bureau for their loyal support in conducting the City's business and to all other Bureaus in this Department for important co-operation, also the thoughtful consideration of the Director and Assistant Director of Public Works.

The work of this Bureau will be classified as follows:

- A. Construction of new sewers as authorized under the \$3,000,000.00 Bond Issue, and by certain Special Appropriations.
- B. Construction and repairs to Bridges.
- C. Repairs and maintenance of sewers by City Maintenance Force.
- D. Services rendered by City Sewer Force.

The Sewer Bond Issue of \$3,000,000.00 authorized by the City Council in 1921 to be spent in equal allotments of \$750,000.00 during the years 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 has been completed with this year's construction. In addition to the above, \$213,450.00 was appropriated during the year for construction of additional sewers.

Under the Sewer Bond Issue 75.13 miles of sewers were constructed during the four years, of which 17.92 miles were constructed in 1925. Under the Special Appropriation 20.28 miles were built in the same period, of which 7.61 miles were constructed in 1925. To show how our sewer system has been increased in the past decade I have prepared the following table.

	<i>Miles Main Sewers.</i>	<i>Miles House Connections.</i>
Built prior to 1916.....	210.82	115.60
Built during 1916.....	10.06	6.26
Built during 1917.....	4.67	2.59
Built during 1918.....	2.70	1.11
Built during 1919.....	2.29	2.81
Built during 1920.....	1.92	2.51
Built during 1921.....	2.81	2.96
Built during 1922.....	25.80	7.58
Built during 1923.....	18.81	7.19
Built during 1924.....	43.55	6.32
Built during 1925.....	25.77	7.37
Total.....	349.20	162.30

From the above table it is seen that 138.38 miles of sewers was built in the past ten years, or 40 per cent of the entire sewer system of the City.

In addition to the above mileage of main sewers and house connections, 1,431 street basins were built in this period of time.

The maintenance of this sewer system has increased manifold since 1916, the maintenance force remaining practically the same. In order to take care of this extra work an additional force was organized

in January, consisting one one foreman and 5 laborers, and a one-ton truck. The activities of this force will be detailed elsewhere in this report.

The following statements summarize the body of this report:

Map "A"—Showing locations of sewers constructed during the year of 1925.

- I. Costs and details of 1925 work.
- II. Construction and repairs to bridges.
- III. Maintenance and repairs to sewers by Maintenance Force.
- IV. Miscellaneous work done by Contractors.
- V. Service performed by City Sewer Force.
- VI. Summary of work done.
- VII. Total length of sewer system.
- VIII. Expenditures under Sewers Bond Issue.
- IX. Statement of Expenditures under Special Appropriations.
- X. Comparative statement of work and expenditures.

Organization chart.

"A"—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SEWERS

Organization.

Mr. M. O. Hankins, Chief of Bureau, was in charge of all work with the assistance of three Assistant Engineers in charge of field work and one in charge of office work.

Assistant Engineer A. N. Smith had charge of the following work:

Ginter Park Sewer Syntem, contracts 434 and 434-A, lying north of Melrose Avenue and between Chamberlayne Avenue and Hermitage Road. Greenwood Avenue trunk sewer and laterals, contract 451, completion of the sewer system west of the Belt Line Railroad, which contracts were let in 1924. Mr. Smith also had general supervision of the construction of sewers in Windsor Farms and Westhampton. These are sewers in subdivisions in the County of Henrico and will become the property of the City of Richmond after annexation. Under an act of the General Assembly, Chapter 468, approved March 21, 1924, which provides that for the real estate developer to be reimbursed by the City on annexation for utilities installed in subdivisions not within the City limits, it is necessary that these utilities meet with the City of Richmond specifications.

Assistant Engineer R. M. Stamper had field charge of all sewer construction in South Richmond, the largest of which were the Perry Street and Decatur Street Sewer Systems.

Mr. Stamper was also in charge of the outfall sewer which will eventually drain all the territory south of Westhampton Avenue to James River and from Belmont Avenue west to the present City limits, total drainage area 350 acres. This sewer runs from the James River under the C. & O. R. R. tracks, James River and Kanawha Canal and towpath, up a ravine in the Rothesay subdivision to Condie Street. It is without question one of the most difficult projects that have been undertaken by the City in recent years.

The Cowardin Avenue Bridge, described in the 1924 report, was completed in the summer of 1925, and was built under the supervision of Mr. Stamper.

During the construction of the Cowardin Avenue Bridge Mr. Stamper was Resident Engineer, and Mr. Claiborne and Gibson were Inspectors.

Assistant Engineer A. P. Dennis had full charge of other sewer construction work, together with the supervision of the City Sewer and the City Maintenance Force.

Assistant Engineer L. Washer had charge of all office work and miscellaneous bridge repairs. Mr. R. B. Gibson as Progress Engineer rendered very efficient service in checking over quantities and monthly estimates. 1,494 permits for house connections were issued in the twelve months.

Outstanding Features.

(a) Location of Work.

North Richmond.

The North Richmond Road outfall sewer built in 1923 and 1924 was continued up Chamberlayne Avenue to Rennie, west on Rennie to Brook Road and north on Brook Road to Bellevue. Lateral sewers were built in Melrose, Palmyra, Wilmington and Chamberlayne Avenue. All streets in the subdivisions known as Virginia Place and Monticello Place, east of Brook Road, between Laburnum Avenue and Bellevue Avenue, were sewered with sanitary sewers only, these sewers entering the trunk sewer at Brook Avenue and Bellevue Avenue. All territory north of Westwood Avenue, from Hermitage Road east to Moss Side Avenue, is now sewered by private owned or public owned systems. Extensions to existing sewers were made from time to time as building operations demanded.

Sanitary sewers were constructed in Greenwood Avenue, School Street, Fourquean Lane, and in streets in Rutherford Tract in High-

land Park. Various small extensions were made in addition to the above work.

South Richmond.

The trunk sewer in Decatur Street was extended from 26th Street southwardly to the City limits, with laterals in Hull Street, Lawson Street, McRae Street and Stockton Street, also all cross streets from Decatur to McRae, 38th Street to 43rd Street. This completes the sewer system in Swansboro except Broad Rock Road from Decatur Street to City limits and in Stockton Street from Broad Rock Road to 43rd Street.

Perry Street outfall was completed from 22nd Street to 30th Street with various laterals in cross streets.

Sanitary sewers were constructed in 6th, 11th Streets and Railroad Avenue.

East End.

Sanitary sewers were constructed in National Cemetery Road from Nicholson Street to Williamsburg Avenue, Williamsburg Avenue to Montgomery Street with laterals in Carlisle Avenue, National Street, Darbytown Road and in Parker Street.

The Scott Street sewer embraces sanitary sewer in Hatcher Street from Williamsburg Avenue to Potomac Street, Potomac Street to Scott Street, Scott Street to Williamsburg Avenue with laterals in Battery Street and in Northampton Street.

Sanitary sewers were also constructed in McCarthy Street.

A combined sewer was constructed in Cliff Road from Glenwood Avenue to 37th Street and in 37th Street from Cliff Road to "M" Street.

Lateral sewers will be built in the future.

West End.

The sanitary sewers west and east of the Belt Line Railroad, contracts 346, 347, let in 1924, were completed during the summer of 1925. Outfall for combined sewer for territory south of Westhampton Avenue west of Belmont Avenue was completed and extension now under construction in McCloy Street. Lateral sewers built now or under construction contributing to this outfall are located in Condie Street, Rosewood Avenue, Sunset Lane. Sanitary sewers were constructed in Park Avenue and Franklin Street. Various small extensions to existing sewers were built as requests were made.

(b) *Types of Construction.*

The use of double strength terra cotta pipe in sizes from 18 inches to 24 inches in diameter adopted in 1924 is still in force and is used for both sanitary and combined systems.

44,320 lineal feet in sizes from 6 inches to 12 inches were used in house connection branches.

130,175 lineal feet in sizes from 6 inches to 24 inches were used in main sewers.

A total of 44,805 lineal feet of precast reinforced concrete pipe was used in the larger sizes, i. e., from 24 inches to 69 inches in diameter, showing an increase of 19,197 lineal feet over that of 1924 construction.

All of this pipe was used on combined systems except that portion of sanitary sewers west of Belt Line Railway, which contract was let in 1924, and the 30 inch line in Brook Road from Palmyra Avenue to Bellevue Avenue.

The cement for the construction of this pipe was furnished by the City to the Lock Joint Pipe Company.

Practically no segment block was used in this year's program.

619 lineal feet of 60 inch one piece block was used on Chamberlayne Avenue to Rennie Avenue.

(c) *Letting the Work.*

Proposals were asked for in March on the following work: National Cemetery Road sewer, Byrd Street sewer, Decatur Street sewer, Perry Street sewer and the Ginter Park sewer system.

Alternate proposals were asked for on one piece segment block, two piece segment block and precast reinforced concrete pipe.

The total value of work as estimated by Bureau of Design, segment block, \$435,480.00; precast reinforced concrete pipe, \$394,411.00.

The proposals as returned by the lowest bidders were as follows:

Segment block, \$424,861.00; precast reinforced concrete pipe, \$416,691.00, which showed a difference of \$8,170.00 in favor of the concrete pipe.

It was found after tabulation of proposals that the work let as a whole to one contractor was not as economical to the City as in the past two years, so the work was awarded to the lowest bidders in each case with the exception of the Perry and Decatur Street sewers. In combination it was cheaper to the City to award this work to one contractor than to the two lowest bidders.

During the year several smaller sewers were advertised and let to lowest bidder.

(d) Cost of Work.

The actual cost of the work is shown in statement VIII. This is a detail statement of expenditures for cement, pipe, etc., the totals, however, do not include inspection costs. The unit prices bid by the contractors for the sewers let this year are a little lower than last year's prices. Proposals returned for material furnished by the City also showed lower prices. The cost of supervision of the entire work of this Bureau was 3.9 per cent, total overhead 4.1 per cent for the year.

(e) Progress of Work.

All of the contracts let in March were finished within the specified contract time. Of the contracts let since that time Fourquran Lane sewers will be completed about February 1st and McCloy Street about March 15th.

New Methods.

(a) Purchase of Materials.

The purchasing of material by the City for sewer construction was started in 1923 and has proved successful and will be continued through the year.

(b) Letting the Work.

Following the program of the past, our major lettings were made in the spring. Other work was let as the most pressing needs for sewers arose.

(c) Use of Precast Reinforced Concrete Pipe.

In 1923, 0.8 of a mile of this type of sewer construction was laid; 1924, 4.85 miles; 1925, 8.49 miles. Concrete pipe is gradually replacing other types of construction where no industrial acids are encountered.

(d) Joint for Terra Cotta Pipe.

Tests were made last year using a bituminous compound filler for joining terra cotta pipe in place of the old type cement joint. These tests proved very satisfactory and the sewer specifications were revised to use this type on all terra cotta pipe lines. On the first sewer letting, the prices bid for this joint was slightly higher than the

old cement joint, but at the present time the price bid is practically the same as the cement joint. Am highly pleased with this type of material as a joining material for terra cotta pipe.

Maintenance of Sewers.

A maintenance force was organized in January, consisting of five laborers with Mr. Clay Drewry as foreman. Heretofore work of this nature was let to sewer contractors on force account. The results accomplished by this force as an inspection of statement No. 3 will show has been surprising both as to cost and as to work done. This force is engaged constantly on cleaning and flushing old sewers as well as a rigid inspection of sewers let on contract before final acceptance by the City. It is my intention to continue this force through the coming year. There were no breaks in any of the sewers during the past year.

"B"—CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF BRIDGES

Organization.

All work of this nature comes under the direct supervision of the Chief of the Bureau. Mr. R. M. Stamper had charge of the new construction, with the assistance of two inspectors. On repair work, Mr. L. Washer was in charge of the purchase of all material used on work of this nature, with Mr. A. B. Dunford as bridge foreman. Work of repair nature is as a rule emergency work and no specific organization can be assigned to this work.

New Construction.

The combination highway and railroad bridge over the James River and Kanawha Canal between 9th and 10th Streets, contract let in 1924, was completed in early spring. Total cost of the bridge, \$14,326.84, of which \$10,172.32 was reported in 1924.

The reinforced concrete slab and beam bridge over the A. C. L. Railway Company's tracks at Cowardin and Semmes Avenue, contract let in November, 1924, was completed in July, 1925.

Due to the difficulties of construction, the time limit of completion overran about 75 days. One-half of bridge was built while traffic and street cars were using the old steel structure. This portion of the new bridge was allowed to stand two weeks before opening

for traffic. Total cost of bridge, \$53,902.62, of which \$5,858.38 was reported in 1924.

Repair Work.

The middle section of the flooring and stringers of the 9th Street Free Bridge, approximately 500 lineal feet, was entirely renewed after a period of six years' service. The cost of labor and material, \$6,959.36.

Steel traffic treads were placed on the north and middle section of the 9th Street Free Bridge. These plates are 24 inches in width and are laid in four lanes for a distance of 900 lineal feet from the north Richmond end of the bridge. The plates on the north section (400 lineal feet of bridge) have been down for twelve months and inspection made at least once a month as to their wearing qualities and their use by traffic. When the middle section of the bridge was repaired in the summer the plates were immediately placed as the wear on the wood decking and absence of vibration was so apparent that the additional cost for these plates was worth the expenditure. In my opinion the life of the decking has been increased at least two years and the elimination of vibration from the trusses and rods will postpone the repairs to this portion of the bridge. The wood decking on the south section (400 lineal feet long) will last until the spring of 1927, and when renewed will necessitate an appropriation for plates on this section. Cost of 3,600 lineal feet of plates, installed in four lanes of 900 feet each, \$3,882.88.

Statement No. 2 will show that repairs were made to eleven small wooden barricades and bridges at a total cost of \$1,835.44. All of the old material from the 9th Street Free Bridge was used in making these repairs.

SERVICES RENDERED BY CITY SEWER FORCE

Organization.

This force is under the supervision of Mr. A. P. Dennis, with Mr. C. A. Hall as foreman. It is entirely separate from the maintenance force under Mr. Drewry.

The work of this force constitutes installing house connections to existing sewers, basin cleanings, unstopping chokage in main sewers, and constructing short extensions. Its activities are similar to those of the maintenance force in that when called upon to unstop a house connection when it is found that the main sewer is the cause of stoppage, this force will work on this stoppage.

691 house connections were installed to existing sewers throughout the City at a cost of \$14,233.79, all of which is collectable from the property owners.

212 unstops were made of house connections at a total cost of \$1,403.88, of which \$417.63 is collectable from the property owners.

During the year 3,218 cleanings were made on 2,484 basins, at an average cost of \$1.92 each for labor.

When the maintenance force was organized the sewer force was about two months behind on its house connection work.

The repair work done by the sewer force was transferred to the maintenance force, and by September the sewer force had caught up with its work.

The cleaning of street basins has been neglected for the past several years on account of the smallness of the sewer force and the duties demanded of it.

At the beginning of the year two men were transferred from house connection work to basin cleaning force, and in September three additional men were employed.

A one-ton Ford truck, equipped with a steel dump body, was purchased, and with the Eductor two gangs were set to work wholly on cleaning basins.

With the additional force 785 more cleanings were made in 1925 over that of 1924. This work will continue until all basins in the City have been cleaned and are operating.

The Eductor has seen ten years of continuous service, and the cost of repairs and loss of the use of machine is so great that I have recommended that this machine be replaced by a 2½-ton truck with steel dump body and pump attachment.

In conclusion, I wish to call to your attention the faithful service rendered the City by the employees of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

M. O. HANKINS,
Chief of Bureau of Sewers and Bridges.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN

I. STATEMENT OF SEWERS CONSTRUCTED DURING 1925

Contracts	Location For Actual Layout see Map "A"	Lineal Feet House Connections				Lineal Feet T. C. Pipe Main Sewers								Lineal Feet Precast Reinforced Concrete Pipe												Lineal Feet Seg. Block	Concrete Sewers				Manholes	Basins	House Conn's	Length		Cost 1925																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		12"	10"	8"	6"	6"	8"	10"	12"	15"	18"	20"	24"	24"	27"	30"	36"	39"	42"	45"	48"	54"	57"	60"	63"		66"	69"	60"	3x3				5x5	5x6½		Feet	Miles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
345	B. I. Contracts partially complete Jan. 1, 1925.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

Location	Contractor	Nature of Work	Con- tractor	Material	Total
9th Street Bridge over James River	A. B. Dunford.....	Reflooring 500 lineal feet wood decking—middle section.....	\$3,118.17	\$3,841.19	\$ 6,959.36
9th Street Bridge over James River	A. B. Dunford.....	Installing 900 lineal feet 4-way steel treads—middle section....	436.34	3,446.54	3,882.88
9th Street Bridge over James River	A. B. Dunford.....	Punching 1,300 holes in plates and fastening same.....	99.82	73.57	173.39
9th Street Bridge over James River	Cruichshanks Iron Wks.	Repairs to hand rail damaged by autos.....	46.93	.....	46.93
Dineen Street at Bacon Quarter Branch Sewer	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to hand rail.....	20.18	.....	20.18
Fulton Street Bridge over Gillies Creek	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to bridge.....	311.17	333.46	644.63
Lester Street Bridge over Gillies Creek	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to hand rail on approaches	10.64	.....	10.64
Magnolia Street Bridge	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to bridge.....	565.92	76.12	642.04
Acacia Bridge over R. F. & P. R. R.	O. E. Walker.....	Painting (work done 1924).....	67.00	.....	67.00
Lombardy Street Bridge	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to hand rail on approaches	30.82	.....	30.82
1st Street Viaduct	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to steps.....	27.12	.....	27.12
Bacon Quarter Branch and Elizabeth Street	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to 2 small foot bridges	46.84	.....	46.84
9th and Abigail	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to steps.....	32.42	18.53	50.95
8th and Bates	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to steps.....	98.05	101.93	199.98
Fourquare Lane near 2nd Ave.	A. B. Dunford.....	Repairs to bridge (work not completed).....	.....	55.24	95.24
Canal St. Bridge near 9th St.	Hankins & Collins.....	Combination railway and highway (\$10,172.32 reported 1924).	.....	.....	4,154.52
Cowardin Ave. and Semmes Ave.	Hankins & Collins.....	Reinforced concrete bridge over A. C. L. R. R. (\$3858.38 reported 1924).....	.....	.....	48,044.24
Inspection Bridges.....	A. B. Dunford.....	Inspection various bridges, steps, barricades located throughout City.....	.....	.....	\$ 65,096.76
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 65,256.36

III. STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS TO SEWERS BY CITY MAINTENANCE FORCE 1925

Class of Work	Number	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Raising and lowering manhole to grade	144	\$ 3.13	\$ 300.24
Trapping basins	88	7.87	692.88
Making unstops	12	10.82	173.12
Building new basins	51	17.38	896.56
Washing and inspecting sewers	58 miles	23.76	1,378.22
Inspecting sewers (not cleaned)	24 miles	14.68	352.48
Cleaning basins and connections	97	2.40	232.96
Building new manholes	2	16.20	32.40
Total			\$ 4,058.86
EXCAVATING AND LAYING T. C. PIPE			
*Basin connections	1338 lin. ft.	0.31	\$ 411.72

*477 lineal feet 6" T. C. pipe
 238 lineal feet 8" T. C. pipe
 144 lineal feet 12" T. C. pipe
 225 lineal feet 15" T. C. pipe
 254 lineal feet 18" T. C. pipe

Average width 2 feet. Average depth 5½ feet.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK

Repairs to sewers—Surface drains to basins—Basin repairs—Repairs to manholes—Hauling material.....	\$ 1,380.62
Work on Shockey Creek—Whiting & Turner.....	105.84
Work on west of Belt Line sewers—Smith Bros.....	153.00
Work on Brookdale sewers—Edw. G. Schmidt.....	70.20
Work on Missouri and Milton Avenue sewers—H. D. Driscoll.....	21.60
Work on Meadow Bridge Road sewer—Hughes & Keegan.....	167.00
Work on inspecting Bryan Parkway sewers—A. J. Saville.....	21.60
Work on Westhampton sewers—A. J. Saville.....	32.40
Total.....	\$ 1,952.26

SUMMARY

Labor.....	\$ 6,422.84
Material.....	3,194.31
Equipment.....	2,054.19
	<u>\$ 11,671.34</u>

IV. STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS WORK DONE BY CONTRACTORS 1925

Location	Contractor	Nature of Work	Total
214 Owen Avenue.....	Fidler & Roper.....	Installing plumbing for indigent person.....	\$ 42 95
21 Toler Street.....	Williams Plumbing Co.....	Unstopping sewer connection.....	4 00
Bainbridge.....	Greer B. Nichols.....	Installing 12" drain.....	36 00
Proposed 2nd Street Bridge.....	T. B. Merrick.....	Test pit soundings for nature of foundation.....	634 77
Proposed 9th Street Bridge.....	T. B. Merrick.....	Test pit soundings for nature of foundation.....	113 16
Proposed Sheppard Street relief sewer.....	T. B. Merrick.....	Test pit soundings for nature of foundation.....	465 17
Reedy Creek at Southern R. R.....	J. J. Curley.....	Cleaning out creek and riprapping banks.....	618 59
4402 Monument Avenue.....	S. S. Ellett.....	Changing plumbing and sewer connection.....	139 50
Meadow Bridge Road.....	Hughes & Keegan.....	Street work and cinders over trench.....	92 13
Lombardy Street at Brook Road.....	Richmond-Ashland Ry.....	Removing timbers from under car tracks over sewer trench.....	21 00
Sunset lane, Wm. Byrd Parkway.....	A. J. Saville, Inc.....	Construction of septic tank.....	190 54
Alley between Main and Floyd west of Lombardy.....	L. L. Cornell.....	Street work and cinders over trench.....	320 00
Springhill Ave. bet. 30th and 31st Sts.....	A. W. Maynard.....	Lowering sewer in street.....	113 47
Proposed sewer Forest Hill Avenue—Stonewall Avenue and 33rd Street.....	D. P. W. St. Pav. Ac.....	Test pit soundings for nature of foundation.....	91 45
Terrace Springs.....	Clairborne & Taylor.....	Repairs to fountain.....	150 00
Various locations.....	W. T. Reddick.....	Regrading over sewer trenches.....	293 84
Richmond and Burrell Street.....	Smith Bros.....	Cinders over sewer trench.....	30 00
36th and "M" Streets.....	A. W. Maynard.....	Draining pond.....	1,969 42
Various locations.....	D. P. W. St. Pav. Act.....	Regrading over sewer trenches.....	2,866 42
			\$ 8,192 41
		Inspection of cement for future construction.....	146 20
		Sewer joint compound for future construction.....	1,096 48
		Hauling sewer joint compound.....	38 40
		Total.....	\$ 9,473 49

V. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMED BY CITY SEWER FORCE DURING 1925

Kind of Service	Number	Lineal Feet of T. C. Pipe				Days Labor
		6"	8"	10"	12"	
House connections installed.....	691	14,210	616	70	70	2,405
House connections unstopped.....	212					299
Constructions of main sewers.....						43
Cleaning main sewers.....						180
Repairing main sewers.....						63
Repairing house connections.....						83
Repairing catch basins.....						6
Repairing manholes.....						9
Construction of catch basins.....						2
Inspection of sewers.....						22
Construction of drains.....						49
Locating sewers.....						34
Hauling material.....						272
Refilling sunken sewer trenches.....						3
Rain.....						367
Holidays.....						157
Vacations.....						160
Catch basins and inlets cleaned.....	2,484					
Number of cleanings made.....	3,218					

COST OF SEWER FORCE 1925

Payroll Sewer Force.....	\$ 21,440.28
Payroll Cleaning (Basin) Force.....	6,186.52
Materials:	
Pipe.....	\$ 2,704.21
Cement.....	173.63
Castings.....	100.42
Tools, Boots and Gum Suits.....	300.58
Motor Equipment.....	1,676.44
Miscellaneous.....	1,361.31
Grand totals.....	\$ 33,943.39

NOTE: Average forces for the above work, 1 foreman and 20 men.

VI. SUMMARY OF COST OF WORK DONE DURING 1925

Bureau of Sewers and Bridges

Sewers Built Under Bond Issue:		
Cost of Sewers per Statement No. 1.....		\$ 700,642.29
Payroll of Inspection and Supervision.....		30,068.60
General expenses (Office Supplies.....	\$ 478.68	903.50
Miscellaneous.....	424.82	
Sewers Built Under Special Appropriation (Statement I).....		163,602.22
Payroll of Inspection and Supervision.....		9,066.06
General expenses (Office Supplies.....	501.26	913.44
Miscellaneous.....	412.18	
Construction and Repairs of Bridges (Statement II).....		65,256.36
Maintenance and Repairs to Sewers (Statement III).....		11,671.34
Miscellaneous Work Done by Contract (Statement IV).....		9,473.49
City Sewer Force Payroll and Material (Statement V).....		33,943.39
Grant total.....		\$ 1,025,540.69

VII. STATEMENT OF TOTAL LENGTH OF SEWERS IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

	LENGTH IN MILES			MANHOLES			BASINS			HOUSE CONNECTIONS		
	Total Length	Built Prev. to 1925	Built During 1925	Total No.	Built Prev. to 1925	Built During 1925	Total No.	Built Prev. to 1925	Built During 1925	Total No.	Built Prev. to 1925	Built During 1925
T. C. Pipe Sewers.....	234.43	215.60	18.83									
Brick Sewers.....	78.31	78.31										
Segment Block Sewers...	11.86	11.74	0.12									
Concrete Sewers.....	5.11	4.99	0.12									
Pre. Con. Pipe Sewers...	12.35	5.65	6.70									
Stone Sewers.....	7.14	7.14										
Total.....	349.20	323.43	25.77	5,517	5,061	456	4,334	4,067	267	35,538	34,046	1,492
House Connections.....	162.30	154.93	7.37									

GRAND TOTALS

Total length of Sewers.....	349.20 miles
Total length of House Connections.....	162.30 miles
Total number of House Connections.....	35,538
Total number of manholes.....	5,517
Total number of basins.....	4,334

THE LIBRARY

VIII. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES UNDER SEWERS BOND ISSUE

November 1, 1921, to January 1, 1926

BUREAU OF SEWERS AND BRIDGES

	Contract No.	Miles	Cement	T. C. Pipe	Castings	Contract	Conc. Pipe Seg. Block	Brick	Miscellaneous	Total Exclusive of General Expense
Total as of January 5, 1925—1924 Annual Report.....		68.15	\$ 114,224.44	\$ 291,784.56	\$ 21,198.12	\$ 1,282,481.78	\$ 131,644.07	\$ 29,581.42	\$ 30,721.50	\$ 1,938,261.73
DEDUCTION FOR VALUE OF UNFINISHED CONTRACTS JANUARY 5, 1925.....										
Contracts Nos. 345, 346, 347, 348, 412, 420.....		10.94	18,094.01	99,729.22	2,874.00	181,870.48	653.40	6,424.41	2,648.49	312,294.01
Net Expenditures Finished Contracts January 5, 1925.....		57.21	\$ 96,130.43	\$ 192,055.34	\$ 18,324.12	\$ 1,100,611.30	\$ 130,990.67	\$ 23,157.01	\$ 28,073.01	\$ 1,625,967.72
CONTRACTS LET IN 1924 COMPLETED DURING 1925—FINAL COST.										
Cutshaw Avenue.....	345		\$ 8,636.15	\$ 430.38	264.20	78,372.62	23,742.82	701.84	1,140.07	113,278.08
"B" Street.....	346	0.92C	6,630.16	8,003.56	632.00	33,829.77	24,522.80	1,378.95	1,549.66	76,546.90
West of Belt Line.....	347	2.51S	4,076.16	23,543.91	2,087.90	115,045.87	12,599.70	4,429.92	4,571.59	166,355.05
Forest Hill Section No. 1.....	348		2,034.10	6,434.34	452.80	36,912.02	5,976.85	1,181.59	177.92	53,169.62
Grading "B" Street.....	412					3,453.90				3,453.90
6th Street and Extensions.....	420		121.98	756.95	86.70	1,374.72		125.71		2,466.06
Total.....		3.43	\$ 21,488.55	\$ 39,169.14	\$ 3,523.60	\$ 268,988.90	\$ 66,842.17	\$ 7,818.01	\$ 7,439.24	\$ 415,269.61
BOND CONTRACTS LET AND COMPLETED 1925.										
South of Cary Street.....	422	1.40C	11,818.77	3,004.67	484.20	117,863.92	24,903.53	2,345.09	12,009.82	172,430.00
Howard Road and Extensions.....	425	0.55C	448.83	3,134.14	169.00	4,826.40		563.57	10.00	9,151.94
29th Street and Extensions.....	427	0.33S	112.55	895.44	89.80	4,096.52		226.26	10.67	5,431.24
Byrd Street.....	432	0.32S	498.01	1,997.38	167.20	9,218.80		360.00	630.94	12,872.33
National Cemetery Road.....	433	1.29C	569.46	2,734.97	346.24	10,246.07		198.00	404.56	14,499.30
Perry Street.....	435	1.62C	1,595.50	4,461.77	533.22	29,902.72	5,574.73	1,337.40	494.74	43,000.08
Decatur Street.....	436	2.10C	8,736.30	4,497.13	743.99	49,517.72	25,022.50	1,924.20	558.25	91,000.09
House Connections.....	443		23.11	237.13		793.88			10.00	1,064.12
Railroad Avenue and Extensions.....	444	0.44S	117.54	560.53	84.11	2,344.28		73.80	129.31	3,315.57
Park Avenue-Franklin Street.....	445	0.37S	99.49	548.92	51.00	1,948.39		135.00	3.68	2,786.48
House Connections.....	448		11.93	348.34		1,105.60				1,465.87
Kinney Street.....	453	0.11S	66.03	673.77	75.15			125.90		940.85
Dooleys Branch and Walpole.....	454	0.15C	256.34	67.68	13.92	1,192.97	1,343.85	45.00	9.98	2,929.74
Rutherford Tract.....	457	0.43S	89.86	951.83	116.10	2,942.24		189.00	36.68	4,325.71
Total.....		9.11	\$ 24,443.72	\$ 24,119.70	\$ 2,873.93	\$ 235,999.51	\$ 56,844.61	\$ 7,523.22	\$ 14,308.63	\$ 366,113.32
BOND ISSUE CONTRACTS PARTIALLY COMPLETED JANUARY 1, 1926.										
Ginter Park.....	434	5.38S	11,609.42	7,810.47	1,325.45	180,182.63	25,407.91	2,259.00	2,656.35	231,251.23
Total Expenditures Finished Contracts to January 1, 1925.....		57.21	\$ 96,130.43	\$ 192,055.34	\$ 18,324.12	\$ 1,100,611.30	\$ 130,990.67	\$ 23,157.01	\$ 28,073.01	\$ 1,625,967.72
Total Payroll and General Expenses to January 1, 1925.....		3.43	21,488.55	39,169.14	3,523.60	268,988.90	66,842.17	7,818.01	7,439.24	415,269.61
Total Expenditures on 1924 Contracts Completed During 1925.....		9.11	24,443.72	24,119.70	2,873.93	235,999.51	56,844.61	7,523.22	14,308.63	366,113.32
Total Expenditures Contracts Completed During 1925.....		9.11	24,443.72	24,119.70	2,873.93	235,999.51	56,844.61	7,523.22	14,308.63	366,113.32
Payroll and General Expenses for 1925.....										30,972.10
B. I. Contracts Partially Completed January 1, 1926.....		5.38	11,609.42	7,810.47	1,325.45	180,182.63	25,407.91	2,259.00	2,656.35	231,251.23
Sewers Bond Issue Grand Total, November, 1921, to January, 1926.....		75.13**	\$ 153,672.12	\$263,154.65	\$ 26,047.10	\$ 1,785,782.34	\$ 280,085.36	\$ 40,737.24	\$ 52,477.23	\$ 2,802,969.36

**Sanitary Sewers 38.68 Miles. Combined Sewers 46.45 Miles.

IX. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES UNDER SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

November 1, 1921, to January 1, 1926

BUREAU OF SEWERS AND BRIDGES

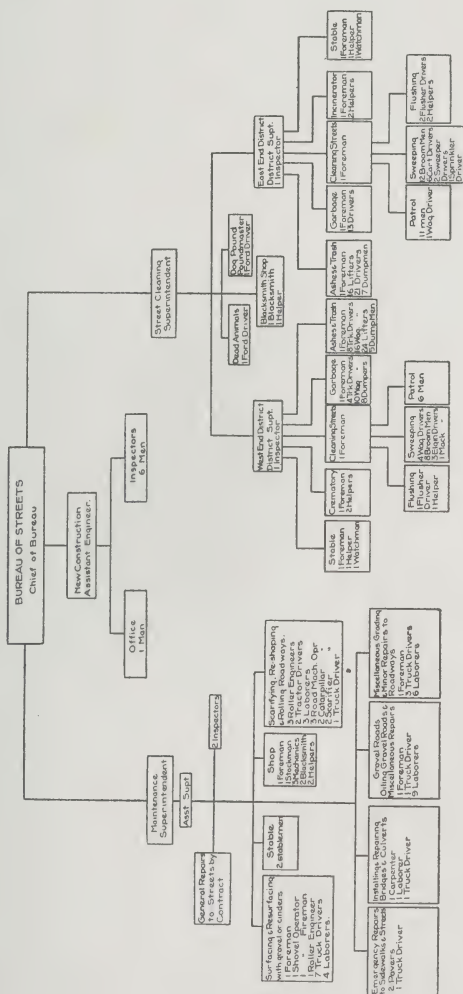
	Contract No.	Miles	Cement	T. C. Pipe	Castings	Contractor	Segment Block	Brick	Miscellaneous	Total Exclusive of General Expense
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS CONTRACTS 1925.										
West End Relief.....	331					\$ 6,307.37	\$ 10.47		\$ 2,893.96	\$ 9,121.80
Kidd Tract.....	343	0.17C	135.58	303.10	20.40	9,497.39	555.10		857.50	11,467.32
Forest Hill Section No. 3.....	406		1.45	160.17	10.20	2,310.23	52.38		280.00	2,814.43
Meadow Bridge Road.....	408	1.22C	502.56	3,160.90	473.30	13,210.15	185.40	1,592.20	487.50	19,612.01
Appomattox Street.....	425	0.20S	60.98	732.30	21.95	1,210.37		127.80	3.15	2,187.40
Palmira-Wilmington-Melrose.....	434AB	0.87C	1,653.53	2,943.35	231.95	17,811.55	4,063.90	810.00	575.29	28,089.57
Laterals North of Hull Street.....	436A	1.24S	357.48	3,463.09	353.05	11,829.37		522.00	70.50	16,595.49
Grenwood Avenue.....	451	0.23C	70.42	1,376.20	73.60	1,825.28		201.60	220.50	3,767.60
McCarthy Street.....	453	0.24S				2,888.75				2,888.75
Fourgorean Lane.....	456	0.32S	50.48	602.66	79.80	1,931.31		207.00	179.90	3,051.15
Amelia Street.....	464	0.23S	45.65	804.73	63.40	1,333.00		108.00	10.50	2,363.28
Dooley Avenue and Extensions.....	465	0.22S	49.32	796.78	30.90	1,380.40		120.60	67.18	2,445.18
Cliff Road.....	469	0.54C	735.30	3,357.24	285.35	5,379.83	1,772.89	657.00	196.83	12,381.14
Scott Street.....	470	0.73S	124.30	1,357.80	161.15	5,323.11		342.00	50.63	7,339.19
Nansmond Street.....	471	0.45C	176.27	2,711.84	162.50	4,115.23	299.10	415.80	94.78	7,885.52
McCloy Street.....	473	0.33C	99.92	40.36	162.00	8,198.67	12,325.64	306.00	755.87	25,188.46
Chamberlayne Avenue.....	475	0.26S	14.19	385.85	52.27	1,224.60		100.80	43.50	1,821.21
Condie Street.....	477	0.36C	71.48	2,091.81	76.70	1,725.44		198.00	93.79	4,257.22
General Expense.....										9,979.50
Special Appropriations Contracts 1925, Grand Totals.....		7.61	\$ 7,749.11	\$ 24,288.18	\$ 2,289.37	\$ 97,502.05	\$ 19,154.88	\$ 6,027.25	\$ 6,591.38	\$ 173,581.72
Total Expenditures Finished Contracts.....		12.67	20,941.38	87,631.91	3,667.93	283,151.00	109,171.48	11,776.85	16,623.46	532,964.01
Special Appropriation January 1, 1925.....										
Total Expenditures Contracts During 1925.....		7.61	7,749.11	24,288.18	2,289.37	97,502.05	19,154.88	6,027.25	6,591.38	163,602.22
Special Appropriations, Grand Totals.....		20.28**	\$ 28,690.49	\$111,920.09	\$ 5,957.30	\$ 380,653.05	\$ 128,326.36	\$ 17,804.10	\$ 33,194.34	\$ 706,545.73

**Sanitary Sewers 3.94 Miles. Combined Sewers 16.34 Miles.

X. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WORK AND EXPENDITURES

Bureau of Sewers and Bridges

YEAR	Miles of Main Sewers Built	Number of House Connections Built	Miles of House Connections Built	Number of Stacks Built	Number of Basins Built	Number of Basin Cleanings Made	Total Expenditures Bureau of Sewers
1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 244,214.48
1911.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,355.59
1912.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,468	302,354.38
1913.....	7.56	2,185	7.16	253	175	.....	164,946.80
1914.....	14.00	2,619	11.83	252	432	.....	215,691.57
1915.....	6.38	989	4.25	114	164	.....	275,954.67
1916.....	10.06	1,459	6.26	129	124	.....	No summary made
1917.....	4.67	716	2.59	69	32	1,600	269,540.05
1918.....	2.70	344	1.11	60	36	.....	75,989.23
1919.....	2.29	630	2.81	30	26	2,294	66,822.89
1920.....	1.92	615	2.51	28	40	2,252	103,776.39
1921.....	2.81	769	2.96	40	25	2,287	116,587.54
1922.....	25.80	1,848	7.58	453	233	2,610	714,959.83
1923.....	18.81	1,713	7.20	244	231	2,210	753,439.03
1924.....	43.55	1,466	6.32	645	399	2,371	1,231,993.57
1925.....	25.77	1,492	7.37	456	267	2,433	1,025,540.69
						3,311	





SEWERS CONSTRUCTED IN 1925

CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
AND ENVIRONS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1925

REVISED TO FEB. 10, 1925

BUREAU OF STREETS

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1926.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dear Sir:

I herewith hand you annual reports of the three divisions of the Bureau of Streets for the year 1925. On May 1st Mr. J. N. Eubank, for a number of years Chief of this Bureau, resigned to accept a position with a construction company of this City. With this exception there were few changes in the personnel of the Bureau.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

This division consists of one construction engineer, one office clerk, and a number of inspectors, according to the amount of work to be done. All new street, sidewalk and alley grading and paving let under contract comes under the supervision of this division.

Appropriations.

Although there was no bond issue and only two small appropriations made in 1925 for smooth paving, many new improvements were constructed, especially curb, gutter and graveling, which has long been needed.

During the year special appropriations for new work amounting to approximately \$250,000 were passed by the City Council. These funds were made available over a period of time, beginning in March, while the last one was passed in December, making it impossible to plan in advance or organize for the proper handling of the work. In many cases appropriations for work which had been planned were not passed and again plans had to be hurriedly made and the work executed under such pressure to prevent going into the winter months that the best results were not obtained.

It is highly desirable that some method be worked out by which this Department can know what money is to be had for street work in advance. The designing and planning can then be done during the winter months, the contract let in the early spring and the work completed before the winter.

Street Paving.

For the first time since 1917 no asphalt on concrete or block paving contracts were let by the City of Richmond. There were only two one course contract jobs constructed during the year and one of these was a widening project. These locations were:

	Lin. Ft.	Sq. Yds.
Plum St., from Grove to Cary.....	840	3,820
4th Ave., from Trigg to Court (widened).	450	1,828

One important construction feature of the year was the use of Kentucky Rock Asphalt on macadam and gravel bases.

The National Cemetery Road had a bituminous macadam base which was in very bad condition. After this base was painted it was resurfaced with Kentucky Rock Asphalt. On Grace Street from Sheppard to West Street, the Kentucky Rock Asphalt was laid on a gravel base. The finished surface of this paving compares favorably with asphalt laid hot. It is more economical providing the wearing qualities are as good.

The streets laid were put down more as an experiment to see just how this class of material will last.

The Streets on which Kentucky Rock Asphalt was used follow:

	Lin. Ft.	Sq. Yds.
Grace St., Sheppard to West St.....	340	1,051
National Cemetery Road—Williamsburg Road 2,480 feet west	2,480	4,792

In all there was 0.69 lineal miles of streets paved, or 11,491 square yards. This seems very small in comparison with 181,514 square yards in 1923.

The only repaving job worthy of note was that on 7th Street from Semmes to Hull. This was indeed badly needed and gives a much better drive through to Hull Street over the 9th Street Bridge route.

Alley Paving.

This work is done at the property owner's expense. Each year more owners are appreciating the value of a paved alley. For the past few years practically all of this work has been of one course concrete. This type insures better drainage, is more sanitary and to-

clay is more economical than granite spall. Alleys were paved in the following locations:

Leigh—"M," 26th, 27th.

Broad—Marshall.

Broad—Grace, Robinson, Davis.

Grace—Franklin, Ryland, Lombardy.

Sidewalk Paving.

This is another type of construction the cost of which is charged to the property owners when the contract is let by the City.

The largest of this kind of work done in 1925 was the paving with concrete the walks of Grace Street from 4th to Adams.

Other walks constructed were on Louisiana Street and Griffin Avenue.

Grading and Graveling.

This is the most important work which is done by this Division. When the grades of streets are established and adopted, the street has to be graded to be of any benefit to the home builder. A graded street definitely fixes the roadway and sidewalks, lines and grades so that no damage may be done the individual by any construction thereafter. The only tract graded and graveled this year was the subdivision south of Bute Lane.

Curb and Gutter—Grading and Graveling.

In this line we had the best year Richmond has had since 1915. The popular demand today is for smooth paving, but the City's rapid growth in new homes spreading out in every direction creates a more urgent need for curb and gutter with a graveled roadway.

During 1925 there was constructed 6.58 miles of curb and gutter out of appropriations amounting to \$161,250.00. In 1924 with \$195,000.00 only 5.39 miles were completed. Prices this year have been lower than they have been for many years.

The largest single appropriation made during the year was \$100,000.00, divided \$20,000.00 to each ward and \$20,000.00 to be spent under the direction of the Director of Public Works. This appropriation was available July 15th, 1925, surveys had to be made, plans drawn and quantities figured. Contracts were awarded in the following order: Lee Ward, August 12; Clay Ward, August 20; Madison Ward, August 26, and Jefferson Ward, September 1, 1925.

The whole Department had to operate at full speed in order to get these contracts completed. When you consider that there were 25 locations of 43 city blocks, and that there is about fifteen days from the date of advertisement to the date of award, all of these plans were completed in a remarkably short time.

In spite of our efforts the work was carried into cold weather. Gravel roadways cannot be built successfully after October 15th. However, we finished up the greater part of our program this year and what little is left to be spent will be contracted for early in the spring.

The two tables of curb and gutter construction show how scattered the work was, being let in seven different contracts.

Construction.

The section of combined curb and gutter was changed from a battered face to a vertical face curb and from a 2 feet to a 3 feet gutter. The greatest change was in thickening the outer depth of the gutter from 6 inches to 8 inches. This is where the wear of traffic is greatest. This new type should require less maintenance and there is practically no added cost. The 3 foot gutter will also be of more service in carrying larger volumes of water and save the wash to the gravel roadways.

In some of our residential streets which have been built up conditions are serious in wet weather. It is hard to get anything but a light car through some of these streets, and as sidewalks have not been constructed the walking is, of course, bad. Appropriations for street improvements of every type should carry a sufficient fund for paving sidewalks. By issuing allegations about 85 per cent of this money would be returnable to the City as the sidewalks in front of the property are paid for by the property owner and for sidewalks on the side of the property the property owner pays half and the City pays half, and the intersection of the two sidewalks is paid for by the City. If this were done it would be more economical for the City as well as the property owners, since the grading would be carried out from property line to property line rather than as it is now done in many cases, just for the roadbed and curb, and the street would be completed for pedestrian as well as for vehicular traffic.

Comparison of Amount of Paving.

Questionnaires were sent out recently to 23 cities, ranging in population from 23,000 to 360,000, asking that they give us their popu-

lation, the lineal miles of dedicated streets and the lineal miles of paved streets. Including Richmond in this list, the average percentage of paved streets to dedicated streets was found to be 0.5016. We have approximately 390 miles of dedicated streets in our City. Using this as a basis we find that Richmond should have 195.62 miles of paved streets. The highest percentage of paved streets to dedicated streets was 0.733, and the lowest 0.133. Richmond stood 22nd on the list of 24 cities, with a percentage of 0.326.

We again made a calculation based on the population and the miles paved per 1,000 inhabitants. The average miles paved per 1,000 population was 1.0467. Multiplying this by our population of 191,000 gives the amount of paved streets that Richmond should have at 199.92 miles. Richmond has 127 miles of paved streets. According to these calculations we are behind approximately 70 miles in paving as compared to the average city. The highest number of miles paved per 1,000 inhabitants was 1.904, and the lowest 0.363. Richmond again stood 22nd, with 0.665 per 1,000 inhabitants.

From 1919 to 1923 inclusive there were 43.9 miles of standard first-class pavements constructed in our roadways, an average of 8.78 miles per year. In 1924 and 1925 we paved only 2.5 miles of streets, an average of 1.25 miles per year. At the end of 1923 there was 0.691 mile of paving for each 1,000 population. In December, 1925, the population had increased 11,000 inhabitants. For this many people there were only 2.5 miles of paving added, decreasing our percentage to 0.665 per 1,000. During this period the number of motor vehicles had increased from 18,841 to 22,304.

Recommendations.

Our first thought in a paving program should be of the main arteries which now have no hard surface paving at all, but which we attempt to maintain with either gravel or oil in a very unsatisfactory manner. This maintenance in itself is uneconomical and the gravel and oil we waste on these heavy traffic streets could be used to better advantage on light traffic residential streets.

Such streets as the Boulevard, Semmes Avenue, Park Avenue, Leigh Street, Roseneath Road, Westwood Avenue, Hull Street, Grove Avenue, and streets of this type are a constant drain on our Maintenance Division. They hamper our activities in other lines and a constant source of annoyance to the citizens who have to use them. They should be among the first to be hard surfaced.

The traffic congestion from 12th Street to Laurel should also be relieved by the smooth paving of Cary Street between these limits. From Laurel Street to the Boulevard there are now eight paved streets, all of which have a wide roadway, except Park Avenue. From the Boulevard to Westhampton four paved roadways take care of the suburban traffic. From Laurel east, where many of these streets converge into one, there are three paved roadways to accommodate a multitude of vehicles, all of which streets have bus lines on them, while parking is allowed on both sides of the streets. The combined widths of Broad, Grace and Franklin, which have to take the morning eastbound tide (allowing one-half for westbound traffic) is 41 feet. Allowing 9 feet for these fast moving cars this will permit only 4 lanes, and when a bus stops in the safety zones, this is narrowed to 3 lanes of about 8 feet each.

Cary Street is, of course, paved now with granite spall, but this class of paving could be better used in our warehouse and heavy traffic districts. There are many streets that this paving is needed on.

It is exceedingly desirable that some scheme be worked out by which this Department will be given money to keep our paving program apace with the home building, commerce and the increased number of motor vehicles. We should have an appropriation each year as follows:

Grading and graveling	\$ 100,000 00
Grading and graveling, curb and gutter.....	250,000 00
Replacing and repaving old pavements	100,000 00
New pavements	300,000 00
Sidewalk and alley paving	50,000 00
Total	\$ 800,000 00

As has been said before the need is present and urgent and some way should be devised to get the funds for 1926 and for each year thereafter.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The Division of Maintenance is separated into four units, which, while each is a part of the general organization, work somewhat independently of each other. These divisions consist of our regularly employed Maintenance Force, a Repair Shop, a Maintenance Contractor and the Division of Permits and Inspection.

Maintenance Force.

This force consists of one Assistant Superintendent, three Foremen and about 60 men and equipment.

General Maintenance.

The first or most important work of this force is the maintenance of gravel roadbeds, which consists of scarifying, shaping, rolling and, when necessary, resurfacing with bank gravel, and the surfacing of earth roads in the outlying sections which are unimproved in this respect. The purpose is to eliminate corrugations from the gravel roadway, to build up the crown when worn flat and to make earth roads passable.

The cost of scarifying, reshaping and rolling during 1925 was \$.012 per square yard. The cost of surfacing or resurfacing with bank gravel was \$.127 per square yard. The accomplishments of this outfit can best be seen in a chart following this report, in which you will see that we have scarified, shaped, rolled or resurfaced or oiled 1,446,000 square yards of roadbeds, which exceeds all previous records. This increase in volume is due to good weather, good morale of the force, but, I believe most of all to securing gravel close to the work, which was always done when possible. The gravel used this year varied in price in the bank from 15 cents per cubic yard to 37 cents per cubic yard, according to location. The bank gravel was handled by steam shovel for loading, trucks for hauling, spread by hand and rolled with a 10-ton roller. The scarifying was done with steam roller with scarifier attached, shaped with road machine, sprinkled with water in dry weather and rolled. During the summer months at one time there was so much dry weather that it was almost impossible to get the proper results from either scarifying or resurfacing as this work brought about complaints of dust.

Oiling.

The second division of the work of the Maintenance Force, while not primarily as essential as the first, has a duty which is both interesting and important. Their work very often follows that of the first division in the fact of treating resurfaced gravel roadways with some bituminous material. This is the main work of this division during the summer months. In 1925, 242,807 square yards of gravel roadways were treated with road oil. This figure includes reoiling of

old oiled roads, and is the equivalent of 17.2 miles of roadways 24 feet wide. The covering used was 25 to 30 pounds to the square yard of stone chips, No. 4 slag, or pea gravel. The best result obtained was on Second Avenue, Highland Park, where Barbour brand liquid A asphalt was used, being applied in two treatments of one-fourth gallon to the square yard each, the first being placed on road after a thorough sweeping and left over night, with a second treatment in the morning, a covering of limestone chips being applied and rolled with a thirteen-ton roller at once. Due to the variation in the cost of oil, covering, etc., the prices varied at each individual location, but taking the average for the year the cost was \$0.105 per square yard, or \$1,484.80 per mile, 24 foot roadway. From these figures you can see that a street can be oiled every year, which is not always necessary, for an amount per square yard which is less than the interest at 6 per cent on the cost of laying sheet asphalt on 6 inch concrete base, estimating this work at \$3.00 per square yard.

Miscellaneous Work.

The work of the third division of the Maintenance Force is not easily classified. It embraces a great variety of operations such as treating dusty roads with dust laying material, cinderling earth roadways, sidewalks and alleys only so far as to make them passable in wet weather, shaping earth roadways and alleys with road machines—light grading being done where necessary to improve drainage, placing temporary drain pipes, made necessary by lack of storm sewers; light repairs to bridges sufficient to make them safe; repairing brick sidewalks, building barricades, especial attention being given to dangerous places of any kind in streets, sidewalks or alleys which need immediate attention. During 1925 the Maintenance Force complied with 3,602 minor requests for relief of some kind. The majorities of these requests were as classified above.

Emergencies.

In the past year we were called upon in several cases to handle work of a somewhat emergency nature. After a heavy sleet storm which occurred in the early part of January, our whole force was used entirely from January 2nd to January 8th in removing limbs from the street which were broken from the trees by sleet. This work was handled in co-operation with the Street Cleaning Department and the Bureau of Parks. Approximately 500 truck loads of broken limbs

were hauled from the streets during this sleet. In the summer, on June 17th and 21st, there were two severe windstorms, which did considerable damage to houses and many trees were blown down. In this instance again our whole force was called upon to clear the streets of obstructions. There was practically no snow of sufficient fall to mention, although our force worked all one night opening gutters so that the melting snow could run off.

Personnel.

During the past year the Maintenance Division lost its Assistant Superintendent, Mr. John F. McGoey, who died January 25th, 1925. He was succeeded by Mr. F. A. Kelly. This was the only important change in the personnel of the Maintenance Division.

Street Signs.

For the first time since our street sign project started, the work of assembling, painting and placing the signs on the streets was assigned to the Maintenance Force. This work carried on smoothly to completion at a cost of \$3.50 per sign. This is not the cost of the sign, but represents the cost of unloading from depot, assembling, painting and placing on street. An appropriation of \$7,500.00 was made for street signs this year, and with this amount we placed 195 street signs on streets, complete, for an average cost of \$38.00 each. See chart following report.

Shop.

Our Maintenance Shop or Repair Shop consists of one foreman of equipment, 1 stock man, 2 mechanics, 2 mechanics' helpers, 2 blacksmiths, and 1 blacksmith's helper. The duties of the shop consist of making necessary repairs to all machinery and automotive equipment of the whole Department with a few exceptions. The shop, in addition to making the ordinary repairs to automobiles and trucks, is equipped to repair generators and other electrical parts; build, repair and charge storage batteries, repair radiators, tires, and to furnish gas, oil, etc., to all cars of the Department. There are three places in the City where cars of our Department can secure gas and oil, namely, Summit and Clay, 15th and Marshall, at shop, and the Virginia State Fair Grounds stable.

The ultimate result of the year's work consisted of keeping 135 pieces of equipment running, of which 67 were trucks and other auto-

motive equipment, 37 touring cars or roadsters, 7 steam engines and 24 other rolling equipment units not motor driven.

Maintenance Contractor.

In the first part of the year we employed and equipped colored labor through a contractor, the work being done similarly to that of force account, but, in the latter part of the year the work was let by contract after a competition, in which unit prices were the basis for the award of the contract.

The work of the Maintenance Contractor consists of relaying paving on improved streets after these streets have been cut into by various public utilities and public service corporations, and the maintenance and repairs to all sidewalks, curb and gutters, spall paving, durax paving, asphalt block paving, concrete roads, and all other surface paving on improved streets.

Permits and Inspection.

This division consists of one Chief Inspector and three inspectors, and has the issuance and inspection of all work done by private contractors and also the inspection of the work done by our Maintenance Contractor. During the past year 7,579 permits were issued. 27,740.37 square yards of new work was constructed under permit, and 39,413.50 square yards of relaying came under the supervision of this division. For further information, detailed table is attached to this report.

Recommendations.

That gravel pits be secured in eastern, western, northern and southern parts of the City. We now hold options on two good gravel pits. In doing this we can cut the cost of our work and double the quantity. I cannot say too much in regard to this recommendation.

That a storage yard and a modern maintenance garage and stable, with railroad siding and trestle with storage tank, etc., be purchased and built.

That the shop be equipped with a lathe and an electric hammer.

All of the above recommendations are for the sake of economy and efficiency, and are essential to the proper administration of the Maintenance Force.

STREET SIGNS.
 • INSTALLED PRIOR 1925.
 ○ " " " " IN 1925.

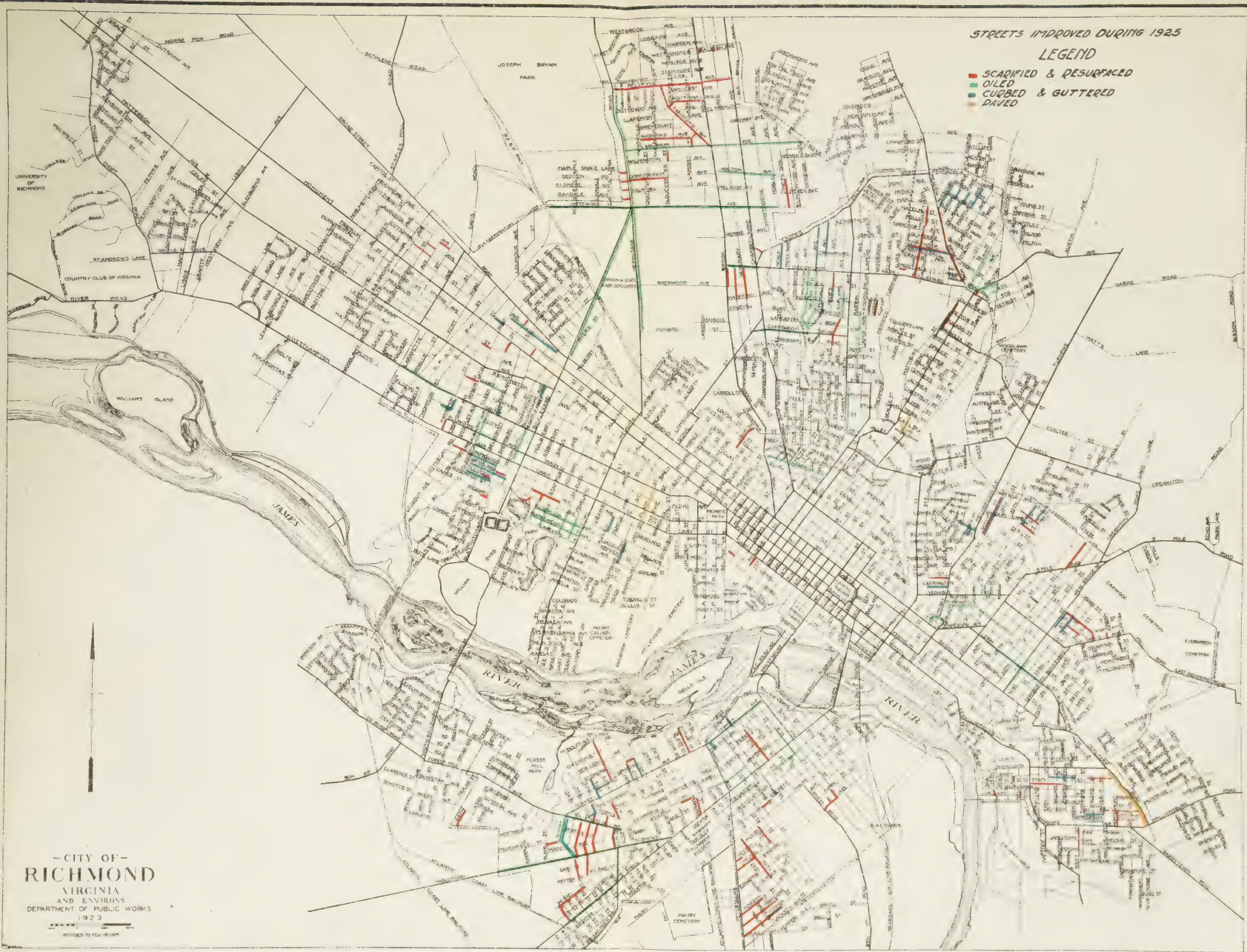


CITY OF—
RICHMOND
 VIRGINIA
 AND ESSEX
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 1923

STREETS IMPROVED DURING 1925

LEGEND

- SCARIFIED & RESURFACED
- OILED
- CURBED & GUTTERED
- DAVED



CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
AND ENVIRONS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1923

DIVISION OF STREET CLEANING

The activities of this division not only include the sweeping and flushing of the streets as its name would imply, but handles, in addition, refuse of all descriptions, such as trash, ashes, garbage, dead animals, etc., and their disposal either by incineration, or, in the case of ashes and trash, hauling them to designated dumps.

Districts.

To handle the City efficiently it is divided into two districts, East and West End. The East End district embraces all of the area east of Fifth Street, the Highland Park section and South Richmond. The West End district includes the area west of Fifth Street, Barton Heights, North Richmond and Ginter Park. This division is made partly on account of the different class of equipment used in the respective districts and again from the fact that our stables and garages are located near the center of the area they ought to serve.

Each district is in charge of a District Superintendent, who reports directly to the Superintendent of Street Cleaning. Our combined force consists of 11 foremen and 207 laborers.

Collection of Ashes and Trash.

Ashes and trash are collected once a week throughout the year. In the East End we are fortunate in having a number of locations which are used as dumps within the area served. This makes the haul short. However, this section of the City is very hilly, and for the hauling of ashes and trash teams are employed instead of motor equipment. In the West End the situation is quite different; the topography in most cases is flat and the dumps are located on the outskirts of the area served. This necessitates long hauls and we can more economically handle this section by motor equipment.

From table No. 6 you will note there has been a considerable increase in the amount of ashes and trash collected. This increase amounts to 6 per cent in cubic yards collected and 20 per cent in cubic yard miles. The total amount collected was 302,013 cubic yards, or 315,415 cubic yard miles, the unit cost of which was .38 cents per cubic yard mile, a slight decrease in cost over the previous year. The average haul is 1.04 miles.

Disposal of Ashes and Trash.

The situation with reference to the disposal of ashes and trash is becoming acute in the western part of the City. With the exception of the Harrison Street dump, we will within a short time have filled up all available space and unless dumping space is acquired it will be necessary to have excessive hauls, thereby increasing our cost. Special attention is given to the maintenance of our dumps, a man being stationed at each dump to keep it orderly and in good shape. We have reclaimed much area of land that heretofore has been useless, by filling it in. If the City will acquire land for dumping purposes it would be a good investment as land always enhances in value after we have completed filling on it.

Collection of Garbage.

During the winter months garbage is collected once a week. However, from May 1st to September 1st collection is made twice a week, which has in general proven satisfactory as we maintain an uninterrupted schedule, only being delayed on account of the holidays and extreme weather. Considering the number of places we serve we have very few complaints.

The total amount of garbage collected during 1925 was 28,204 cubic yards, or 38,757 cubic yard miles, at a cost of .91 cents per cubic yard mile. This is also a slight decrease over the cost for 1924 and an increase of 24 per cent in collection and 23 per cent in cubic yard miles. The average haul is 1.37 miles.

Garbage Disposal.

The City has two garbage disposal plants, one a Moss Boulger Incinerator, located at St. John and Orange Street, built in 1891, and a De Cary Crematory, located at 15th and Marshall Streets, built in 1910. The combined capacity of the two plants is 90 cubic yards per day.

These plants are now inadequate to handle the load during the summer months, and but for the fact that we are disposing of a good part of our garbage to farmers, we would at this time be unable to handle the situation. Complaints have already been made on account of the transfer to farmers' wagons, and if this source of disposal is taken away from us, it will make the situation very embarrassing. We also face the probability of a breakdown in either or both of these plants on account of their age and worn out condition.

It is imperative that adequate provision be made to handle our garbage disposal. Each year we see an increase in collection and disposal. In 1925, 17,692 cubic yards were burnt at a cost of .85 cents per cubic yard, or an increase of 9 per cent over 1924. This was accomplished only by overloading our plants, and if we had handled the 10,512 cubic yards which were delivered to the farmers, we would have been taxed beyond our capacity.

Dog Pound.

The receipts from the Dog Pound increased 12 per cent over 1924. Mr. R. B. Sowell was appointed Poundmaster on February 1st, 1925, to succeed the late Mr. J. J. Boyden, who died on January 14th, 1925. Mr. Sowell has made a very efficient Poundmaster, keeping the building in an unusually neat and clean condition at all times. The entire place was kept whitewashed or painted as the premises needed. The net cost to the City for this service last year was \$2,632.83.

Dead Animal Removal.

To give prompt service for the removal of dead animals from the streets, the City maintains a dead animal wagon for the collection of small animals. This service is available every day in the year. For the collection of large animals we have an agreement with a refining company for their collection.

In 1925 11,393 dead animals were collected and cremated in our Crematory. This is an increase of 2,915 over 1924. The cost of collection was 23.8 cents, or a decrease of 6.2 cents per animal over the preceding year.

Street Cleaning.

The paved streets of Richmond in all probability are kept as clean as in almost any City of its size. We, however, do not clean the suburban districts where the streets are curbed and guttered and the road bed graveled, as we should, on account of the lack of force.

The smooth paved streets are regularly swept one day and flushed the next with motor flushers and pick-up sweepers, and on the main arteries a patrol system is maintained.

The granite spall streets are sprinkled and swept to the gutters with horse-drawn equipment, then hand broomed, and the refuse

carted away. In the congested area between 18th and 1st, Main to Broad, and on Broad from 12th to Laurel, we clean this every Saturday night by flushing and sweeping. The commission district on Cary Street from 12th to 14th is flushed every night and swept the next morning before 6 o'clock.

One of the greatest needs in our Street Cleaning Division is a force to clean the gutters on our gravel and oil streets. There was a time when the ash and garbage routes did not require the full day to cover. Men were then put in different sections cleaning gutters. Owing to the growth of Richmond this condition does not prevail now, consequently the oil and gravel streets are neglected and the gutters remain dirty. This detracts greatly from the appearance of the street and causes unfavorable comment. It is hoped that it may be possible to give us a force to render this much needed service.

Work Done and Cost.

Every branch of this division has increased this year, as shown by chart No. 6, with the exception of the machine sweeping. This decrease was caused by the wearing out and consequent discontinuance of equipment.

160,090 M square yards of streets were cleaned by flushing at a cost of 11 cents per M square yards. 70,584 M square yards of streets were cleaned by motor pick-up sweepers at a cost of 15 cents per M square yards. 3,345 M square yards of gutters were cleaned at a cost of \$2.39 per M square yards. 103,039 M square yards of streets were cleaned by patrolmen at a cost of 15 cents per M square yards. 685 M square yards of alleys were cleaned at a cost of \$2.43 per M square yards. 24,806 M square yards of streets were cleaned by hand at a cost of 71 cents per M square yards. 28,679 M square yards of streets were cleaned by machines at a cost of 49 cents per M square yards.

Acute Needs.

1. Dumping space for the disposal of ashes and trash.
2. Garbage disposal plant.
3. Brick stable and equipment shed.
4. Force to clean gutters on gravel and oil streets in suburban districts.

In conclusion I wish to commend to you the men of the three divisions of this Bureau for their spirit of co-operation and loyalty.

Yours very truly,

A. MASON HARRIS,
Chief, Bureau of Streets.

M SQUARE YARDS OF STREETS CLEANED DURING THE YEAR 1925

MONTHS	Swept by Machine	Swept by Hand	By Patrol	By Motor	Flush- ing	Gutters Cleaned	Alleys Cleaned
January.....	1,025	1,561	7,493	2,533	5,390	41	.....
February.....	3,140	1,545	8,436	4,968	9,621	412	47
March.....	3,313	1,885	8,935	5,939	13,598	432	132
April.....	4,129	1,858	8,885	5,459	15,636	301	52
May.....	4,443	1,256	8,335	5,355	16,149	360	51
June.....	2,930	2,503	9,180	7,396	16,532	342	141
July.....	3,422	2,540	9,342	9,404	17,097	74	124
August.....	1,278	2,626	8,657	6,722	15,862	307	18
September.....	1,760	2,736	9,030	6,499	15,300	229	98
October.....	1,364	2,294	8,626	5,168	14,791	183	.....
November.....	609	2,065	7,822	5,946	10,698	276	4
December.....	1,266	1,937	8,298	5,195	9,416	388	18
Total.....	28,679	24,806	103,039	70,584	160,090	3,345	685

WORK DONE AT THE CITY DOG POUND DURING THE YEAR 1925

MONTHS	IMPOUNDED		Dogs Re-deemed	SOLD		KILLED		Left in Pound	Fees for Keeping	ACCOUNT OF	
	Dogs	Cats		Dogs	Cats	Dogs	Cats			Sales	Total
January.....	146	16	19	78	11	36	5	13	\$ 10.25	\$ 47.00	\$ 57.25
February.....	142	35	12	94	28	26	7	10	3.50	51.00	54.50
March.....	177	29	18	114	17	26	12	19	6.00	66.50	72.50
April.....	185	64	18	143	60	16	4	8	8.00	75.50	83.50
May.....	217	41	13	147	37	42	4	15	5.25	83.50	88.75
June.....	173	66	6	59	25	85	41	23	.25	40.00	40.25
July.....	183	41	6	76	.....	92	41	9	1.25	40.00	41.25
August.....	153	50	9	7	.....	130	50	7	7.75	16.00	23.75
September.....	165	29	7	87	13	49	16	22	10.75	61.25	72.00
October.....	156	13	15	70	10	55	3	16	9.00	46.50	55.50
November.....	124x	8	8	95	4	20	4	1x	9.50	55.00	64.50
December.....	124x	9	8x	87	6	16x	3	13	7.75	49.00	56.75
Total.....	1,945	401	139	1,057	211	593	190	156	\$ 79.25	\$ 631.25	\$ 710.50

xIndicates one goat included.

CALLS FOR DEAD ANIMALS DURING THE YEAR 1925

MONTHS	Dogs	Cats	Fowl	Goats, Hogs Rats, etc.	Total
1925					
January	327	129	62	10	528
February	365	192	73	6	636
March	479	272	85	9	845
April	428	371	79	22	900
May	527	385	201	98	1,211
June	506	509	146	158	1,319
July	488	562	96	117	1,263
August	416	487	69	63	1,035
September	542	356	141	147	1,186
October	411	279	99	40	829
November	471	209	52	49	781
December	443	251	120	46	860
Totals	5,403	4,002	1,223	765	11,393

DETAIL STATEMENT AND SUMMARY OF WORK DONE
UNDER PERMITS AND INSPECTED BY BUREAU
STREETS MAINTENANCE FROM JANUARY
1, 1925, to DECEMBER 31, 1925.

<i>Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.</i>		PERMITS ISSUED
Poles removed		96
Poles set		76
Conduits laid		16
Conduits repaired		4
Manholes rebuilt		2
Anchors placed		10
Anchors removed		3
Poles reset		17
Total		224
 <i>R. F. & P. R. R. Company.</i>		
Constructing gates		1
Maintenance to tracks		2
Total		3
 <i>Seaboard Air Line Railway.</i>		
Constructing spur track		1
Maintenance to tracks		3
Total		4
 <i>Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.</i>		
New crossing		2
Maintenance to tracks		3
Total		5

Southern Railway Company.

Bridge maintenance	2
Constructing spur track	1
Reconstructing track	1
Maintenance to tracks	3
Total	7

Postal Telegraph Company.

Poles set	1
Poles reset	1
Total	2

Western Union Telegraph Company.

Conduit installed	1
Total	1

Allen Saville, Inc.

Install electric service	1
Install water line	1
Total	2

La. Electric & Power Company.

Poles reset and shifted	70
Poles erected	257
Poles removed	26
Install conduit	34
Install cable	5
New manholes	5
Enlarge manholes	10
Place feeders	3
Repair paving	5
Place tubes	1
Renew special work	9
Renew switch	2

Extend double track	2
Renew frog	1
Maintenance to tracks	18
Service connections	3
Lowering tracks	1
Renew vault light	1
Repair crossover	2
Total	455

Department of Public Safety.

Repair conduit	3
Install conduit	2
Install manhole	2
Erect poles	1
Total	8

Individuals, Firms, Etc.

Granolithic sidewalk	439
Granolithic driveway	159
Granolithic steps	5
Granite curb rest	2
Granolithic curb, straight	2
Reinforced slab	5
Vault lights placed	3
Vault lights removed	1
Close area-way	6
Granolithic circular curb	1
Barber poles placed	12
New cellar doors placed	26
Repair cellar doors	14
Coal chutes installed	5
Transformer area	2
Gas pumps placed	17
Flag pole holes	7
Replaced gas pumps	4
Hang banner	5
Review stand	1

Temporary crossing	4
Close street	2
Grade street	3
Grade sidewalk	3
Repair area wall	1
Cinder sidewalk	5
Close drive	1
Private fire alarm	1
Setting shrubs	1
Gas pump moved	5
Cellar door moved	3
Coal chute filled	4
Show case built	2
Test boring	2
Guy wire	1
Install booths	1
Erect tablet	1
Temporary sale stand	1
Storage gas tank	1
Temporary sidewalk	1
Repair red brick wall	1
Stairway to basement	1
New areaway	1
New grating	2
Air service at curb	1
Erect arch temporary	1
Pave alley	1
Stone guard line	1
Remove top soil	1
Remove tree	1
Miscellaneous	23
Storing building material	269
Barricade with walks	55
Tool house built	2
Scaffold built	2
Move house	4
Excavation to repair wall	2
Move heavy machinery	94
Total	1,221

Private Incisions in Streets.

Air line	2
Drain under sidewalk	12
Gas line	4
Steam line	3
Street washer	2
Water repairs	10
Sewer connections	94
Total	127

Bureau of Sewers.

Incisions, all classes paving	961
-------------------------------------	-----

Department of Public Utilities.

Incisions, all classes of paving	4,518
--	-------

Summary of Permits.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company	224
R. F. & P. R. R. Company	3
Seaboard Air Line Railway	4
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	5
Southern Railway Company	7
Postal Telegraph Company	2
Western Union Telegraph Company	1
Allen Saville, Inc.	2
Virginia Electric & Power Co.	455
Department of Public Safety	8
Bureau of Sewers	961
Department of Public Utilities	4,518
Individuals, firms, etc.	1,221
Private incisions in streets	127
Total	7,538

Unfinished Permits.

Granolithic sidewalks	16
Granolithic driveways	17
Replacing gas pumps	4

Place tree	1
Remove cellar door	2
Allen Saville, Inc., granolithic curb and gutter.....	1
Total	41

Quantity of Paving Laid Under Permit.

	Lin. Ft.	Sq. Yds.
Granolithic sidewalk		23,653.00
Granolithic driveway		3,633.00
Granolithic steps	45.00	....
Granolithic curb set	141.26	....
Reinforced slab, area cover		295.37
Vaults installed		49.00
Granolithic circular curb	18.60	....
Stone guard line	40.00	....
Spall paving alley		110.00
Granite curb set	137.00	....
Total	381.86	27,740.37

Quantity of Paving Disturbed and Relaid Under Permit.

Granolithic sidewalk	2,644.0
Granolithic driveway	243.0
Concrete curb relaid	164.0
Granite curb reset	326.00
Concrete gutter	76.0
Concrete roadway	116.0
Vault replaced	22.5
Spall paving	17,897.0
Vitrified brick	667.0
Concrete sidewalk	3,437.0
Asphalt block	4,532.0
Red brick	2,970.0
Sheet asphalt	2,348.0
Belgian block	1,346.0
Penetration	2,086.0
Durax	865.0
Total.....	39,413.5

CHART
SHOWING COMBINED QUANTITIES OF
ASHES, TRASH, GARBAGE, AND SWEEPINGS
COLLECTED MONTHLY
EXPRESSED IN TONS AND CUBIC YARDS

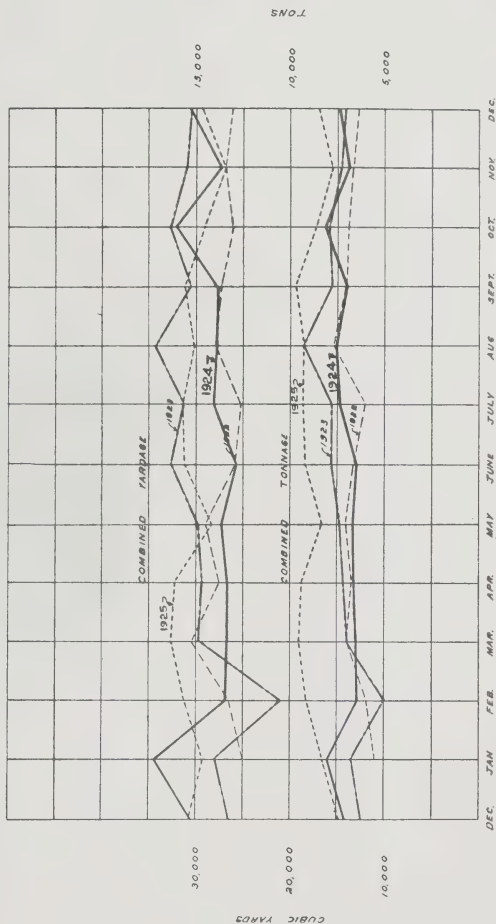


CHART
 SHOWING QUANTITY OF
 GARBAGE
 BURNED MONTHLY
 MEASURED IN
 TONS AND CUBIC YARDS

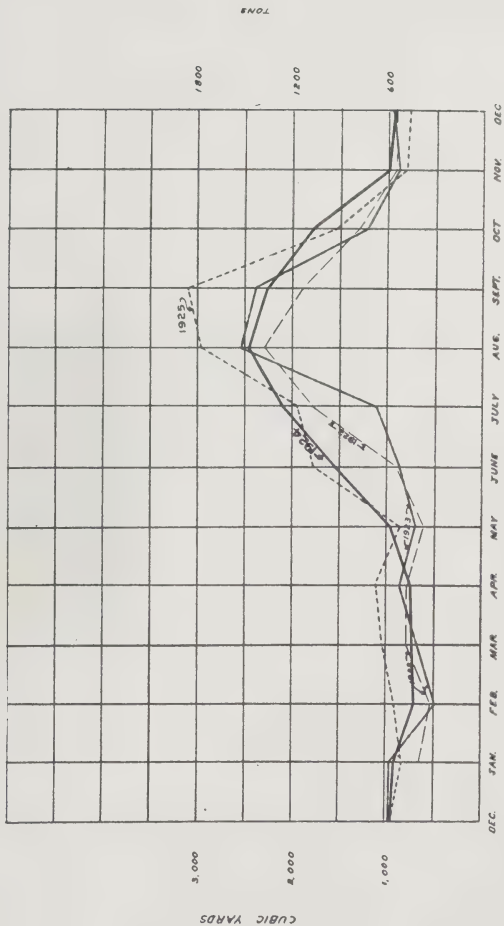


CHART
 EXHIBIT QUANTITY OF
 GARBAGE
 COLLECTED MONTHLY
 EXPRESSED IN
 TONS AND CUBIC YARDS

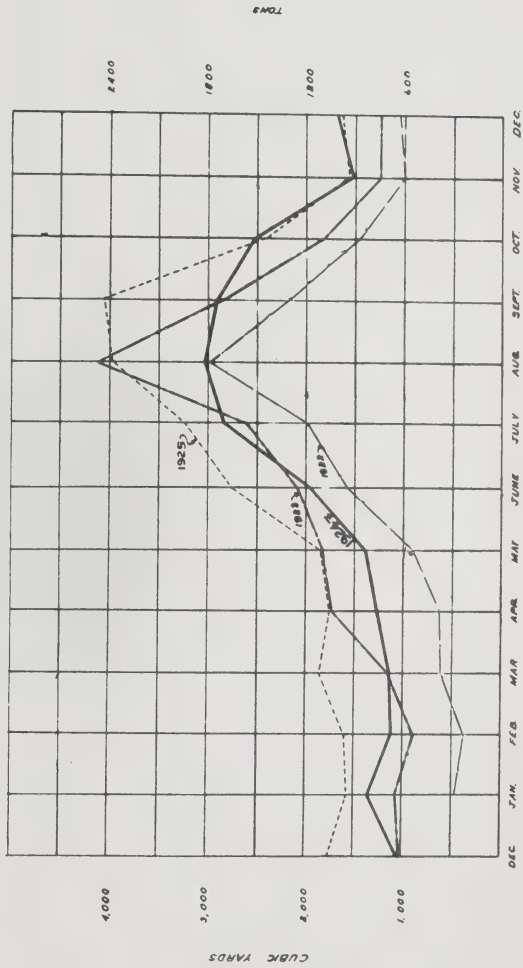


CHART
SHOWING QUANTITY OF
ASHES AND TRASH
COLLECTED MONTHLY
EXPRESSED IN
TONS AND CUBIC YARDS

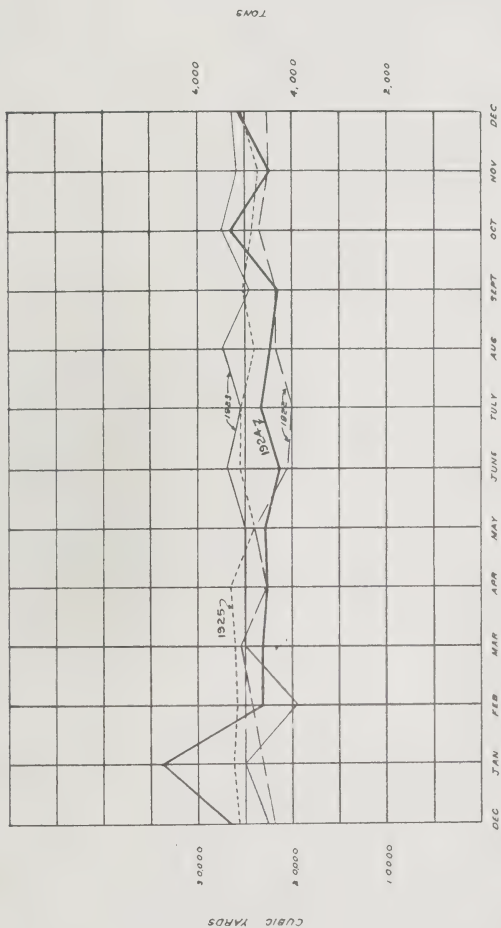
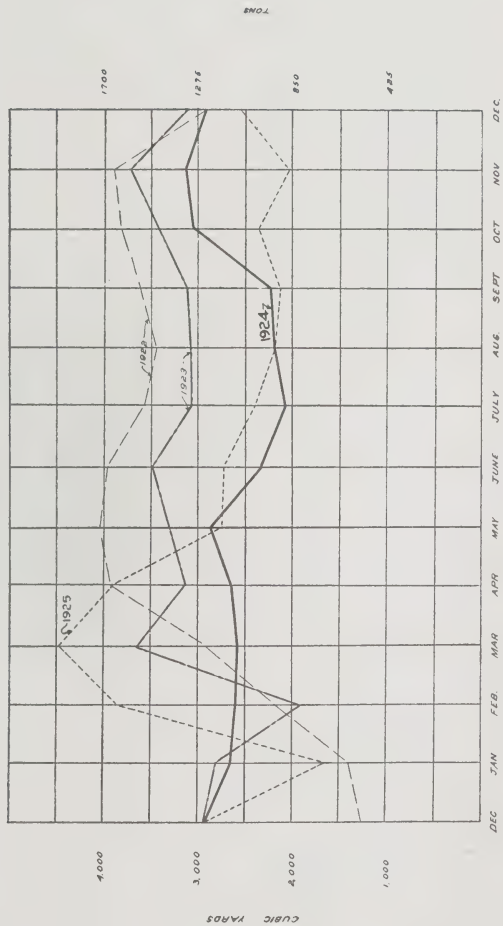


CHART
SHOWING QUANTITY OF
STREET SWEEPINGS
COLLECTED MONTHLY
EXPRESSED IN
TONS AND CUBIC YARDS



COST OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING FOR THE YEAR 1925

	Cleaning of Streets and Alleys	Collection of Ashes and Trash	Collection of Garbage	Garbage Disposal	Stables	Shops	Dog Pound	Collecting Dead Animals	Vacations and Holidays	Sick and Injured	Snow and Sleet Removal	Miscel- laneous	Adminis- tration	Total
Labor.....	\$ 60,803.29	\$100,682.16	\$ 26,605.47	\$ 10,402.93	\$ 8,420.00	\$ 3,206.24	\$ 2,515.74	\$ 1,500.71	\$ 20,010.97	\$ 4,418.80	\$ 8,044.39	\$ 7,891.33	\$ 12,577.82	\$267,079.85
Forage.....	7,893.48	5,022.99	4,066.23											16,982.70
Shoeing.....	111.71	216.48	137.76											465.95
Repairs.....	430.95	928.67	678.92	2,369.29	124.81	88.60						85.04		4,706.28
Brooms.....	3,978.77													3,978.77
Harness and Harness Repairs.....	365.58	269.47	194.86											829.91
Surgeons and Medicine.....	355.09	226.00	182.93											764.02
Lights, Gas and Water.....	78.80	90.72	72.40	155.61	233.05	99.63	98.47							828.68
Fuel.....				6,107.00	101.50	144.36	26.85							6,379.71
Ice.....	36.21			40.89	60.72	30.84	16.20							184.86
Telephones.....	20.36	27.60	20.37	36.00	48.20	61.20	18.49	13.20					80.97	326.39
Stationery and Printing.....													441.55	441.55
Disinfectant, Soap, Towels, etc.....				67.47	93.50	24.40	60.80						26.00	272.17
Tools.....	60.27				36.50	27.60					73.20	30.95		228.52
Traveling Expenses.....													260.85	260.85
Freight Charges.....	88.06													88.06
Removing Dead Horses.....								281.00						281.00
Contractors' Services.....					147.00	40.48								187.48
Insurance.....				188.51	369.80	101.25	63.39					161.37		884.32
Live Stock.....	730.70	1,417.35	901.95											3,050.00
Equipment—Motor and Motorless.....	3,206.29	9,884.31	1,610.65			129.70						60.00		14,890.95
Painting Equipment.....	39.59	76.86	48.94											165.39
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	50.51	20.72	11.44	27.86	36.99	35.79								183.31
Feeding Dogs.....							96.01							96.01
Suits and Boots.....	65.21	87.62									126.40			279.23
Automobile Repairs and etc.....	11,195.16	3,869.79	1,664.74				269.08	794.83				27.99	1,187.41	19,009.00
Total.....	\$ 89,510.03	\$122,820.74	\$ 36,196.66	\$ 19,395.56	\$ 9,672.07	\$ 3,990.09	\$ 3,165.03	\$ 2,589.74	\$ 20,010.97	\$ 4,418.80	\$ 8,243.99	\$ 8,256.68	\$ 14,574.60	\$342,844.96

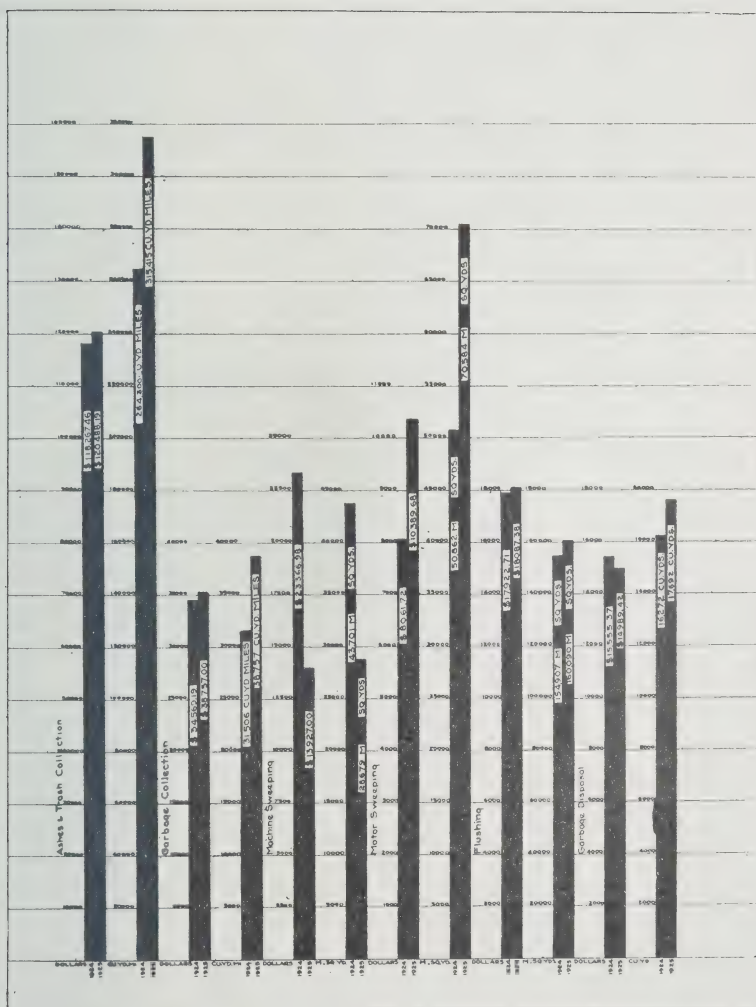


CHART SHOWING UNPAVED ROADWAY
SURFACE REPAIRED FROM 1907 TO 1925 INC.

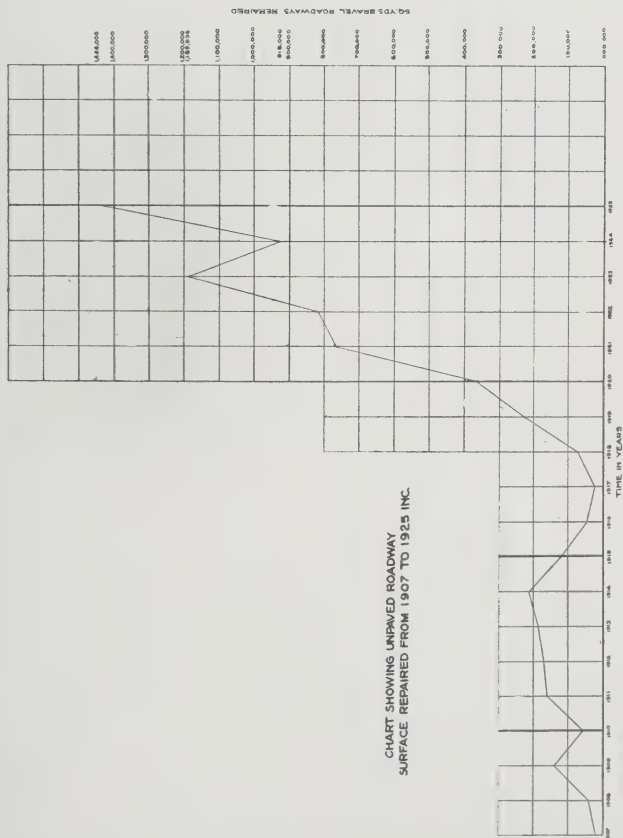


CHART SHOWING UNPAVED ROADWAY SURFACE REPAIRED FROM 1907 TO 1925.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE STREETS REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE BUREAU FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1925

GENERAL WORK

See Maps for Locations

Surface Treating Gravel Roadways with Asphalt Oil and Covered with Gravel Stone Chips, Slag or Dust.

Square Yards	No. of Miles	Average Width, Feet	Average Cost per Square Yard	Average Cost per Mile
242,807	17.2	24	\$0.105	\$1,484.80

IMPROVEMENTS TO GRAVEL ROADWAYS

Sq. Yds. Scarified Shaped and Rolled	Sq. Yds. Resurfaced with Gravel and Rolled	Sq. Yds. Surface Treat'd with Calcium Chloride	No. of Miles	Average Width, Feet	Cost per Sq. Yd. \$	Average Cost per Mile	Cu. Yds. Gravel Hauled and Placed	Cost per Cu. Yd. Gravel in Place
963,900	239,357	38,717	71.6 20.4 3.4	23.0 19.9 19.0	.012 .127 .026	165.06 1,486.04 298.70	29,415	1.03

REPAIRS TO EARTH ROADWAYS

Shaping with Road Machine

No. of Miles	Average Cost per Mile
251.6	\$22.09

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS TO IMPROVED PAVEMENTS

	Sq. Yds. Brick, Sidewalk Re-placed	Sq. Yds. Spall Sand and Gravel Filler Relaid	Sq. Yds. Asphalt Block Asphalt Filler Relaid	Sq. Yds. Concrete Road Re-placed	Lin. Ft. Concrete Curb Re-placed	Sq. Yds. Concrete Gutter Re-placed	Sq. Yds. Concrete Sidewalk Re-placed
	5,281	25,566	1,044	63	755	1,397	1,615
Unit Cost.. \$	.22	.47	.55	2.25	1.27	1.70	1.38

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS TO IMPROVED PAVEMENTS
—Continued

	Sq. Yds. Concrete Driveway Re- placed	Sq. Yds. Granite Block Asphalt Filler Relaid	Sq. Yds. Vitrified Brick Relaid	Lin. Ft. Granite Curb Reset	Sq. Yds. Bituminous Penetra- tion Patching	Sq. Yds. Spall Relaid Asphalt Filler	Sq. Yds. Kentucky Rock Asphalt Patching
	112	659	307	2,171	101	11,511	22
Unit Cost.. \$	2.10	.80	.65	.19	1.44	.69	1.53

	Sq. Ft. Flagging Reset	Sq. Yds. Durax Block Relaid	Sq. Yds. Sheet Asphalt Relaid	Sq. Yds. Concrete Base Relaid	Sq. Yds. Spall Laid (New)	Lin. Ft. Circular Concrete Curb Replaced	Lin. Ft. Old Curb Taken Out
	592	77	2,628	1,127	548	977	79
Unit Cost.. \$	.25	.85	2.25	2.30	.60	1.42	1.25

IRREGULAR HAULING

Cu. Yds. Gravel	Cu. Yds. Cinders	Cu. Yds. Miscellaneous
3,600	16,082	14,589

CULVERTS, BRIDGES, BARRICADES, ETC., INSTALLED
AND REPAIRED

	Total Length Feet	Approximate Cost
Corrugated Iron Pipe Culverts.....	1,572	\$ 2,211.58
Terra Cotta Pipe Culverts.....	372	369.99
Small Bridges Repaired and Built.....		12.06
Barricades, Walkways, Platforms, etc.....		484.64
Total.....		\$ 3,078.27

EXPENDED ON CULVERTS, BRIDGES, BARRICADES, ETC.

Payroll January 16, 1925, to January 15, 1926.....	.....	\$ 99,525.05
New Equipment.....	\$ 6,274.54	
Amount expended by contract for miscellaneous repairs to various pavings of Sidewalks, Curb, Gutters, Alleys, Streets, Roadways, etc., as shown in General Table, and Maintenance of Equipment, Teams and Supplies.....	154,860.68	
Total Expense.....	\$ 161,135.22	\$ 161,135.22
Grand Total.....	.....	\$ 260,660.27

AMOUNT of WORK DONE UPON STREETS, ALLEYS and SEWERS, FROM DECEMBER, 1916 to DECEMBER, 1925

	Ending Dec. 31, 1916	Ending Dec. 31, 1917	Ending Dec. 31, 1918	Ending Dec. 31, 1919	Ending Dec. 31, 1920	Ending Dec. 31, 1921	Ending Dec. 31, 1922	Ending Dec. 31, 1923	Ending Dec. 31, 1924	Ending Dec. 31, 1925
Grading.....	47,064 c. y.	10,796 c. y.	24,493 c. y.	4,751 c. y.	16,975 c. y.	66,979 c. y.	76,209 c. y.	36,660 c. y.	129,720 c. y.	40,386 c. y.
Graveling.....	41,326 s. y.	24,536 s. y.	75,916 s. y.	228,522 s. y.	359,221 s. y.	766,827 s. y.	125,725 s. y.	142,546 s. y.	112,306 s. y.	91,001 s. y.
New granite, granolithic and vitri- fied brick gutters.....	7,649 s. y.	12,439 s. y.	1,260 s. y.	1,911 s. y.	4,714 s. y.	4,478 s. y.	12,894 s. y.	3,035 s. y.	1,630 s. y.	1,559 s. y.
Old granite gutters.....	599 s. y.	1,551 s. y.	1,006 s. y.	234 s. y.	746 s. y.	.....	291 s. y.	.....	.....	.....
New brick and granolithic sidewalks	32,597 s. y.	26,083 s. y.	18,968 s. y.	222 s. y.	6,353 s. y.	1,733 s. y.	410 s. y.	3,843 s. y.	4,317 s. y.	28,520 s. y.
Old brick sidewalks.....	473 s. y.	251 s. y.	2,584 s. y.	4,120 s. y.	4,465 s. y.	6,511 s. y.	9,560 s. y.	6,567 s. y.	.....	6,873 s. y.
New granite and granolithic curbing	21,778 l. ft.	20,092 l. ft.	4,354 l. ft.	6,545 l. ft.	11,822 l. ft.	41,649 l. ft.	42,921 l. ft.	.....	60,554 l. ft.	68,794 l. ft.
Old granite curbing.....	4,205 l. ft.	3,863 l. ft.	7,903 l. ft.	1,371 l. ft.	1,598 l. ft.	11,004 l. ft.	8,670 l. ft.	1,236 l. ft.	2,151 l. ft.	2,746 l. ft.
New granite and vitrified crossings..	543 s. ft.	.....	.....	.....	157 s. ft.	.....	626 s. ft.	.....	486 s. y.	604 s. y.
Old granite flagging.....	1,973 s. ft.	865 s. y.	477 s. ft.	347 s. ft.	1,519 s. ft.	1,822 s. ft.	8,883 s. ft.	.....	66 s. y.	841 s. y.
New stone block paving.....	15,300 s. y.	15,703 s. y.	1,124 s. y.	7,896 s. y.	3,909 s. y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old stone block paving.....	34,492 s. y.	14,903 s. y.	17,531 s. y.	9,700 s. y.	19,938 s. y.	22,791 s. y.	47,277 s. y.	40,052 s. y.	25,499 s. y.	58,708 s. y.
Bituminous macadam.....	692 s. y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewer pipes, drains and etc.....	56,685 l. ft.	37,686 l. ft.	20,091 l. ft.	26,908 l. ft.	23,839 l. ft.	.....	4,315 l. ft.	594 l. ft.	.....	1,944 l. ft.
Asphalt paving (block).....	.....	.....	933 s. y.	601 s. y.	3,154 s. y.	1,014 s. y.	2,290 s. y.	798 s. y.	.....	2,158 s. y.
Oiling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,655 s. y.	164,025 s. y.	167,088 s. y.	160,885 s. y.	242,807 s. y.
Vitrified brick paving.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,028 s. y.	.....	604 s. y.
Asphaltic concrete paving.....	2,827 s. y.	11,068 s. y.	.....	.....	94,070 s. y.	106,437 s. y.	14,537 s. y.	42,553 s. y.	.....	.....
Willite paving.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,729 s. y.	11,359 s. y.	26,519 s. y.	.....	.....	.....
Durax block paving.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,119 s. y.	5,049 s. y.	18,630 s. y.	.....	325 s. y.
Concrete paving.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,220 s. y.	18,156 s. y.	1,065 s. y.	9,138 s. y.	7,148 s. y.	6,941 s. y.
Sheet asphalt paving.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,034 s. y.	99,761 s. y.	11,069 s. y.	3,858 s. y.

Amount of Work upon Streets, Alleys and Sewers from December 31, 1908, to December 31, 1915.

	Ending Dec. 31, 1908	Ending Dec. 31, 1909	Ending Dec. 31, 1910	Ending Dec. 31, 1911	Ending Dec. 31, 1912	Ending Dec. 31, 1913	Ending Dec. 31, 1914	Ending Dec. 31, 1915
Grading.....	39,249 c. y.	108,012 c. y.	36,624 c. y.	88,822 c. y.	130,819 c. y.	155,662 c. y.	261,736 c. y.	221,349 c. y.
Graveling.....	41,383 s. y.	140,362 s. y.	56,618 s. y.	162,401 s. y.	171,565 s. y.	186,767 s. y.	215,562 s. y.	121,103 s. y.
New granite, granolithic and vitrified brick gut- ters.....	11,238 s. y.	11,963 s. y.	14,535 s. y.	31,031 s. y.	31,794 s. y.	23,034 s. y.	39,928 s. y.	55,708 s. y.
Old granite gutters.....	2,760 s. y.	2,722 s. y.	2,534 s. y.	5,723 s. y.	4,378 s. y.	3,755 s. y.	8,573 s. y.	1,229 s. y.
New brick and granolithic sidewalks.....	17,912 s. y.	27,693 s. y.	32,653 s. y.	27,348 s. y.	21,591 s. y.	33,894 s. y.	62,993 s. y.	22,949 s. y.
Old brick sidewalks.....	564 s. y.	11,561 s. y.	11,718 s. y.	19,487 s. y.	20 s. y.	6,271 s. y.	865 s. y.	4,403 s. y.
New granite and grano- lithic curbing.....	27,141 l. ft.	37,578 l. ft.	40,865 l. ft.	61,552 l. ft.	69,508 l. ft.	62,953 l. ft.	137,768 l. ft.	128,108 l. ft.
Old granite curbing.....	16,716 l. ft.	18,486 l. ft.	12,311 l. ft.	22,935 l. ft.	20,961 l. ft.	25,433 l. ft.	32,105 l. ft.	16,179 l. ft.
New granite and vitrified crossings.....	2,155 s. ft.	4,282 s. ft.	2,526 s. ft.	15,536 s. ft.	1,312 s. ft.	3,127 s. ft.	419 s. ft.	11 s. ft.
Old granite flagging.....	9,932 s. ft.	2,514 s. ft.	3,856 s. ft.	4,877 s. ft.	5,192 s. ft.	4,752 s. ft.	12,582 s. ft.	7,473 s. ft.
New street paving.....	36,927 s. y.	17,349 s. y.	27,537 s. y.	45,467 s. y.	59,012 s. y.	71,783 s. y.	39,405 s. y.	42,427 s. y.
Old street paving.....	21,602 s. y.	23,504 s. y.	23,663 s. y.	32,292 s. y.	36,443 s. y.	59,906 s. y.	121,772 s. y.	62,922 s. y.
Bituminous macadam.....					21,906 s. y.	649 s. y.		8,049 s. y.
Sewer pipes, drains, etc.....	73,266 l. ft.	71,157 l. ft.	110,044 l. ft.	130,953 l. ft.	138,405 l. ft.	79,645 l. ft.	136,889 l. ft.	51,894 l. ft.
Asphalt pavement (block). Oiling.....	66,727 s. y.	15,163 s. y.	10,941 s. y.	8,265 s. y.	4,679 s. y.	38,115 s. y.	45,243 s. y.	24,025 s. y.
Bitulithic paving.....				219,241 s. y.	120,985 s. y.	28,128 s. y.	57,681 s. y.	19,515 s. y.
Willite paving.....						13,528 s. y.	32,188 s. y.	
Durax block paving.....								
Concrete paving.....								
Asphaltic concrete.....							55,397 s. y.	100,303 s. y.

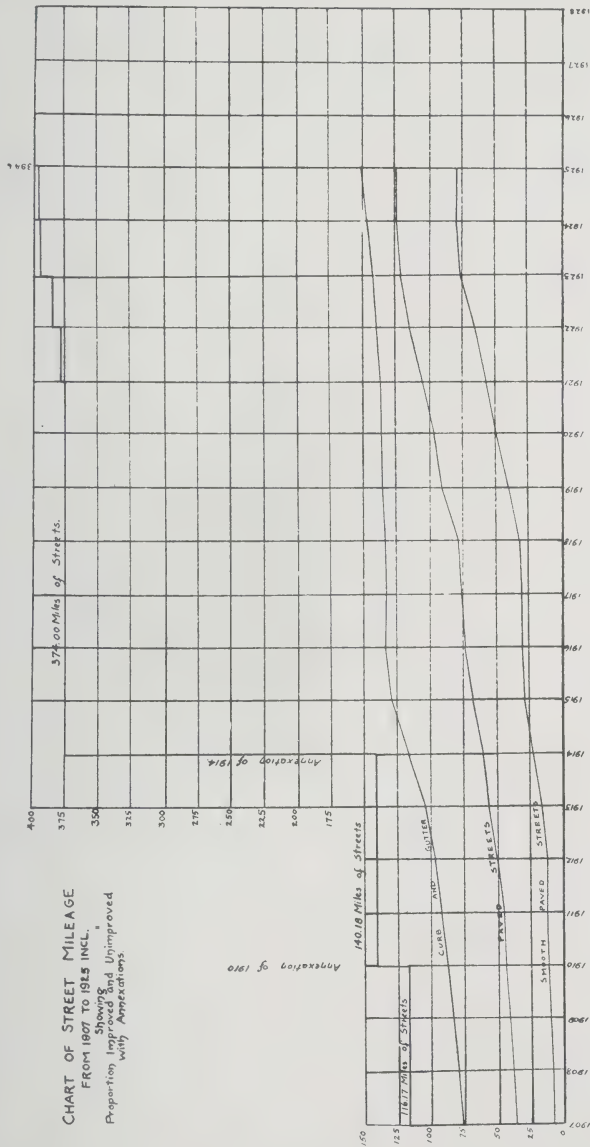
GRADING, GRAVELING, CURB AND GUTTER CONSTRUCTION UNDER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1925

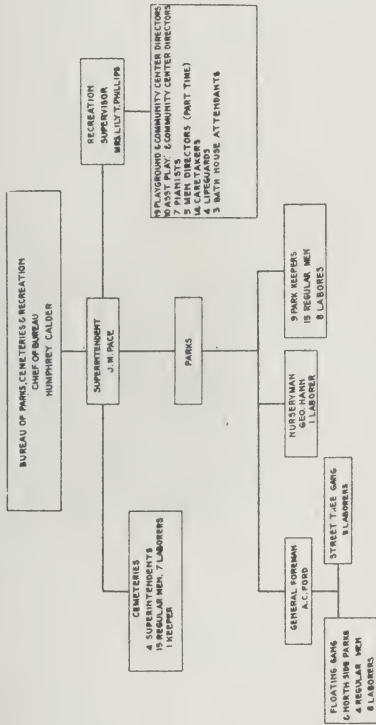
LOCATION	Date of Completion	CHARACTER OF WORK	Total Cost	Linear Feet of Street	Cubic Yards Grading	Total Cost per Lin. Ft. of Street
Allen Ave.—Idlewood to Parkwood	Sept. 10, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	\$ 2,430.68	585	.....	\$ 4.155
Apperson St.—Tompkins to Waverly.	Aug. 15, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	2,757.76	640	1,238.0	4.309
Carrington St.—Mechanicsville to 570' W.						
Cleveland St.—Grove to Hanover.	Nov. 4, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	2,181.39	570	671.7	3.827
Colonial Ave.—Park to Kensington.	Sept. 1, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	1,491.75	375	110.0	3.978
Cutshaw—Sheppard to Roseneath.	Oct. 30, 1925	Curb, gutter.	1,321.41	510	120.0	2.591
Delaware—Highland to Byron.	Dec. 31, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	8,866.02	2,140	2,488.0	4.143
Denny—Union to Erin.	Aug. 5, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	2,033.55	450	317.5	4.519
Dundee—Foresthill to Midlothian.	Dec. 28, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	3,769.60	985	544.2	3.827
Fendall—West of Crawford to Ladies Mile Road.	Aug. 9, 1925	Grass plot, curb, gravel....	6,407.01	1,542	1,920.3	4.155
Fendall—Hooper to Norwood	Oct. 9, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	3,633.75	950	1,044.2	3.825
Fifteenth—Semmes to McDonough.	Nov. 19, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	786.25	425	85.0	1.850
Florida—Highland to Byron.	Sept. 5, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	1,267.28	305	78.2	4.155
Floyd—1908 C. L. to Nansenond.	Aug. 15, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	2,033.55	450	943.0	4.519
Goddin—Tompkins to Waverly.	Nov. 11, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	1,074.06	270	346.2	3.978
Grace—Roseneath to "B"	Aug. 8, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	2,757.76	640	423.1	4.309
Grayland—Colonial to Carrollton.	Dec. 28, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	1,719.35	415	1,132.3	4.143
Griffin—Brookland P. B. to Ladies Mile Road.	Nov. 5, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	6,046.56	1,520	648.2	3.978
Hanes—Essex to Hooper.	Sept. 23, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	6,139.13	1,605	1,535.4	3.825
Idlewood—Sheppard to Carrollton.	Nov. 22, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	925.00	500	383.8	1.850
Ingram—Mason to 21st.	Nov. 19, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	3,818.88	960	2,072.1	3.978
Lombardy—Idlewood to Lakeview.	Dec. 17, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	3,647.27	710	3,134.2	5.137
Maryland—Highland to Young.	Dec. 26, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	3,666.56	885	1,239.3	4.143
McDonough—32nd to 33rd.	Aug. 10, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	4,067.10	900	1,242.5	4.519
Missouri—Meadow Bridge Road to Byron.	Aug. 18, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	555.00	310	75.0	1.850
	Aug. 31, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter.	4,293.05	950	1,277.5	4.519

GRADING, GRAVELING, CURB AND GUTTER CONSTRUCTION UNDER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1925—Continued

LOCATION	Date of Completion	CHARACTER OF WORK	Total Cost	Linear Feet of Street	Cubic Yards Grading	Total Cost per Lin. Ft. of Street
Nansemond—Grove to Floyd.	Nov. 16, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	1,511.64	380	874.6	3.978
Noble—Brookland P. B. to Ladies Mile Road.	Sept. 14, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	3,040.86	795	880.1	3.825
Northside—Meadowbridge to R. & H. Pike.	Nov. 16, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	6,043.50	1,580	955.4	3.825
Parkwood—Sheppard to Beaumont.	Nov. 21, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	5,091.84	1,280	2,916.8	3.978
Pelham—Oakwood to Dickerson.		Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	1,292.70	300	250.0	4.309
Redd—Mechanicsville to Coalter.	Oct. 13, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	2,985.06	780	853.8	3.827
Rogers—"T" to Fairfield.	Sept. 8, 1925	Curb, gutter	3,808.77	1,470	310.0	2.591
Second Ave.—Victor to Myrtle.	Dec. 9, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	3,901.50	1,020	1,403.3	3.825
Spottsylvania—Redd to Littlepage.	Nov. 2, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	1,301.18	340	217.7	3.827
Springhill—29th to 31st.	Dec. 19, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	3,493.16	680	1,417.1	5.137
Thirteenth—Stockton to Everett.	Sept. 10, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	1,371.15	330	648.5	4.155
Thirty-first—Semmes to Stonewall.	Dec. 8, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	3,441.79	670	1,369.1	5.137
Thirty-first—"Q" to "S".	Dec. 27, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	2,870.25	750	1,513.2	3.827
Thirty-second—"Q" to "S".	Dec. 8, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	3,023.33	790	200.0	3.827
Thirty-second—Semmes to McDonough.	Dec. 31, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	1,643.84	320	178.0	5.137
Twelfth—Semmes to R. R. Ave.	Sept. 10, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	1,433.48	345	140.0	4.155
Twenty-first—"W" to Fairfield.	Sept. 21, 1925	Curb, gutter	2,461.45	950	250.0	2.591
Twenty-second—1908 C.L. to 1914 C.L.	Oct. 16, 1925	Curb, gutter	3,148.07	1,215	310.0	2.591
Twenty-sixth—Semmes to Stonewall.	Dec. 2, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	3,493.16	680	809.9	5.137
Twenty-seventh—Semmes to Stonewall.	Dec. 23, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	3,493.16	680	1,209.1	5.137
Waverly—Goddin to Carlisle.	Aug. 17, 1925	Grade, gravel, curb, gutter	560.17	130	140.6	4.309
Total.....		Total.....	\$137,099.78	25,077	39,816.9	3.90

CHART OF STREET MILEAGE
FROM 1807 TO 1925 INCL.
Showing:
Proportion Improved, Unimproved,
and with Annexations





ORGANIZATION CHART OF BUREAU OF PARKS, ETC. 1925

BUREAU OF PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND CEMETERIES

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1926.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit the annual report covering work carried on by the Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries for the year 1925.

Organization.

The abolishment of the position of Superintendent of Cemeteries was practically the only change in organization and personnel over the year of 1924. The present personnel of this Bureau is as follows: 1 Chief of Bureau, 1 Superintendent, 9 Parkkeepers, 19 regular park men, 16 park laborers, 6 street tree and nursery laborers, 4 Cemetery Keepers, 15 regular men on cemeteries, 7 laborers on cemeteries, 1 playground supervisor, 19 playground directors, 10 assistant directors, 14 caretakers on playgrounds, 3 bathhouse attendants, and 4 life-savers at Shield's Lake.

PARKS

Byrd Park.

300 acres, B. F. Perkins, keeper.

During the year 1925 on account of sleet and windstorms, it was necessary to do quite a lot of trimming of trees, cleaning up rubbish, etc. There were 43 trees dug up and reset, 720 yards of turf cut and laid around the upper lake. The sand from the swimming pool was removed and the pool cleaned. A strip of Rock Asphalt paving, 630 feet long and 18 feet wide, was put down on the lake dam and the roads all over the park patched. The old refreshment house that had been wearing a very bold advertising sign was painted over and moved up to the barn and placed on a concrete foundation. Manure was hauled and used to top dress about 20 acres of park and mulch many trees and shrubs. All benches were repaired and

painted. To properly drain that area around the barn it was necessary to cut a ditch and lay 685 feet of pipe. Three brick stacks were built in connection with this. Work has been started on the cleaning and grading Shield's Grove. All of the above work has been done by park force in addition to the regular routine work on a park, such as cutting grass, cleaning gutters, picking up paper and hauling trash from receptacles to the dump.

The Nurseryman's home was demolished and the site cleaned up in preparation for the proposed War Memorial which is to occupy this site. A 3-acre tract of land was deeded to the State of Virginia for this purpose.

Bryan Park.

262.6 acres. A. P. Hill, keeper.

The outstanding accomplishment at Bryan Park during the year was the construction of upper lake and spillway by the Bryan Park Realty Corporation. Roads leading to the spillway on either side were opened up.

The Keeper's house was stuccoed around foundation. Road from Keeper's house to dam was cindered, road over creek was widened 10 feet with 36 inch pipe. Also barricades were placed on both sides of road over creek. Rustic foot bridge was built over creek. Rail, enclosing tourist house, lawn erected and walk from tourist house to road was graveled. Concrete floor put in feed room and new feed box built. A house was built for men to use in bad weather and for keeping tools. The roof of the Keeper's house was painted and all outbuildings whitewashed.

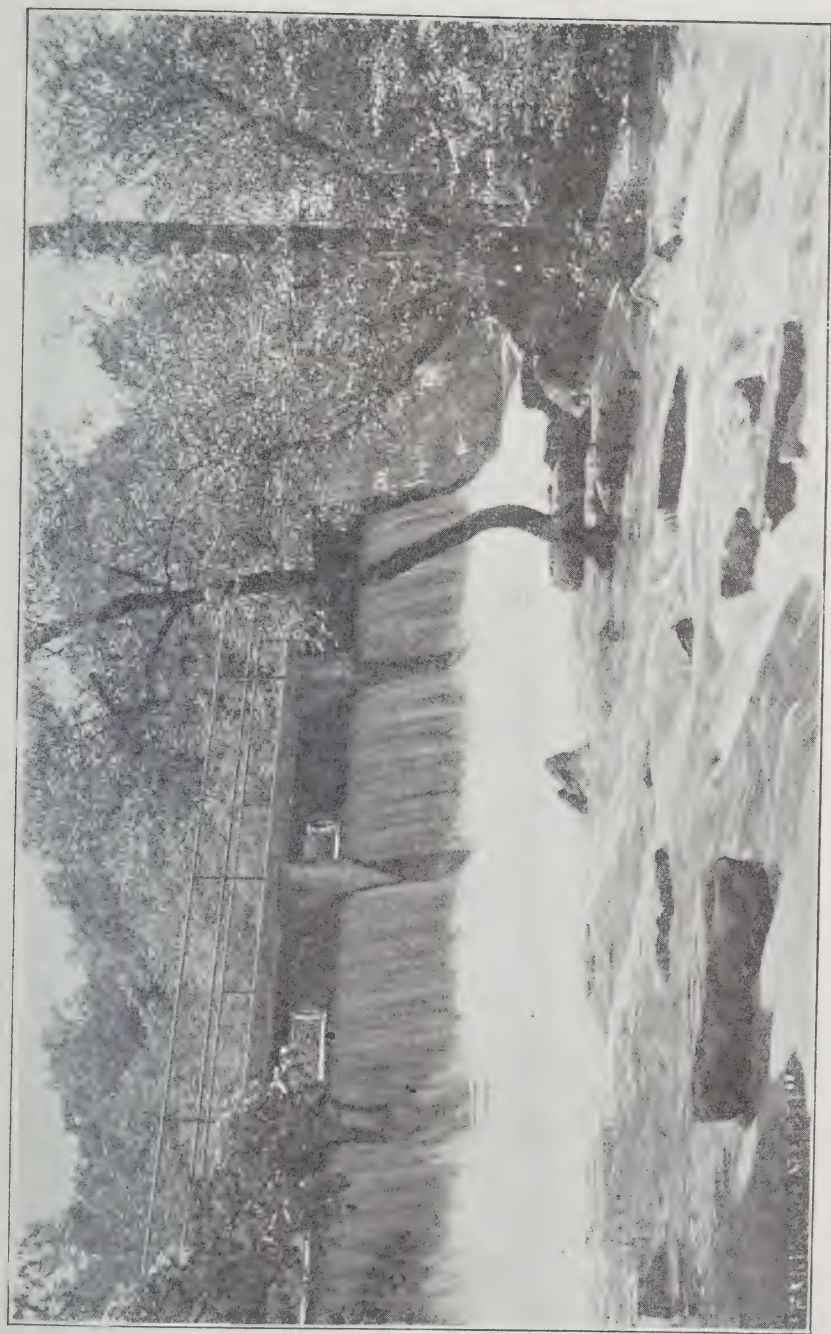
Tourist Camp.

Our tourist camp, so ideally located in Bryan Park, had another very good year. The camp was conducted in an orderly manner and the appreciation and enthusiasm expressed by the many campers were extremely gratifying.

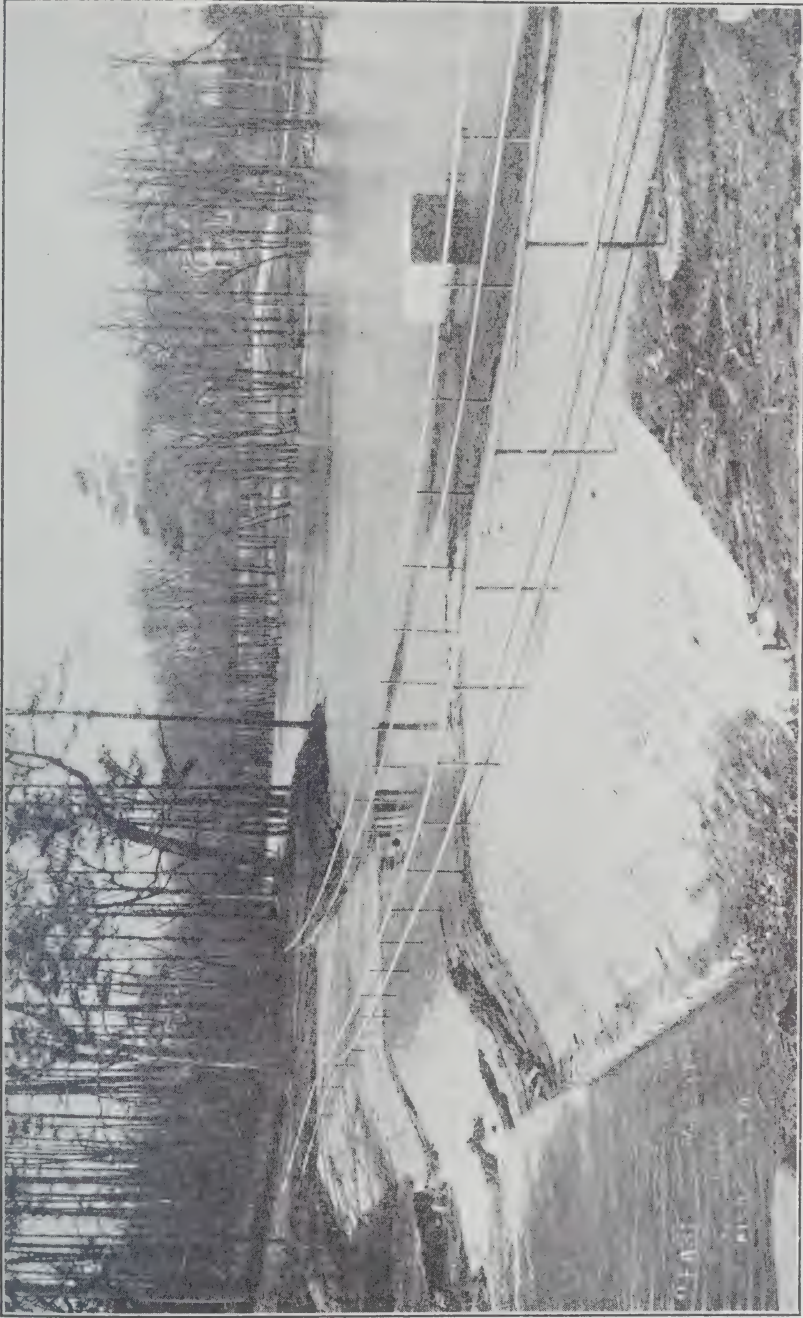
Chimborazo Park and Marshall Square.

42.2 acres. C. H. Wiltshire, keeper.

The usual work was carried on here and the Parks kept in very good condition. Concrete wall was built at the spring in Chimborazo and slopes around spring were filled and graded, and grass seed



One of the Beauty Spots in Bryan Park.



Spillway Erected In Bryan Park During 1925 by Bryan Parkway Realty Corporation.

planted. The road leading to the playground was also filled in and graded. Top soil and manure were hauled and used in the Parks.

Monroe Park.

9.7 acres. A. L. Moore, keeper.

Quite a lot of work was done throughout the year on this Park in the way of keeping up the flower beds, planting new ones, cleaning the Park of tree limbs, trimming hedge, planting grass seed, applying fertilizer and the other usual work necessary in keeping this Park in good condition.

The Park was largely patronized, about 4,500 children using it for skating and about the same number enjoying the fountain in the summer.

Jefferson Park.

7.5 acres. James T. Smith, keeper.

The general work of the maintenance of this Park has been kept up during the year.

The cave-in on October 2nd of the C. & O. tunnel caused considerable disturbance of the Park improvement by reason of its steeply terraced slope over the break in the tunnel, causing a slide of the terraces, the breaking up of the spall paved and graveled roadways, granolithic sidewalks and steps. The loss of several mature trees was occasioned by the cave-in.

The following small parks and parkways were kept in good condition throughout the year with all necessary work for their upkeep being done.

Highland Park, 6.9 acres; Pollard Park, 7.6 acres. A. C. Ford keeper.

Riverside Park, 4.4 acres. H. N. Farmer, keeper.

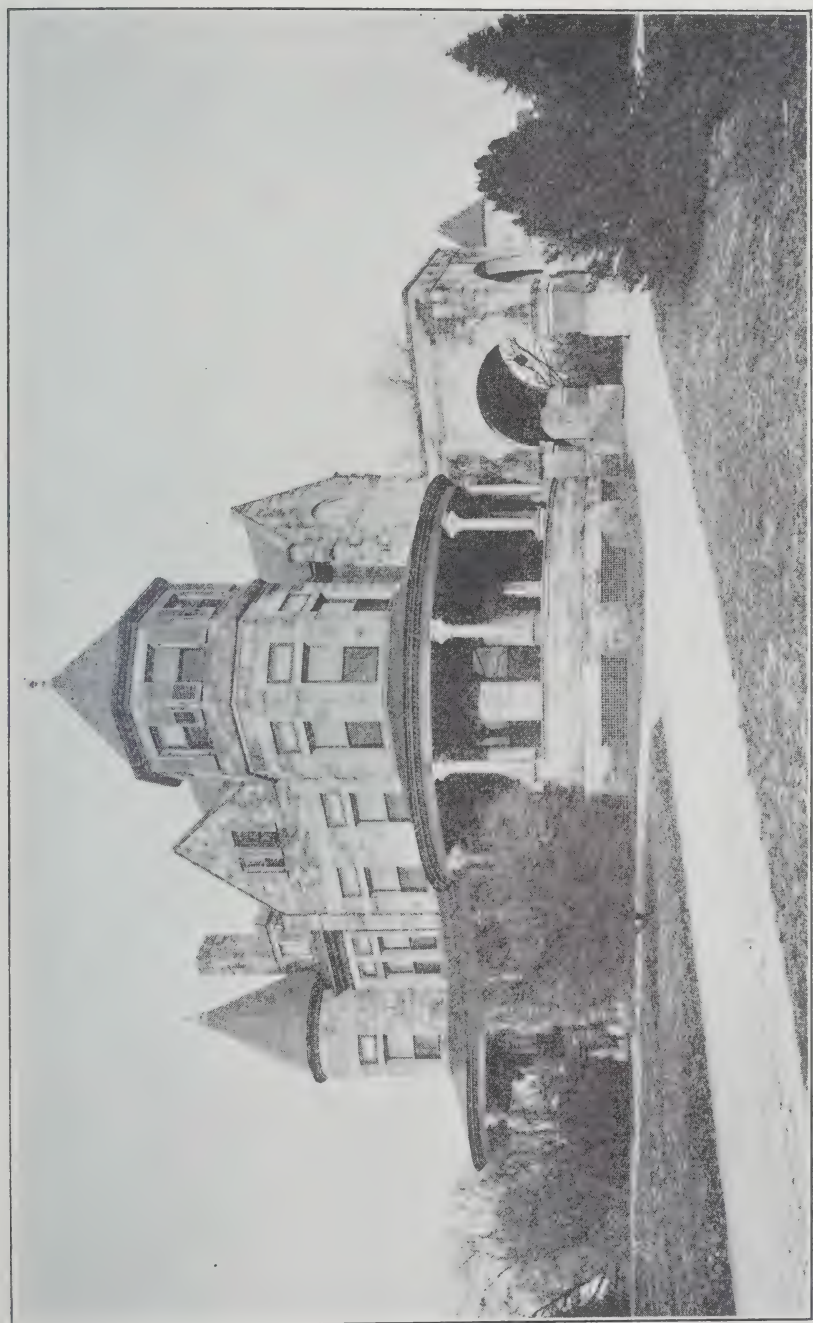
Gamble's Hill Park, 8 acres. T. W. Walsh, keeper.

Washington Park, 2 acres. J. Lacy Redford, keeper.

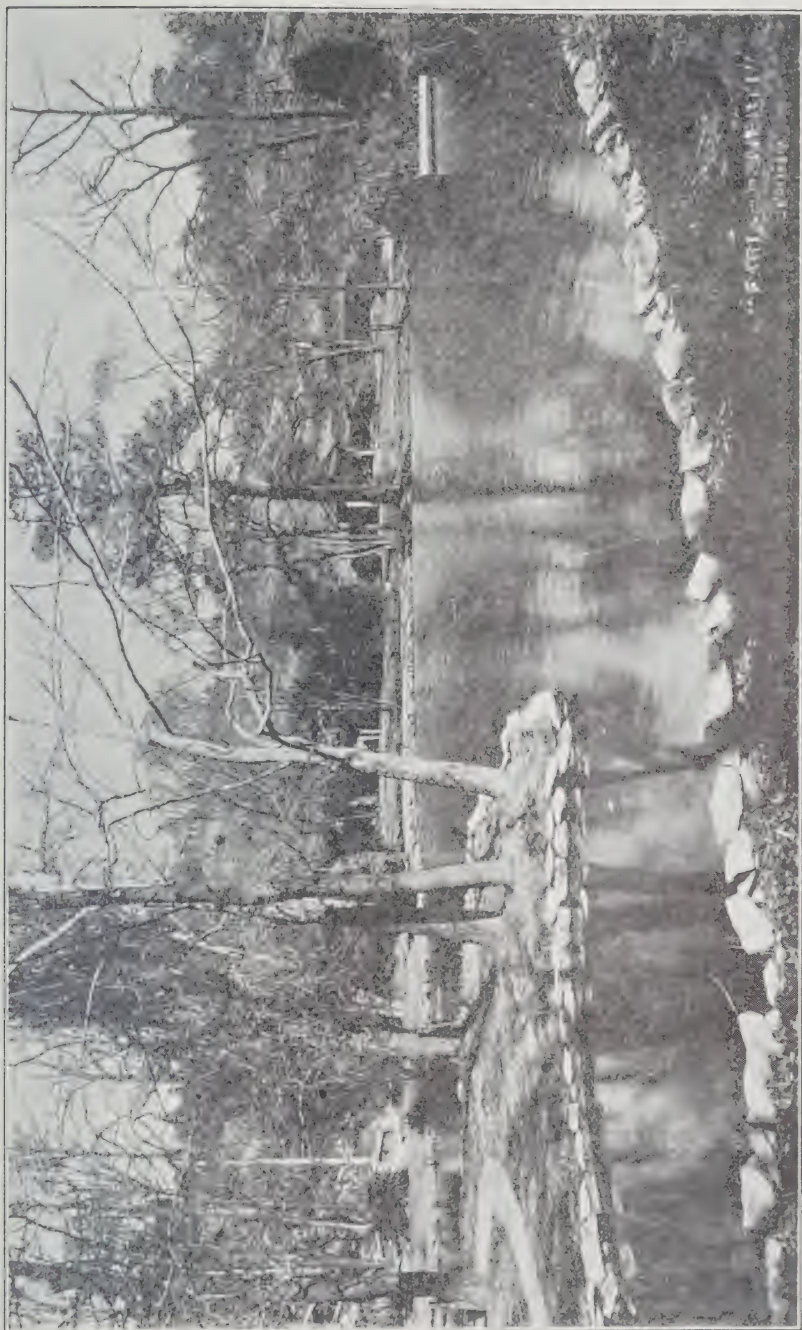
Monument Avenue and Boulevard. Harry Powers, keeper.

Maymont.

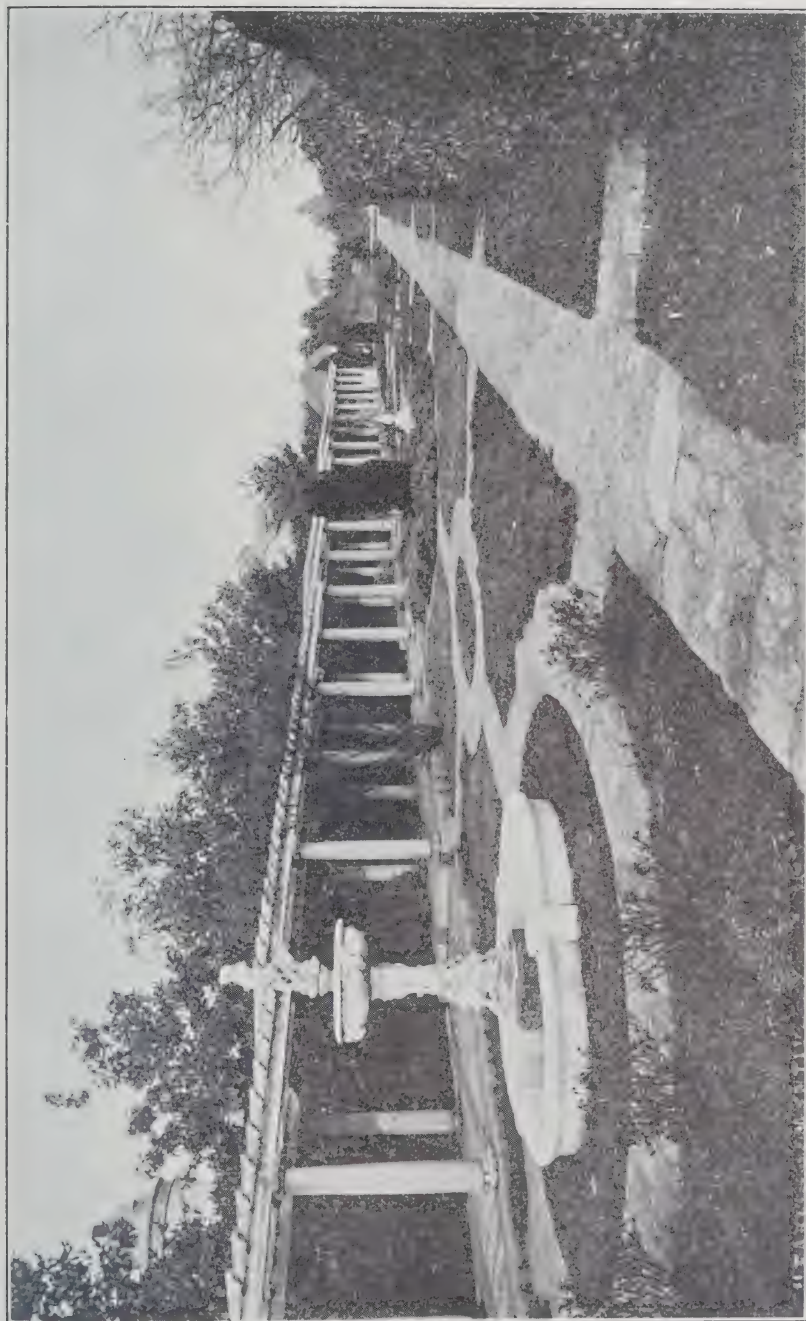
In the latter part of last year the will of Mrs. Sallie M. Dooley, deceased, wife of the late James H. Dooley, provided that "Maymont," the estate located adjacent to Byrd Park, be given to the City



Dooley Museum, Maymont Park.



Japanese Garden, Maymont Park,



Italian Garden, Maymont Park.

of Richmond for Park and Museum purposes. By ordinance of the City Council, dated October 14th, this estate was accepted by the City, and it was turned over to this Bureau for supervision.

General Park and Street Tree Force.

Our general park gang kept all parks cut and trimmed neatly and also all the playgrounds and baseball diamonds in shape. The Clarke's Spring Playground was graded and 1,800 feet of fence put up. There were also erected at Clarke's Springs two sets of swings, two giant strides, two see-saws, one double slide and one merry-go-round. At the Brookland Boulevard Playground, of 11.4 acres, nine hundred feet of fence was put up. In addition there were three tennis courts built, two sets of swings, giant stride and slide board erected and 3,000 feet of drain pipe laid.

At Oak Grove Playground, 22nd Street and Highland Avenue, in South Richmond, there were 1,200 feet of fence erected around the entire block of about two acres, recently acquired for playground purposes.

The new location of the Fulton Playground was cleared and three sets of swings, one giant stride, two see-saws and one set of traveling rings erected.

At Bryan Park, 10 acres was seeded, 15 acres cleaned and grubbed, 2 roadways opened up, one in front of Park, and one from Tourist Camp around spillway.

The work of the nursery and street force is shown on accompanying tabulated sheet.

REPORT OF CITY NURSERY AND STREET TREE FORCE

	Trees Planted	Shrubs and Evergreens	Privet Planted	Trees Removed	Trees Trimmed	Trees Repaired from Accident	Seedlings
Streets.....	2,873	.....	.....	447	4,025	110	.....
Playgrounds.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools.....	225	755	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Set out in Nursery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Total.....	3,098	879	1,050	447	4,025	110	4,000

CEMETERIES

The report of burials, sale of ground, etc., is shown in accompanying table of operations of all cemeteries.

Maury Cemetery, 60.7 Acres.

Mt. Olivet Cemetery, 8.3 Acres.

S. J. Jones, Superintendent.

These cemeteries were maintained in good condition with the usual work being done, such as repairs to buildings, etc. 4,750 yards of gravel was hauled and used in maintaining the roads and walks. All distributing water lines and hydrants were inspected and repaired.

In addition to the above work carried out by the regular cemetery force the following improvements were made:

Superintendent's house painted.

6,227.5 lineal feet of 3 foot dish gutter installed.

81.7 lineal feet of 2 foot curb and gutter installed.

75.5 lineal feet of 3 foot curb and gutter installed.

34.4 lineal feet of 6 foot dish gutter installed.

Oakwood Cemetery, 176.4 Acres.

R. L. Tucker, Superintendent.

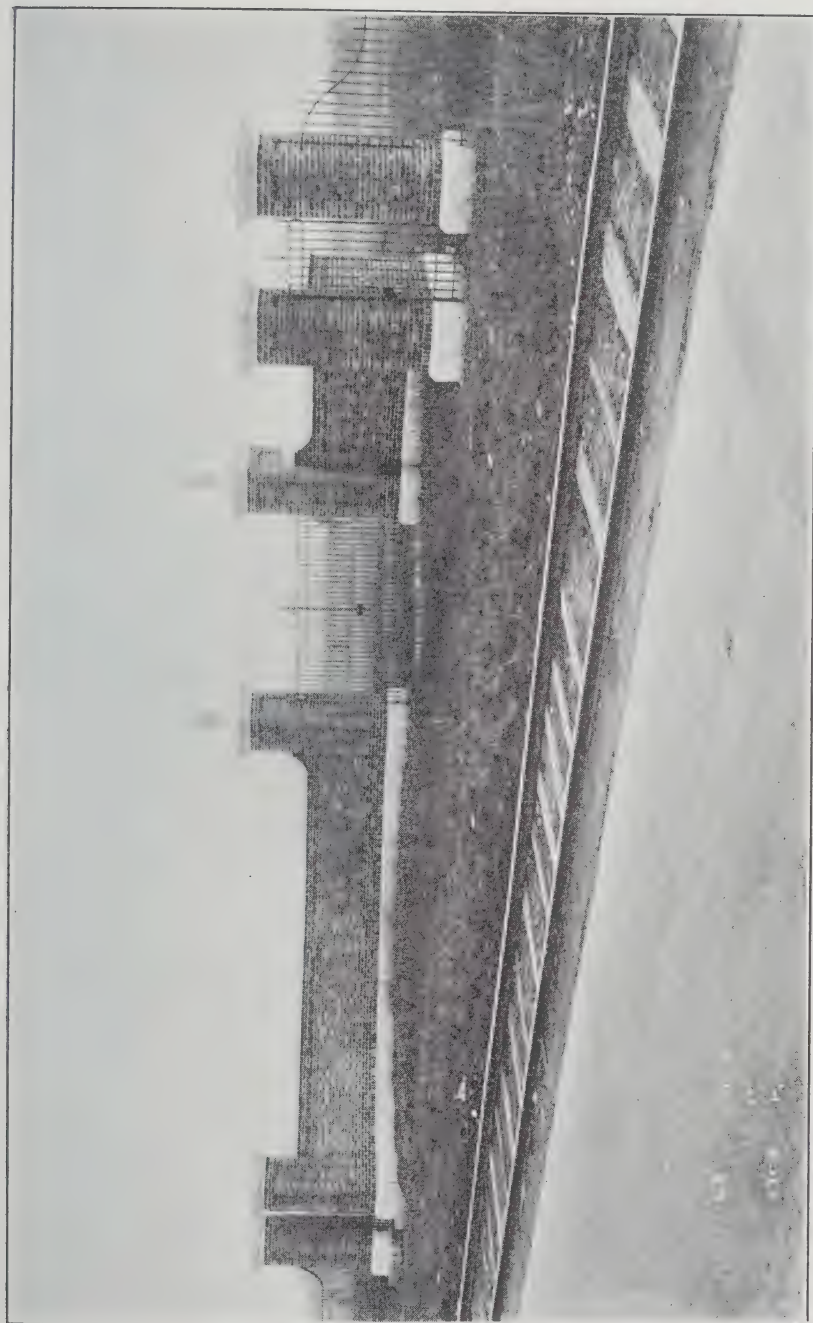
A gateway of brick structure was erected in the annex entrance on Nine Mile Road. The west side of the annex was enclosed with an iron picket fence and the north side of the annex was enclosed with number nine wire fence.

490 lineal feet of curb and gutter was put down in the annex on the perpetual care plot. In addition to the above work, made possible by two special appropriations of \$10,000.00 and \$500.00, respectively, 8,000 square yards of gravel was put down on the main driveways with the regular cemetery pay roll force.

Riverview Cemetery, 71.5 Acres.

A. W. Browning, Superintendent.

The superintendent's house was painted, which added much to the appearance of the grounds, especially near the entrance, where the house is located. 453 feet of curb and gutter were put around the perpetual care plat K. Several sections in plat K were graded and



Masonry Gateway—Oakwood Cemetery—Entrance to Annex from Nine Mile Road.

some minor jobs of graveling done, as well as cleaning away the undergrowth from the hillside overlooking the river.

Shockoe Cemetery, 12.6 Acres.

Thomas B. Morton, Superintendent.

The graveling of roadways and the installation of concrete gutters, which improvement was effected during 1924, have added materially to the convenience of visitors as well as the general appearance of the cemetery.

The record books, which had become very dilapidated, were rebound during 1925, and are now in such condition that they should answer their purpose for many years.

We wish again this year to call your attention to the fact that there are no plan records in existence which will enable the Cemetery Superintendent to determine who is buried in a given section. We recommend an appropriation be made to cover the work in connection with making such a plan, which we think can be done with the assistance of the records now in existence in the office of the City Home. We believe that \$500.00 will take care of this.

St. John's Cemetery, 2 Acres.

Antonio Graffigna, Keeper.

This is, of course, one of the showplaces of Richmond. We attempt to keep this up in the best possible condition.

PUBLIC PARKS

Under the Control of the Bureau Parks

	Acres
Battery Park.....	15.7
Bryan Park.....	265.2
Byrd Park (including Dooley estate).....	386.3
Chimborazo Park.....	42.2
Marshall Square.....	9.7
Fulton Park.....	5.7
Gambles Hill.....	8.0
Highland Park.....	6.9
Jefferson Park.....	7.5
Monroe Park.....	9.7
Pollard Park.....	7.6
Riverside Park.....	4.4
Woodland Heights.....	22.4

SMALL PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Taylor's Hill.....	3.2
Washington Square.....	2.0
Washington Square.....	0.4
Stuart Avenue and Meadow Street.....	0.5
Cary and Birch Streets.....	0.2
Lombardy Street and Hanover Avenue.....	0.1
Grove Avenue and Harrison Street.....	0.1
Fendall Avenue and Lancaster Road.....	0.8
2 Triangular plots on Woodrow Avenue.....	1.1
Total park area owned by City.....	799.7

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES NOT OWNED BY CITY

	Acres
Forest Hill Park.....	97.0
Capitol Square.....	12.5
Soldiers House and Battle Abbey.....	21.5
Total area of public parks.....	930.7

DATA

Population of City.....	189,000
Park area (owned by city).....	799.7 acres
Total park area.....	930.7 acres
One acre of City owned parks to 236 inhabitants	
One acre of total park area to 205 inhabitants	
Area of City.....	15,360 acres
One acre of park to 16.4 acres of City area	
Supervised playgrounds.....	15
Baseball fields.....	22
Football fields.....	1
Swimming pool.....	1
Tennis courts.....	17

ANNUAL REPORT OF CITY CEMETERIES 1925

CEMETERY	Sale of Ground		Turfing and Section Work	Adult Graves Opened	Adult Brick Graves Opened	Child Brick Graves Opened	Child Graves Opened	Graves Lined	Sale of Old designs	Disinterments	Miscellaneous	Total
	Sections Sold	Grave Space										
Riverview.....	76	18		229	55		50	278				
	\$10,195.15	\$ 45.00	\$ 2,012.77	\$ 1,030.50	\$ 495.00		\$ 108.00	\$ 278.00	\$ 53.60		\$ 1.60	\$14,219.62
Oakwood.....	97	95		293	57	2	151	384				
	\$ 8,362.05	\$ 237.50	\$ 321.00	\$ 1,318.50	\$ 513.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 323.00	\$ 384.00	\$ 7.65			\$11,478.70
Maury.....	301½	41		128	17	1	67	169				
	\$ 2,573.60	\$ 102.50		\$ 576.00	\$ 153.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 169.00				\$ 3,718.10
Mt. Olivet (Colored).....	5	79		88	5		19	71				
	\$ 429.60	\$ 197.50		\$ 396.00	\$ 45.00		\$ 40.00	\$ 71.00				\$ 1,179.10
Shockoe Hill.....				18	1			17		7		
				\$ 81.00	\$ 10.00			\$ 17.00		\$ 21.50		\$ 129.50
Total.....	\$21,560.40	\$ 582.50	\$ 2,333.77	\$ 3,402.00	\$ 1,216.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 611.00	\$ 919.00	\$ 61.25	\$ 21.50	\$ 1.60	\$30,725.02

57 Paupers interred free at Oakwood.

RECEIPTS		OPERATION EXPENSES	
Sale of Ground.....	\$22,142.90	Pay Roll.....	\$34,391.60
From Operations.....	8,582.12	Expenses.....	5,608.63
Total Receipts.....	\$30,725.02	Total.....	\$40,000.23
COST OF OPERATION OVER RECEIPTS FROM OPERATIONS—OR—NET LOSS		\$31,422.11.	



Gypsies from "A Day In Nottingham."

MUNICIPAL RECREATION

This has been a successful recreational year. The attendance on all Playgrounds, Winter Centers, Baseball Diamonds and Athletic Fields has grown considerably. During the very hot spell our Swimming Lake was greatly overcrowded. Children found relief and enjoyment under our Street Showers and in the fountains in the various parks. We are under many obligations to the Fire Department for their activity in operating the Street Showers, which proved a big success.

With all of our facilities for recreation supervised and equipped grounds Richmond lacks little of being an all year round Recreation City. We have 15 playgrounds, 10 white and 5 colored, two athletic fields, 22 baseball diamonds and 17 tennis courts. A total attendance of all activities was 1,200,000.

Aside from the various activities on the grounds, a very attractive feature was the Hallowe'en celebrations held on Broad Street and Jefferson Avenue. These celebrations were directed by this Bureau and ribbons awarded for the best costumes.

Playgrounds.

The playgrounds were run three months, from June 15th through September 15th, except in two instances. The Southside and Clark Springs playgrounds were extended another month. The total attendance on all supervised grounds was 502,775.

The playgrounds are widely separated in different sections of the City, but there are many communities not cared for at all. The activities on all the grounds are practically the same. Tennis, volley ball, baseball, quoits, croquet, handcraft, story-telling, folk dancing, etc. Most of the grounds are nicely equipped with apparatus such as swings, see-saws, slides, sand bins, etc. The 1925 season was opened with an aeroplane contest at Byrd Park, and other special contests staged throughout the summer were Doll Shows, Bubble Contests, Pet Shows, Patriotic Celebrations, tennis tournaments and track meets.

During the year 1925, the City Council appropriated funds for the establishment of four new playgrounds. Also \$200.00 was appropriated to maintain Buchanan School colored playground. Another special appropriation made it possible to operate two new winter centers, one at Robert Fulton School and the other at Fontaine Maury School.

Clark Springs

The former site occupied by the Clark Springs Playground is now occupied by the Hollywood Cemetery Company. However, this playground was rebuilt and operated at the corner of Harrison and Dance Street during 1925. The ground was fenced in and well equipped with apparatus. This playground is ideally located and had the largest attendance of any of our playgrounds.

John B. Cary.

John B. Cary playground continued its operations during the season and had a very successful year.

Highland Park Plaza.

The work here was supervised by Miss Anne Bigger. It was the outcome of requests for some activity for the girls of this community and was operated daily between 6:30 and 9:00 P. M. The open pavilion affords an ideal place for the folk dancing taught.

South Richmond.

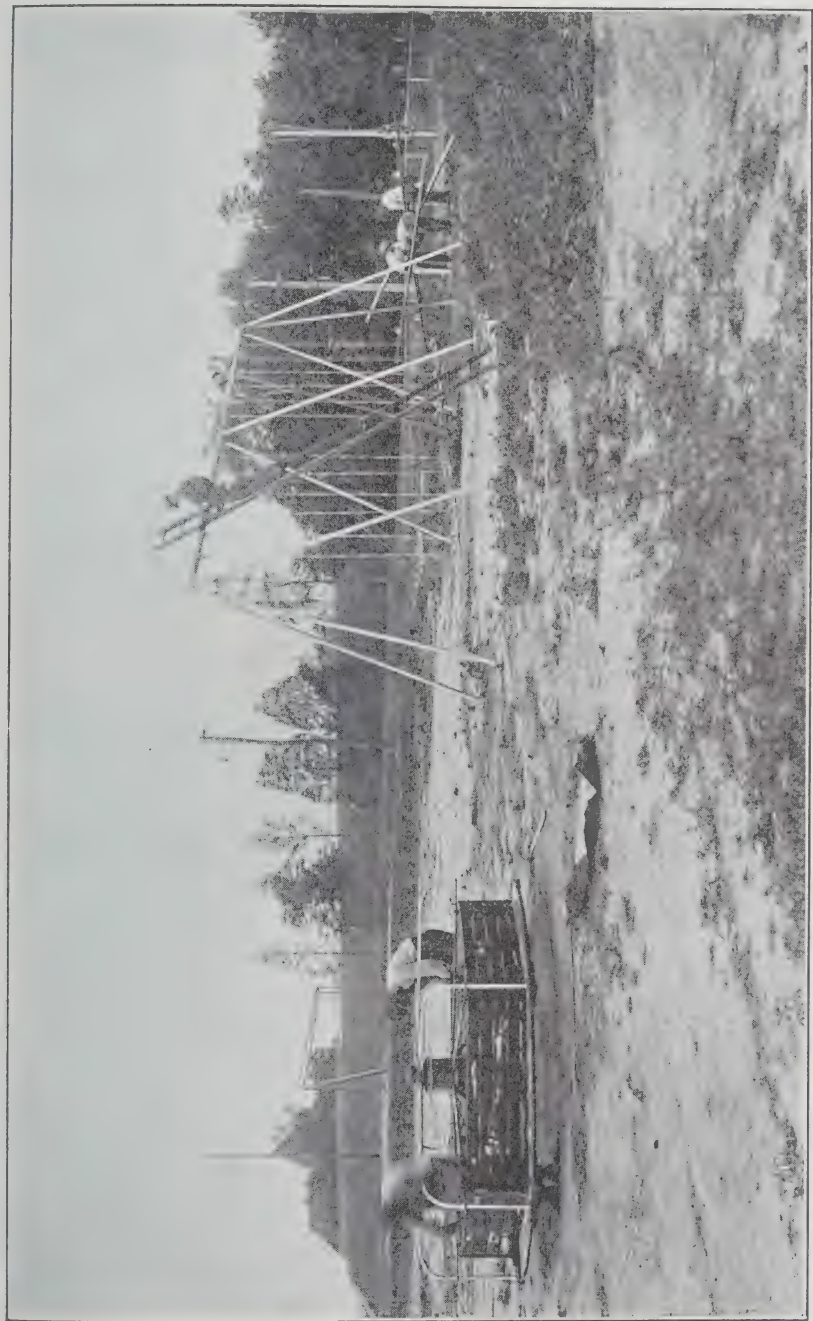
South Richmond playground, located at 13th and Perry Streets, is under the supervision of Mrs. Alice C. Fitz.

In spite of the fact that this playground has the smallest play area in the system, it boasts of having had the second largest attendance for the 1925 season. It is quite easy to see that this high percentage of attendance has been brought about by two things—namely, good equipment and attractive programs. This playground must have more space if it is to properly serve this densely populated community. Therefore, we recommend that the City buy the property along 13th Street back to McDonough Street.

Fulton Hill.

A special appropriation by the Council made it possible to convert five acres of shady grove on Fulton Hill, acquired by the City several years ago, into a real play park during 1925. Until this time, the playground serving the Fulton people was located on rented ground at 7th and Orleans Streets.

Very much work was required in getting the new area in shape for a playground. The underbrush was cleared, several dangerous trees removed, the entire area graded and two volley ball courts built. In addition to the play equipment moved from the old location, the



Park Force Erecting Play Apparatus at Clark Spring Playground, 1925.

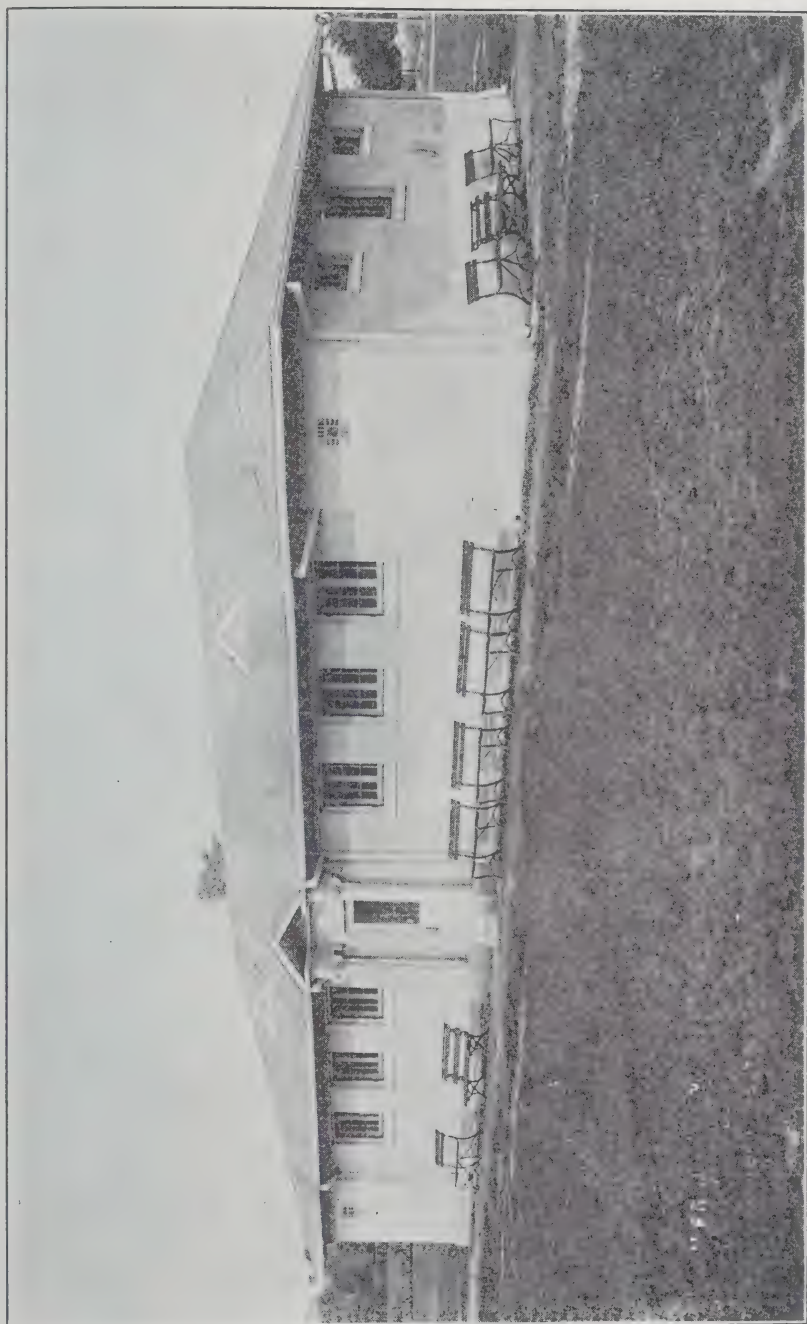


Court Scene, Annual Playground Fete.



Milkmaids, Annual Playground Fete.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART



Athletic Field House Erected In Athletic Field at Byrd Park During 1925.

following pieces of apparatus for play facilities were erected. Saws, traveling rings, drinking fountain, piano house, and a concrete platform, 30x30 feet, for folk dancing. Electric lights were also installed for the evening activities.

Madison.

Madison Playground is located on City owned property at Belvidere and Canal Streets, and 1925 was the first season the children of this densely populated section had a playground. Money from another special appropriation paid for equipment and three months' service of a director. The equipment here consists of one set of swings and a sand bin and shed. The appropriation was \$500.00.

Gamble's Hill.

The way the playground on Gamble's Hill Park came about, in my opinion, is rather unique, because it marks the first time in my experience that anyone has volunteered free personal service in this line to the City.

At the request of Miss S. Ellen Ayres she was allowed to conduct play activities three evenings a week on this park. There were a great number of children (5,000 for the season) who enjoyed Miss Ayres' directed play, and the results were very gratifying to this Department.

Brookland Park Boulevard.

With a special appropriation of \$4,000.00 we were able to make some headway toward making this newly acquired site into a playground and athletic field. There are wonderful prospects for the development of this area into one of the largest and most up-to-date athletic fields in the South. Much more money is necessary to take advantage of the opportunities here. However, last year we were able to equip and maintain a small playground and also to grade and drain the land. Three good tennis courts were built and backstops erected. Also a fence was erected along the entire length of the ground fronting the Brookland Park Boulevard.

The playground work here was supervised by Miss Sue Starke.

Byrd Park Athletic Field.

Byrd Park Athletic Field is our most valuable recreation field and takes care of most all branches of outdoor sport. Here we have four baseball diamonds which are used by the Preparatory Schools of the

City, Amateur league baseball, and independent organizations. All of these diamonds are used six days a week during baseball season. We also have in this field seven dirt and four rock asphalt tennis courts. The asphalt courts are used the year round and the dirt courts when the weather permits.

Last year a Field house was constructed here at a cost of \$11,000.

Swimming Lake.

Shields' Lake was, as usual, very popular, and during the exceptionally hot period in June and July it was very much overcrowded. The bathers were well protected at all times by the life guards. During the summer fifty rescues and many daily assists were made.

In addition to the playgrounds mentioned individually, we also operated two other white playgrounds, Chimborazo and Seabrook, and five colored playgrounds, Baker, South Richmond, Buchanan, Fulton and Sydney.

Winter Centers.

The winter recreational centers conducted in the school buildings throughout the City have proven very beneficial and popular. These centers were operated three nights each week for 3 months during the winter and were featured by supervised indoor games and dramatics. There were seven of these centers, located at the following schools: John B. Cary, Fontaine Maury, Robert Fulton, R. E. Lee, Highland Park, J. E. B. Stuart and Dickerson.

Play Festival.

The annual play festival was held at Byrd Park at the close of the playgrounds. About 500 children from all of the municipal playgrounds took part in a pageant called "A Day in Nottingham." This was a tremendous success and was witnessed by thousands of people.



Exhibit In Broad Street Store Front of Playground Handcraft.

BUREAU OF SHOCKOE CREEK IMPROVEMENT

Bureau Chief

A. M. Harris Jan. 1st, 1925 to April 30th, 1925

E. P. Asbury May 1st, 1925 to Dec. 31st, 1925

LOWER SECTION, MAIN SEWER

E. P. Asbury, Resident Engr.

Jan. 1st to April 30th

H. H. Gwathmey, Resident Engr.

May 1st to Dec. 31st

Rodman

UPPER SECTION, MAIN SEWER

C. H. Senf, Resident Engr.

C. C. Stephens, Assistant Engr.

R. C. Hobson, Assistant Engr.

May 7th to Sept. 30th

D. S. Lyons, Inspector

Aug. 1st, to Dec. 31st

SPILLWAY

J. F. Hough, Resident Engr.

Jan. 1st to April 15th

DOCK STREET LEVEE

D. S. Lyons, Inspector

March 1st to July 31st

J. W. Reynolds, Inspector

Aug. 1st to Dec. 15th

SURVEY PARTY

G. W. Titus, Chief of Party

J. D. Harris, Instrument Man

B. G. Stonestreet, Rodman

RECORDS, ACCOUNTS, & PURCHASES

C. W. Bowery, Accounts and Purch.

J. C. Enroughty, Clerk

BUREAU OF SHOCKOE CREEK IMPROVEMENT

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1926.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Dear Sir:

Before the first day of the year 1925 construction had been completed on the following projects forming the Shockoe Creek Improvement Project.

- Sewer in bed of old creek (built by the City).
- Sewer in Franklin Street (Shockoe Creek to 17th Street).
- Temporary bridge at Marshall Street.
- Sewer in Valley Road.
- Sewer through American Glass Works and Mill Road.
- Dock wall.
- Sanitary sewers east of Shockoe Creek.
- 19th Street storm sewer.

The year started with work being prosecuted only on the two contracts for the construction of the main Shockoe Creek Sewer from the James River to Hospital Street, and on the Spillway from the City Dock.

Lower Section.

Smith Brothers had been awarded the contract for the construction of the lower section of the main sewer, including 2,262 feet of 27 foot by 15 foot arch and 543 feet of 17 foot by 12 foot box sewer. This contractor started the year with 80 feet of completed arch section.

Excavation was started with a three-quarter yard drag line working as fast as the buildings on either side could be underpinned, and ahead of the sheeting and overhead cable-way. This drag line excavated a trench about equal in volume to that occupied by the sewer. The sides were sloped sufficiently to stand without sheeting, and the

material was hauled away in trucks to Mayo's Island or to form the Dock Street Levee.

The sides of the trench were then trimmed vertically for the first five to eight feet from the original ground to give a width of 40 or 42 feet, depending on the depth to subgrade. Sheeting of 2 inches by 10 inches by 16 feet dimensions was then set against these vertical sides and secured with two sets of 8 inch by 10 inch waling at 5 foot centers and cross braces of 8 inch by 10 inch at 10 foot centers. When braced the sheeting was driven its full length with a steam hammer.

With the first set of sheeting in place the head frame of the cable-way could be moved forward. Excavation was then carried down to grade with pick and shovel, loading into one yard tilting buckets. These buckets were handled by the double overhead cable-way from the excavation back over the completed sewer and dumped and returned to the excavation. The average good day's excavation of 200 or more buckets did not keep the cable-way busy.

As the excavation was carried down a third waling piece was placed against the first set of sheeting. The sides of the trench were then benched in a foot, and a second set of sheeting placed and braced as was the first set.

For about one-half the length of this section bed rock and heavy foundation walls were encountered above subgrade. The maximum height of bed rock above grade being about eight feet. Jack-hammers, run from a stationary compressor were used for drilling. The air compressor also ran a wood auger for bolting up bracing and the two hoisting engines on the cable-way. Pneumatic clay spades were tried, but not adopted. Pneumatic spades were used very successfully by Kelley & McLane on their entire Valley Road Sewer Contract, and by the night shift foreman on this contract, where the spades could be used, breaking down a vertical face of about four feet. The inefficiency of picking the level floor of an excavation without a vertical face with a clay spade is probably no more than that of hand picking the same floor, but is more easily recognized.

Concrete was poured directly into the forms from a two sack portable mixer on the side of the excavation. This method has but one point in its favor, i. e., concrete is delivered to the forms without segregation. But, measuring the aggregate was done by eye in the wheelbarrows and the final amount of water had to be added in the mixer drum by eye as no automatic tank can be set for the variable moisture content of small stock piles. As small stock piles are con-



Trench Sheetting and Bracing—Main Sewer, Lower Section.



Bed Rock Foundation, Main Sewer, Lower Section.

tinually being cleaned up, more dirt is included in the aggregate than where the bottom of the pile is never reached.

Three sets of inside and one set of outside collapsible steel forms, manufactured by Blaw-Knox, were used. The inside forms were carried ahead on a special carriage fitted with screw jacks. The outside forms were pulled ahead with the overhead cable-way or by hand with block and tackle. One twenty foot section of forms could be struck, moved ahead and jacked and bolted into position in four hours by five men.

An average of about 180 feet a month of completed arch sewer was maintained on this part of the work.

The Southern Railway supported their main freight track in South Dock Street and their siding in North Dock Street by driving a pile bent on each sheeting line of the sewer excavation and placing four 30-inch "I" beams 44 feet long on these bents and under their ties.

Smith Brothers, Inc., supported the street car tracks in Main Street, using this same method with "I" beams that had been used under the Southern Railway tracks. The Main Street crossing was planked to care for vehicular traffic and was covered over to protect the trolley wires and vehicles from the overhead cable-way used by the sewer contractors.

Four bents of the Seaboard Air Line Railway steel viaduct were underpinned to rock 28 feet below the ground surface before excavation for the sewer trench was started in the vicinity.

Underpinning was also placed under an 80 foot brick stack and two four-story brick buildings that stood five (5) feet outside of the sheeting line. Numerous other buildings were underpinned.

The unfinished part of this contract is the 130 feet of arch at the River and the 542 feet of 17 foot by 12 foot box section sewer. As this work is below high water in the river, some difficulty in the construction is expected.

Rebuilding.

Rebuilding the Southern Railway freight shed on South Dock Street, and Kingan's building on Cary Street was done under a separate contract with Van Doren Brothers. The use of material from the original buildings helped to keep the cost of their reconstruction down.

Upper Section.

Whiting-Turner Construction Company held the contract for the construction of the Shockoe Creek Sewer from the junction box be-

tween Franklin and Broad Streets to the one at Hospital Street. Prior to the first of the year they had completed 227 feet of the 29 foot arch sewer, which was about 4.3 per cent of the total length of their arch sewers. This contract included 2,510 feet of 29 foot arch and 2,794 feet of 27 foot arch, 227 feet of 7 foot 6 inch by 7 foot 2 inch box sewer, 1,320 feet of 60 inch to 78 inch precast concrete pipe, 778 feet of 36 inch to 72 inch segment block sewer.

All excavating was done with a one and three-quarter yard and a three-quarter yard steam shovel, loading dump cars on a 36 inch gauge track on the sides of the excavation or on a bench. Back filling over the completed sewer was done directly from the dump cars. Excess material was hauled to the City property in Shockoe Creek bottom, where it was used to bring this property to the proposed street grades.

The contractors used a central mixing plant and delivered mixed concrete with their industrial railway with an extreme haul of one-half mile. Concrete, plastic enough to spade well in arch forms when first mixed was too wet to haul this distance without segregating badly. Cars filled with plain, 1, 2, 4 concrete reached the forms with their hopper doors choked with the dry stiff mix and their tops covered with water and fines. This condition caused honeycomb in the finished arch and was completely eliminated by the addition of 8 1-3 per cent hydrated lime. Lime was first used in July.

The first thousand feet of their work lay nearly in the old stream bed. Every high water in the creek flooded them out and filled their excavation or forms with debris.

The sewer was carried under Broad Street by the open cut method, with the sides, which were 40 feet high, partly sloped and partly braced.

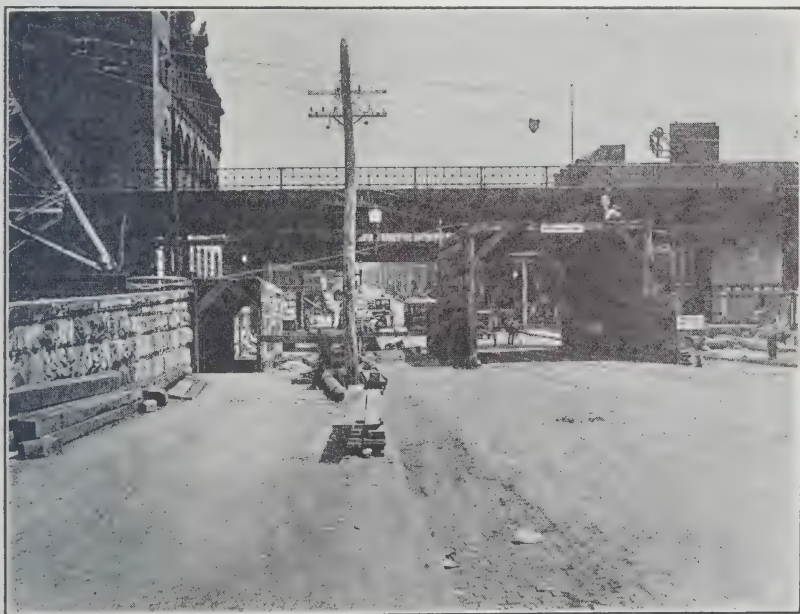
Four pedestals of the Marshall Street Viaduct were underpinned.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway main line crossed the line of the sewer at Brown Street. A pile trestle was constructed over the limits of the proposed excavation for the sewer by the railroad forces. This trestle was to support the track while the contractors placed a steel viaduct span in the same location.

Pits for the columns of this viaduct were sunk 40 feet to a point two feet below the grade for the sewer excavation. With these footings in, the placing and riveting up of the viaduct was comparatively easy. Excavation for the sewer was then only a matter of using a steam shovel small enough to work under the knee braces of the viaduct.



Kingan Building, Cary St. Rebuilt Over Completed Arch Sewer.



Vehicle Bridge in Main St. Over Arch Sewer.

All but 60 feet of 29 foot arch and 100 feet of precast concrete pipe sewer was complete at the close of the year.

Removal of Forms.

The collapsible steel forms for the arch ring were moved ahead in periods varying from 48 hours to 72 hours, depending upon the temperature conditions. During the colder weather in the winter 72 hours was required. The average period during the balance of the year was 60 hours. Only during the warmest weather was a period of only 48 hours after the pour allowed.

Tests.

Tests of concrete were made as prescribed by the American Society for Testing Materials.

Test cylinders 8 inches by 16 inches of concrete were poured on the job and allowed to set until hard enough to move to the laboratory. There they were stored in a moist sand at a uniform temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

On being taken from the moist storage the ends of the cylinders were ground to a true plane and immediately broken in a testing machine.

At the beginning of the work the procedure was for any particular run to test four cylinders, two at seven days and two at twenty-eight days. Later, only two cylinders were taken and broken at twenty-eight days.

All concrete for the arch ring was a 1, 2, 4 mix. The slump was limited to six inches or less. Experience proved that with the 2 inch to 2½ inch gravel used, a fineness modulus of 5.8 to 5.9 gave the best working mix.

On the lower section six sets of cylinders were taken of concrete used in the arch ring. The compressive strength of the concrete was assumed as the average of the two cylinders. The average strength at twenty-eight days of the six sets was 2,342 pounds per square inch, with a minimum set of 1,987 and a maximum set of 3,087.

On the upper section eleven sets were taken and broken at twenty-eight days. The average of eight sets of two cylinders each of concrete containing no hydrated lime was 2,209 pounds per square inch, and the average of three tests containing 8 1-3 per cent lime was 2,188. The lowest average of two cylinders forming a test was 1,824 and the highest was 3,365 pounds per square inch. The conclusion that hydrated lime as used weakens the concrete cannot be drawn from

the above results as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more cement was used in the concrete containing no lime.

A field test for clay content of sand was desired. The following test has proved very satisfactory, but must be observed in detail:

Sand as coming from the car is poured in a glass laboratory cylinder, partly filled with water, to a depth of four (4) inches, sufficient water is then added to reach a height of twelve (12) inches from the bottom of the cylinder. The cylinder is then shaken for three (3) minutes and allowed to stand for one hour.

Then: inches of silt divided by inches of sand equals per centage of clay.

Sand containing over 25 per cent clay by this test must be rejected.

The usual color test should be made when thought necessary.

Dock Street Levee.

The Dock Street Levee was to be graded with earth from the excavation of the lower section of the Shockoe Creek Sewer. Continuous delivery of this earth or delivery in reasonable quantities could not be guaranteed. This necessitated that work on the Levee be done by force account and not by contract. Smith Brothers, Inc., were given this force account contract.

Work started the first of March, 1925.

Filling was started under the Chesapeake and Ohio Viaduct at 17th Street.

All catch basins from 22nd Street to 19th Street inclusive, on Dock Street were connected directly to the City Dock. On 15th, 17th and 18th Streets additional catch basins were installed to connect to sewers leading to the pumphouse.

Private property along the north side of Dock Street was raised to conform to the new street grade.

Finally the street grade was raised, paved and curbed.

The portion of the Levee under the Chesapeake and Ohio Viaduct and Dock Street between 15th and 17th Streets has not been paved, but has been covered with 6 inches of cinders and rolled. This is because granite spalls were not available.

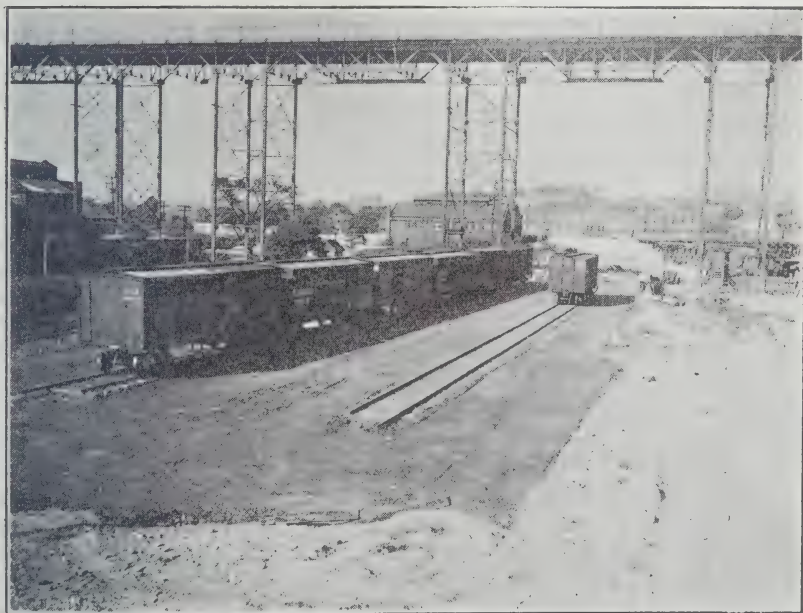
Work was finished about December 15th, 1925.

The Spillway.

Van Doren Brothers had been working on the Spillway from the City Dock for six months prior to 1925.



*Excavating Under Temporary Steel Viaduct Supporting
S. A. L. Ry. Main Track.*



Railroad Yard Over Completed Sewer Near Marshall Street.



Sewer In Bed of Creek Near Marshall St.



Obstructions Being Removed from City Dock.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Difficulties in securing a good foundation had been encountered, which necessitated a change in the plans.

The original contract was cancelled and the work completed in accordance with the revised plans and under a force account contract.

Cleaning City Dock.

The water to maintain the proper level in the City Dock is obtained from the flume in North Dock Street.

The construction of the Shockoe Creek arch sewer under this flume between 15th and 17th Streets necessitated that the water in it be diverted. This caused the City Dock to become dry.

No better time than this to remove the obstructions that were endangering shipping in the Dock could be foreseen for years to come. It was therefore decided to clear the Dock of all short piles and submerged boulders while there was an opportunity, though there were no special funds for this work.

This work was done by Wingo & Bass by force account.

Tabulations.

The attached tabulation shows the expenditures made during 1923, 1924 and 1925 for the various sewers, etc., forming the Shockoe Creek project.

The chart shows the organization of this Bureau for the year.

Credit.

Credit for the successful prosecution of the work should be given to the contractors' superintendents; Mr. D. Leach, superintendent for Smith Brothers, Inc., and Mr. J. Z. Walsh, superintendent for Whit-ing-Turner Construction Company, Inc.; Mr. C. P. Lynch and Mr. T. B. Merrick, general foremen, and Mr. Guy Ancell, foreman on the Dock Street Levee for Smith Brothers, Inc.

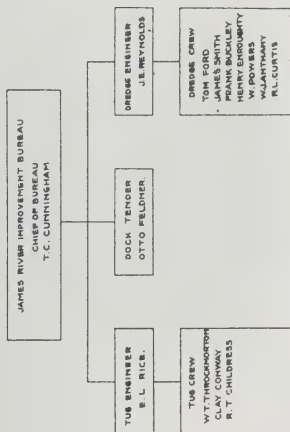
Respectfully submitted,

E. P. ASBURY,
Chief, Bureau of Shockoe Creek Improvement.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—SHOCKOE CREEK IMPROVEMENT

From September 1, 1923, to January 31, 1926

	Expenditures From Sept. 1, 1923, to May 31, 1924	Expenditures From June 1, 1924, to Jan. 31, 1925	Expenditures From Feb. 1, 1925, to Jan. 31, 1926	Total Expenditures From Sept. 1, 1923, to Jan. 31, 1926
Sewer in bed of old creek.....	\$ 219,828.70	\$ 971.86	\$ 198.20	\$ 220,998.76
Sewer in Franklin St. (S. C. to W. 17th St.).....	2,863.55			2,863.55
Temporary Bridge at Marshall St. and S. Creek.....	5,871.15			5,871.15
Sewer in American Glass Works and Mill Road.....	46,885.30			46,885.30
Sewer in Valley Road (Mill St. to R. & H. Turnpike).....		89,662.14	273.38	136,820.82
Dock Wall (17th to 20th Sts.).....		113,680.37	16,546.69	130,227.06
Spillway, Southside City Dock near Locks.....		46,775.84	263.04	47,038.88
Sanitary Sewers east of Shockoe Creek.....		32,678.70	11,032.09	43,710.79
19th Street Storm Sewer (Dock to Broad St.).....		36,306.92	15,702.83	52,009.75
S. C. Valley Sewer (James River to Broad St.).....		42,163.33	1,722.49	43,885.82
S. C. Valley Sewer (Broad to 7th and Hospital Sts.).....		84,423.54	531,110.13	615,533.67
Raising of North Dock St. (15th to 20th Sts.).....		119,515.78	892,190.94	1,011,706.72
Repairing Lock Gates and Cleaning City Dock.....		2,016.40	54,740.78	56,757.18
Rebuilding Southern Rwy. Freight Shed on South Dock Street.....			3,775.50	3,775.50
Rebuilding Kingan Building on Cary St. over Arch Sewer.....			8,620.01	8,620.01
Test Holes for Pump House.....			5,802.67	5,802.67
Office Pay Roll.....			246.55	246.55
Transportation.....		4,518.95	6,542.50	11,061.45
Office and Telephone Rental.....		837.50		837.50
Office Supplies.....		265.62	449.95	715.57
Office Furniture.....		385.68	406.15	791.83
Surveyors' Supplies.....		48.28		48.28
General Survey Pay Roll.....		162.86	71.44	234.30
Photographs.....		2,043.14		2,043.14
		16.00	6.00	22.00
Legal Expenditures.....	\$ 275,448.70	\$ 576,472.91	\$1,549,701.34	\$2,401,622.95
Design Expenditures.....	9,501.82	187,805.44	59,079.14	256,386.40
Survey Expenditures.....	31,761.11	5,693.52	6,105.77	43,560.40
	4,447.05	432.50		4,879.55
	\$ 321,161.68	\$ 770,404.37	\$1,614,886.25	\$2,706,452.30



ORGANIZATION CHART OF JAMES RIVER
IMPROVEMENT BUREAU 1925.

BUREAU OF JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1926.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dear Sir:

I beg to submit herewith my annual report for the year 1925.

Dredge Fulton.

The dredge was in commission during practically the entire year. It was not only engaged in pumping operations, but in other work as well. During January, February and part of March assistance was rendered in connection with the survey from the Lock Gates to Falling Creek. In July the dredge was employed in pulling up cofferdam opposite the flume in the dock. During the remainder of the year pumping was done in the main channel, little boat harbor and the dock. During a ten day period in October, while awaiting the arrival of a crank shaft, the dredge was towed to Norfolk and thoroughly caulked.

The estimated amount of sand pumped during the year was 27,361 cubic yards.

The following work was done by the crew during the course of the year:

One new pipe line from upper end of Lester Street to the river, 1,600 feet.

Rebuilt one pipe line leading to Trigg's basin, 1,170 feet.

Unloaded lumber from cofferdam to the shore.

Attended to dock and City property during high water.

Tug Cunningham.

The tug was in service during the entire year. During January, February and part of March aid was given in connection with the above survey, the main part of which consisted in moving the dredge to the various locations for boring.

Two trips were made to Norfolk during the year for minor repairs.

Assistance was also rendered to all vessels requiring same during the year, as well as protecting the dredge, pontoons, etc., during high water.

In view of the fact that the tug has not had a thorough overhauling for a number of years I would recommend that this work be done during the coming year. The estimated cost is \$3,000.00.

Harbor.

The channel between the Eastern Steamship Company wharf and the lock gates has filled considerably during recent high waters. This matter will receive proper attention as soon as possible.

The shoal just below the above wharf has been largely removed, which has been of great assistance to incoming and outgoing vessels.

I would again call attention to the menace existing in the harbor in the shape of the old Trigg Bulkhead. The government should remove this obstruction as it is the main cause for the frequent filling of the channel between the lock gates and the wharf of the Eastern Steamship Company.

Attention is also called to the need for additional pumping ground space. The area at present in use is being rapidly filled.

Dock.

It is estimated that the dock has been out of commission for three months during the year on account of work in connection with the Shockoe Creek construction, which required the lowering of the water in the canal.

Due to the reason just stated receipts have been reduced, but, as soon as conditions become normal it is anticipated that revenues will again reach or go beyond the usual average.

Statics.

The following statistics will very probably be found interesting:

Gross tonnage of vessels entering Dock. . . . 33,546 tons

Cargoes as follows:

Brick	4,687,358 "
Fish	11,913 bbls.
Fish roe	31,065 cases

Wheat	5,000 bush.
Corn	15,443 bush.
Tomatoes	36,349 cases
Oysters	400 bush.
Wood	120 cords
Pickles	282 bbls.
Lumber	1,200 feet

The following materials were unloaded at the lower wharves in the river:

Gasoline, oils, etc.—Standard Oil Co.	34,726,108 gals.
Gasoline, oils, etc.—Texas Oil Co.	2,892,335 “
Canned goods—Danville and City wharves	44,000 cases
Oil for City—City wharf	3,850,000 gals.
Hay—City Wharf	1,500 bales
Fertilizer rock—Chemical Works wharf...	29,000 tons

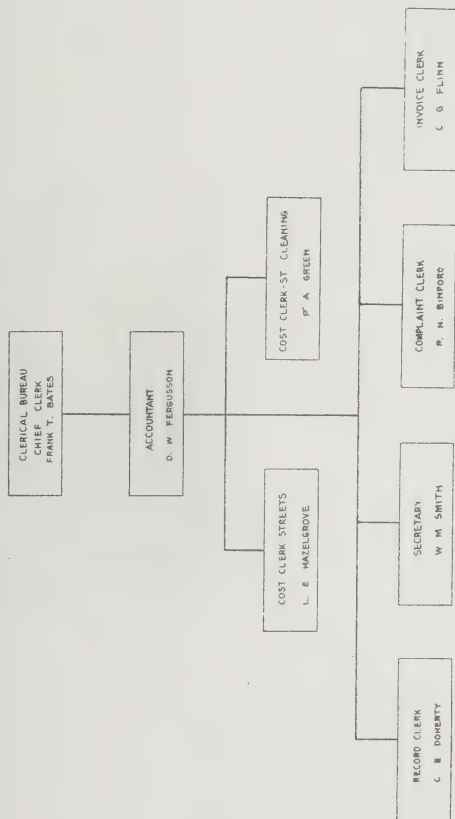
The above figures do not include any of the tonnage of the Richmond-N. Y. S. S. Co., the Buxton Line, or any tonnage of consequence of the various tramp craft.

Revenue.

Toll charges collected for using dock	\$1,590.36
Water sold out of the dock (collected by Comptroller)	225.00
Miscellaneous lot of scrap iron	20.76
Rent of office at 17th Street (one month)	10.00
Total revenue	\$1,846.12

Respectfully submitted,

T. C. CUNNINGHAM,
Captain, Superintendent and Harbor Master.



ORGANIZATION CHART OF CLERICAL
BUREAU 1925.

CLERICAL BUREAU

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1926.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dear Sir:

An examination of the statement of expenditures attached to this report develops the fact that more money has been expended during the present year than in any during the Department's history. The total expenditures for all purposes (including specials and bond issues) was \$3,911,341.45, which was \$234,627.45 more than in any previous year. The detailed expenditures are shown in the attached tables.

There were 6,798 orders for materials and supplies issued during the year as compared with 7,979 during 1924.

The number of permits issued during the year amounted to 1,776, as against 1,428 during 1924.

During the year the 4 year sewer bond issue program was completed. This bond issue gave the Department \$2,987,066.40, in installments of approximately \$750,000.00 per year.

It is recommended that the positions of Street Cost Clerk, Street Cleaning Cost Clerk and Record Clerk be transferred to the Bureau of Streets for the reason that the nature of the work performed by these three clerks is such as properly falls under the direction and supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Streets.

During the year serious criticism occurred in connection with the lack of detailed information reflected by the system of accounts in the Department, especially as regards the individual cost of the various contracts, as well as certain other specific information, such as the cost of the various materials used in the execution of these contracts. It would only be fair to state that this information probably was not compiled during former years for the twofold reason that these details were not deemed of importance and, in addition, the force assigned to this particular work has not been of sufficient size to properly separate out the various details and at the same time execute other work of equal importance.

In order to overcome the weakness just mentioned, it has been

decided to install an accounting system in connection with the various contracts, which will not only agree with the records of the Comptroller, but will also furnish the detail cost of the various materials used in connection with the execution of each contract. There can be no question as to the value of such a record. The mere recording of expenditures, as has been the custom in former years, means very little more than to show that the activities of the Department were in the nature of having spent so much money (in the shape of a grand total) for various forms of improvement. The additional information which will be reflected under the proposed system of recording the costs in connection with each contract will be of definite aid in future construction. To supplement this information it might be well to make a record of the major difficulties encountered in the execution of the various contracts (filing a copy of same with the contract), which report, together with the actual costs of the work at a particular location, should be of real value.

It is not contended that information of this nature can be secured without additional cost, but it is contended that the results obtained will be such as to thoroughly justify any reasonable expenditure which may be made to secure same.

I unhesitatingly recommend that the above system of accounting be installed and feel sure the results will be entirely as claimed.

The following tables are attached as a part of this report:

Budget Appropriation—Payroll Account.

Budget Appropriation—Expense Account.

Statement of Bond Accounts.

Statement of Special Accounts.

Statement of Sewers Bond Issue Account.

Statement of Shockoe Creek Improvement Account.

Distribution of Shockoe Creek Improvement Expenditures.

Statement of Expenditures, 1907-1925.

Statement of Receipts.

In connection with the distribution of Shockoe Creek improvement expenditures attention is called to the fact that although \$2,705,-683.88 has been expended to date, only \$2,439,329.43 is properly chargeable to actual construction. The difference of \$266,354.45 (or 9.8 per cent of the total expenditure) is represented by Legal Department expenditures. Attention is also called to the fact that the cost of discount in connection with the sale of bonds for this improvement, to date, has amounted to \$58,734.92, which we have not taken

into consideration, due to the fact that the cost of this financing is not properly chargeable to this project.

In conclusion I wish to commend to you the employees of this Bureau for their faithful and efficient services during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK T. BATES,
Chief Clerk, Clerical Bureau.

BUDGET APPROPRIATION—PAYROLL ACCOUNT

Salaries and Wages from January 15, 1925, to January 15, 1926

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
Executive Bureau.....	\$ 598,740.49	\$ 31,293.03	\$ 210.22
Bureau of Design.....		13,305.83	
Bureau of Surveys.....		23,728.28	
Bureau of Maintenance and Repairs..		99,525.05	
Bureau of Street Cleaning.....		264,895.65	
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges.....		28,493.85	
Bureau of James River Improvement.		18,610.14	
Bureau of Parks.....		71,167.27	
Bureau of Cemeteries.....		34,391.70	
Bureau of Playgrounds.....		13,119.47	
	\$ 598,740.49	\$ 598,530.27	\$ 210.22

BUDGET APPROPRIATION—EXPENSE ACCOUNT

From February 1, 1925, to February 1, 1926

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
Executive Bureau.....	\$ 316,396.88	\$ 2,717.16	\$ 8.69
Bureau of Design.....		1,760.80	
Bureau of Surveys.....		4,076.87	
Bureau of Maintenance and Repairs..		161,135.22	
Bureau of Street Cleaning.....		58,209.87	
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges.....		23,448.93	
Bureau of James River Improvement.		10,050.27	
Bureau of Parks.....		15,865.05	
Bureau of Cemeteries.....		5,304.83	
Bureau of Playgrounds.....		5,841.39	
City Planning.....		9,978.57	
Old City Maps.....		7,999.23	
James River Improvement (Special)..		10,000.00	
	\$ 316,396.88	\$ 316,388.19	\$ 8.69

BOND ACCOUNTS

February 1, 1925, to January 31, 1926

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
Boulevard Sewers.....	\$ 11,260.36	\$ 11,260.36	.....
Construction of Bridges.....	1,638.54	1,638.54	.....
West End Relief Sewers.....	9,848.13	9,848.13	.....
Beattie St. and Dundee Court Sewers	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Patterson Tract.....	7,046.61	7,046.61	.....
Rutherford Tract.....	645.49	645.49	.....
Monument Ave., West of Roseneath Road.....	4,202.01	4,202.01	.....
Canal St. Bridge.....	189.29	189.29	.....
Pleasants Tract.....	1,113.15	1,113.15	.....
Petersburg Turnpike, Curb and Gut- ter.....	1,884.40	1,884.40	.....
Hammond Tract.....	208.40	208.40	.....
Cowardin Avenue Bridge.....	38,966.10	38,966.10	.....
Taylor-Tazewell, South of Wickham, Grade.....	6,000.00	.....	\$ 6,000.00
Gillio-Richardson Tract.....	1,701.10	1,701.10	.....
Nine Mile Road, Paving.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Meadow Bridge Road Sewer.....	15,399.24	15,399.24	.....
Petersburg Turnpike, at Hull.....	4,000.00	75.00	3,925.00
J. W. McComb Property.....	11,500.00	1,116.40	10,383.60
Sewers Bond Issue.....	750,096.71	750,096.71	.....
Shockoe Creek Improvement.....	1,723,335.11	1,667,849.10	55,486.01
Sewers Generally.....	200,000.00	145,680.81	54,319.19
Totals Bond Accounts.....	\$2,800,534.64	\$2,670,420.84	\$130,113.80

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

February 1, 1925, to January 31, 1926

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
Dooley Estate (Maymont).....	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,496.14	\$ 3.86
Bainbridge, Cowardin to 15th, Side-walks.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
R. H. Stoltz Property Sewer.....	358.90	358.90	.....
Curb and Gutter (General).....	7,734.28	7,734.28	.....
Clark Springs Playground.....	1,585.17	1,585.17	.....
Civil War Battle Markers.....	599.20	599.20	.....
28th, Nine Mile Road to Corporation Line, Grade and Gravel.....	2,460.94	2,460.94	.....
4th Ave., north of Viaduct, Pave.....	2,916.00	2,916.00	.....
Maury Cemetery Improvement.....	12,506.03	12,506.03	.....
Shoekoe Cemetery Improvement.....	490.21	490.21	.....
Byrd, east of 13th, Pave.....	2,000.00	744.40	1,255.60
Hill, 1st to 2nd, Pave.....	115.72	115.72	.....
9th, Fairfax to Corporation Line, Grade and Gravel.....	1,676.50	1,676.50	.....
Oakwood Cemetery Wall and Fence..	9,978.04	9,977.79	.25
M, 35th to 37th, Grade and Gravel..	1,288.22	1,288.22	.....
McCarthy, Cowardin & P, Grade and Gravel.....	4,496.32	4,496.32	.....
William Byrd Park—Park House.....	11,651.26	11,651.26	.....
Rex O. Jones Property, Sewer.....	4,412.00	4,410.94	1.06
6th and Everett Sts., Grade and Pave	5,233.77	5,233.77	.....
Nine Mile Road, 25th to 29th, Side-walks.....	4,100.00	4,100.00	.....
Young Street Sewer.....	600.00	600.00	.....
Alley, Leigh, M, 26th, 27th, Pave...	1,400.00	1,400.00	.....
Alley, Broad, Marshall, 35th, 36th, Pave.....	1,800.00	1,355.21	444.79
Rogers, T to Corp. Line, Curb and Gutter.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Wilmington Ave. Sewer.....	1,850.00	1,850.00	.....
Chimborazo Park Steps.....	450.00	450.00	.....
Brookland Park Boulevard Play-grounds.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Street Signs.....	7,517.84	6,630.06	887.78
Plum, Grove to Main, Pave.....	10,600.00	10,600.00	.....
Lamb and Garber Tracts, Grade Curb, Gutter.....	7,500.00	6,837.06	662.94
Sewers in Greenwood, School, etc....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Sub-division, south of Bute, Grade, Gravel.....	5,500.00	5,500.00	.....
Maryland, Delaware, Florida, Grade, etc.....	14,000.00	12,514.40	1,485.60
Gordon and Highland Ave., Play-grounds.....	4,000.00	3,974.63	25.37
Allen, Parkwood to Idlewood, Grade, Curb.....	4,100.00	4,100.00	.....
Dundee, Forest Hill-Midlothian, Grade, Gravel.....	7,500.00	6,764.59	735.41
McDonough, 32nd to 33rd, Curb and Gutter.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
12th, Semmes to Railroad, Curb and Gutter.....	450.00	450.00	.....
13th, Everett to Stockton, Curb and Gutter, Grade.....	2,700.00	2,700.00	.....

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

February 1, 1925, to January 31, 1926

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
7th, Hull to Semmes, Relay Granite Spalls.....	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	.....
Pelham, Dickinson to Oakwood, Curb, Gutter.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Colonial, Kensington to Patterson, Grade, Gravel, Curb and Gutter...	3,500.00	3,014.70	\$ 485.30
Rosewood and Maplewood Avenues, Pave.....	6,400.00	6,400.00	.....
Semmes intersections, 24th to 33rd, Pave.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Placing Howitzer in Park.....	300.00	110.62	189.38
Fulton Playgrounds Equipment.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Playground—Belvidere and Canal....	500.00	500.00	.....
21st and 22nd Sts., Curb and Gutter..	11,500.00	9,929.90	1,570.10
Grace, Sheppard to West, Pave.....	2,500.00	2,078.63	421.37
Playground—Buchanan School.....	200.00	200.00	.....
Oiling Roadbed of Streets.....	10,000.00	9,979.58	20.42
Church Hill Athletic Assn. Playgrounds.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Lee Ward—Curb and Gutter.....	20,000.00	19,996.53	3.47
Clay Ward—Curb and Gutter.....	20,000.00	19,831.01	168.99
Madison Ward—Curb and Gutter.....	20,000.00	18,499.62	1,500.38
Jefferson Ward—Curb and Gutter....	20,000.00	14,467.60	5,532.40
Generally—Curb and Gutter.....	20,000.00	12,872.28	7,127.72
John Marshall House Fence.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Louisiana, east of 37th, Sidewalk....	510.00	510.00	.....
Terrace Springs Sanitarium Fountain	750.00	750.00	.....
Paving Sidewalks and Alleys.....	5,000.00	3,357.34	1,642.66
Colored Elks' Comfort Stations.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Nansemond, Floyd to Grove, Graveling.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....
National Cemetery Road, Resurface	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
9th Street Bridge, Floor Repairs.....	2,250.00	2,250.00	.....
Lombardy, south of Idlewood, Grade, Curb, Gutter.....	4,500.00	3,529.50	970.50
Riverview Cemetery, Grade, Perp. Care Plots.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Oakwood Cemetery, Grade, Perp. Care Plots.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Meadow Bridge Rd., No. of 1st, Pave	30,000.00	1,727.47	28,272.53
Draining Ravine, 36th and M Sts....	5,000.00	2,695.67	2,304.33
Grace, west of 9th, Sidewalks.....	6,000.00	3,613.31	2,386.69
Cutshaw, west to Roseneath, Curb and Gutter.....	12,432.12	8,430.82	4,001.30
Social Centers, east of 17th and South Road.....	750.00	750.00	.....
Alley, O, P, 25th, 26th, Pave.....	2,300.00	171.34	2,128.66
Grace, Roseneath to B, Grade, Curb, Gutter.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
Alley, Broad, Grace, Lombardy, Ryland, Grade, Pave.....	23,500.00	65.00	23,435.00
Williamsburg, Marshall and Government Road, Curb and Gutter.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Perpetual Care (Cemeteries).....	5,054.35	5,053.49	.86
Totals, Special Accounts.....	\$ 424,566.87	\$ 326,002.15	\$ 98,564.72

STATEMENT OF SEWERS BOND ISSUE ACCOUNT

January 1, 1922, to January 31, 1926

	Debits	Credits
Appropriated January 17, 1922.....		\$ 750,000.00
Expended during year 1921.....	\$ 38,571.35	
Expended during year 1922.....	709,138.62	
Appropriated January 1, 1923.....		748,728.05
Check from Insurance Company.....		107.89
Expended during year 1923.....	735,886.51	
Appropriated January 1, 1924.....		733,626.52
Expended during year 1924.....	753,373.21	
Transferred from Boulevard Sewer.....		6,366.81
Transferred from Fred. Douglas Court Sewer.....		7,425.86
Reimbursements: Inspector's time.....		262.50
Reimbursements: Inspector's time.....		637.50
Reimbursements: Inspector's time.....		150.00
Reimbursements: Fitzhugh St. Extension.....		609.00
Reimbursements: Walpole St. Sewer.....		292.85
Borrowed February 4, 1925.....		71,945.32
Borrowed February 27, 1925.....		72,140.18
Borrowed March 3, 1925.....		48,152.43
Borrowed March 31, 1925.....		48,264.59
Borrowed April 10, 1925.....		48,323.59
Borrowed June 1, 1925.....		48,630.50
Borrowed June 4, 1925.....		48,648.29
Borrowed July 3, 1925.....		48,819.43
Reimbursements: Inspector's time.....		1,489.99
Reimbursements: Inspector's time.....		416.67
Reimbursements: Inspector's time.....		812.50
Borrowed September 4, 1925.....		98,388.55
Borrowed September 17, 1925.....		49,268.06
Borrowed October 1, 1925.....		49,350.70
Reimbursements: Pine Camp Sewer.....		5,000.00
Reimbursements: Inspector's time.....		50.00
Borrowed October 5, 1925.....		49,374.30
Borrowed November 2, 1925.....		49,539.58
Reimbursement: Paving between tracks Cowardin Ave. Bridge.....		244.74
Expended during year 1925.....	750,096.71	
	\$2,987,066.40	\$2,987,066.40

STATEMENT OF SHOCKOE CREEK IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT

January 31, 1926

	Bonds Sold	Amount Discount	Net Credits	Disburse- ments
Sale of Bonds, Jan. 1, 1924.....	\$1,500,000.00	\$ 32,746.95	\$1,467,253.05	\$ 197,592.98
Disbursed during 1924.....				840,241.80
Borrowed:				
April 30, 1925.....	50,000.00	1,558.33	48,441.67	
May 4, 1925.....	50,000.00	1,534.73	48,465.27	
May 6, 1925.....	50,000.00	1,517.02	48,482.98	
May 11, 1925.....	75,000.00	2,240.11	72,759.89	
May 13, 1925.....	75,000.00	2,222.50	72,777.50	
June 4, 1925.....	50,000.00	1,351.74	48,648.26	
June 9, 1925.....	50,000.00	1,322.22	48,677.78	
June 19, 1925.....	50,000.00	1,239.10	48,760.90	
July 6, 1925.....	75,000.00	1,744.24	73,255.76	
July 10, 1925.....	50,000.00	1,139.24	48,860.76	
July 16, 1925.....	50,000.00	1,103.83	48,896.17	
July 24, 1925.....	50,000.00	1,056.60	48,943.40	
August 8, 1925.....	50,000.00	985.76	49,014.24	
August 7, 1925.....	60,000.00	1,168.75	58,831.25	
August 10, 1925.....	50,000.00	956.25	49,043.75	
August 19, 1925.....	50,000.00	897.23	49,102.77	
September 2, 1925.....	50,000.00	820.48	49,179.52	
October 9, 1925.....	100,000.00	1,204.18	98,795.82	
November 6, 1925.....	65,000.00	567.85	64,432.15	
November 9, 1925.....	50,000.00	419.33	49,580.67	
November 23, 1925.....	50,000.00	330.55	49,669.45	
December 4, 1925.....	25,000.00	135.76	24,864.24	
December 9, 1925.....	75,000.00	363.01	74,636.99	
January 6, 1926.....	25,000.00	38.36	24,961.64	
January 13, 1926.....	100,000.00	70.80	99,929.20	
Balance of proceeds from sale of bonds after paying notes	75,000.00		75,000.00	
Aug. 27, 1925, Refund from J. H. Rose & Co.....	100.00		100.00	
Amount of pay-in by C. W. Bowry, acct. of trip to Raleigh, N. C.....	14.02		14.02	
Disbursed to Jan. 31, 1926.....				1,667,849.10
Credit E. S. Mc- Laughlin, Pay Roll Account.....	8,648.18		8,648.18	
Sale of Materials paid through Comptroller in 1924	7,560.44		7,560.44	
Sale of Materials paid through Comptroller in 1925	3,582.17		3,582.17	
	\$3,019,904.81		\$2,961,169.89	

STATEMENT OF SHOCKOE CREEK IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT

January 31, 1926

	Bonds Sold	Amount Discount	Net Credits	Disburse- ments
Transferred to Sew- ers generally Res. 7-15-25.....	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00	.....
	\$2,819,904.81	\$ 58,734.92	\$2,761,169.89	\$2,705,683.88

Total Net Credits.....\$2,761,169.89

Total Disbursements (deduct)..... 2,705,683.88

Balance available.....\$ 55,486.01

DISTRIBUTION OF SHOCKOE CREEK EXPENDITURES

January 31, 1926

BUREAU	Payroll	Expense
1923—		
Construction.....	\$ 44,563.86	\$ 110,894.48
Survey.....	3,658.01	561.54
Design.....	14,628.47	14,284.80
Legal Department.....		9,001.82
1924—		
Construction.....	18,380.94	624,851.06
Survey.....	660.00	
Design.....	7,182.69	1,361.67
Legal Department.....		187,805.44
1925—		
Construction.....	25,987.76	1,566,208.38
Survey.....		
Design.....	5,516.68	589.09
Legal Department.....		69,547.19
	\$ 120,578.41	\$2,585,105.47

TOTAL BUREAU DISBURSEMENTS

	Payroll	Expense	Total
Construction.....	\$ 88,932.56	\$2,301,953.92	\$2,390,886.48
Survey.....	4,318.01	561.54	4,879.55
Design.....	27,327.84	16,235.56	43,563.40
Legal Department.....		266,354.45	266,354.45
	\$ 120,578.41	\$2,585,105.47	\$2,705,683.88

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

From 1907 to 1925, Inclusive, Compiled from Annual Report

	From Budget and Special Funds	From Bond Issue Funds	Total
1907.....	\$ 627,523.64	.....	\$ 627,523.64
1908.....	632,955.98	.....	632,955.98
1909.....	570,846.59	63,734.48	634,581.07
1910.....	404,183.26	210,966.59	615,149.85
1911.....	628,136.97	327,020.02	955,156.99
1912.....	714,803.81	349,205.77	1,064,009.58
1913.....	648,708.33	264,001.80	912,710.13
1914.....	588,526.48	561,447.15	1,149,973.63
1915.....	794,432.02	632,437.08	1,426,869.10
1916.....	575,485.71	507,366.10	1,082,851.81
1917.....	402,782.81	217,952.45	620,735.26
1918.....	335,682.38	100,841.66	436,524.04
1919.....	412,141.11	171,969.52	584,110.63
1920.....	595,464.15	698,314.35	1,293,778.50
1921.....	684,329.07	604,261.24	1,288,590.31
1922.....	978,643.87	1,152,962.99	2,131,606.86
1923.....	995,508.61	1,736,225.95	2,731,734.56
1924.....	1,207,370.13	2,469,343.87	3,676,714.00
1925.....	1,240,920.61	2,670,420.84	3,911,341.45

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Paid into the Treasury Through the Comptroller

February 1, 1925, to January 31, 1926

Dog Pound.....	\$ 710.50
Bureau of Surveys.....	3,681.00
Bureau of Street Cleaning.....	469.79
Bureau of Design.....	102.77
Bureau of Maintenance and Repairs.....	272.81
Bureau of James River Improvement.....	1,629.56
Bureau of Playgrounds.....	1,182.50
Bureau of Parks.....	868.50
Bureau of Cemeteries.....	5.25
Bureau of Sewers and Bridges.....	32.16
Bureau of Shockoe Creek Improvement.....	1,188.80
Executive Bureau.....	150.00
Sale of Property (Sinking Fund).....	510.00
Total Receipts paid into the Treasury.....	\$10,803.64

Appendix No. 1

A PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

ANNEXATION

BY

Director of Public Works

TO

Annexation Committee

October 1, 1925

October 1st, 1925.

HON. W. STEWART WHITE,

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON ANNEXATION.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find our preliminary report in connection with annexation.

I agree with Mr. Towles' suggestion that a meeting of the Committee should be called to study this report and formulate our final determinations.

I am also attaching a copy of this report for each member of your Committee and one copy for your records.

Awaiting your call for a meeting, I am,

Yours very truly,

R. KEITH COMPTON,

Director of Public Works.

Richmond, Va., September 23, 1925.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit to you a preliminary report of Annexation. I believe that the Committee should be called and the information presented in this report put before them for discussion.

Yours truly,

THOMAS T. TOWLES,
Assistant Director of Public Works.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ANNEXATION.

The factors that effect annexation favorably are as follows:

1. Increase in taxable values. The extension of the City limits in the territory immediately adjacent would produce a very considerable increase in real property values and in personal property values.
2. Progressive movement of population from the crowded centers of the City to the outlying districts. In comparison with cities of the same population or approximately the same population, Richmond's West End residential district is very congested. There is an increase trend of the population, especially noticeable within the last few years from this congested district to the territory immediately adjacent to the City limits. The modern tendency in building is to provide more open space or in other words housing of the same population as conditions demand today requires more territory than has been the case in the past.
3. Relative decrease of taxable values within the City limits. The effect of this trend of population away from the center will serve to decrease relative property values within the present City limits. In other words in the future we cannot expect proportional increase of real and personal property values of the residential districts within the City limits relative to the actual increase in population within the metropolitan district. This is the same thing as saying that the growth of the City is raising the property value within the county more than within the City limits. This tendency is being accentuated under the provisions of the amendment to the Platting Act, by which the City agrees to reimburse on annexation, developers for utilities

put down in accordance with the City plan. In our opinion this act is an admirable one in the fact that it serves to decentralize population.

4. Increase of City population. The fact of a recorded increase to City population serves not only as an advertising factor but also serves to increase the strength of the City as a political factor.

5. Extension of the City's authority in the supervision of building development and streets within the territory proposed to be annexed. Extension of the City's authority within these districts will provide proper building supervision, will extend the fire protection district, will give the power of condemnation for streets, drainage, and park projects, and will allow the proposed new Zoning Ordinance to operate effectively.

6. Increase in police protection, fire protection and establishment of traffic regulations and extension of educational facilities, extension of the park system within the proposed area of annexation.

7. Excessive cost of incorporation at any date far in the future. Under the Annexation Act of 1919 the City has to reimburse the county for all debts incurred in the way of permanent roads, streets, and school improvements. In addition the City has to reimburse private owners for the construction of all public utilities that have been installed in accordance with the City's plan. As time goes on the total amount involved in taking over these facilities will be exceptionally large, in fact, it may require such a sum that the debt limit of the City will be very definitely exceeded to take care of it.

The disadvantages of annexation are as follows:

1. Decided increase in the cost of operation of all City Departments—Public Works, Public Utilities, Police, Fire, etc., to take care of the additional territory and additional population.

2. Incorporation of large tracts of vacant land for which improvements will be demanded, in many instances in advance of the necessity. A very large portion of this work will be done at the City's expense instead of at the expense of the developers.

3. It will be practically impossible to pay for general improvements throughout the territory being incorporated from the general tax levy fund. Assessment of abutting property owners will become a necessity for street improvements.

4. Extension of the sewer system beyond the present drainage limits. The proposed extension of the City limits to the north and west will include a large proportion of the drainage basin of Brook

Run, which empties into the Chickahominy River. This will mean the construction of sanitary pumping stations or the construction of a treatment plant at Chickahominy River. The flow at Chickahominy River is not sufficient to provide the proper dilution. We have provided in our present sewer system for the contingency of pumping, but there will, of course, be the expense of the installation of the stations and of the maintenance and operation of same.

5. Extension of public utilities other than sewers. Due to the amount of territory covered there will be necessary a tremendous expenditure for the extension of water and gas, supply and fire mains and for the street lighting systems.

6. Effect of immediate annexation would be to hasten decentralization so rapidly and completely as perhaps to be undesirable unless the scheme of a graduated tax scale as suggested below were adopted. The above would apply particularly to industrial development.

Proposed Boundaries of Annexation.

In making a study of this question we have outlined on the attached map the proposed boundary for annexation. The line runs immediately west of Three Chopt Road, thence diagonally across to a location a short distance north of Hilliard Road, thence east to a location north of the line of Upham Brook. From that point in an irregular course to a location east of Mechanicsville Turnpike, midway between Harvie Road and the bridge over Chickahominy River. From this point the proposed line runs south in a location in the vicinity of the County Poor House, crossing the Williamsburg Road at a point about three-quarters of a mile from the present City limits. From here the proposed line runs in an irregular manner west to cross the James River below Almond Creek, intersecting the Petersburg Turnpike about three-quarters of a mile to a location close within the A. C. L. new Belt Line. From here it proceeds along the Belt Line and River Road to cross the James River about three-quarters of a mile east of the Westham Bridge, connecting up with the location west of Three Chopt Road.

The total area including the area within the present City limits and within this proposed boundary amounts to approximately 60 square miles. The area within the present City limits is 24 square miles.

Population Within the Proposed Boundary of Annexation.

We have made in the field an actual count of the number of houses within the boundary. Our calculations are as follows:

In the area from James River to Broad Street Road, number of dwellings	760
In the area from Broad Street Road to Brook Road, number of dwellings	460
In the area from Brook Road to Mechanicsville Turnpike, number of dwellings	570
In the area from Mechanicsville Turnpike to James River, number of dwellings	690
In the area from James River to Broad Rock Road, number of dwellings	280
In the area from Broad Rock Road to James River, number of dwellings	150
Total number of dwellings	2,910

Allowing a factor of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per dwelling, the estimated population included will be 13,100 persons.

In order to bring our calculation to some exactness, let us assume that annexation will be a consummated fact by January 1st, 1931. We compute that at this date there will be at least 21,000 population within this area. The rate of increase per annum of population between the present City limits and the proposed new line of annexation is 10 per cent per annum as far as we can compute at the present time. The rate of increase within the City limits is approximately 3 per cent. The above figures are conclusive as to how fast the area immediately adjacent to the City limits is growing at the expense of the City. It is important to understand that the people at large are demanding different housing conditions and a different manner of living which is producing a rapidly progressive decentralization.

Real and Personal Property Values.

At the present time we compute the property value for land and improvements on the land within the area proposed to be annexed as follows:

On the basis of the county valuation.

Tuckahoe District	\$ 5,500,000
Brookland District	4,000,000

Varina District	\$1,250,000
Fairfield District	2,250,000
Chesterfield District	2,000,000
Total	\$15,000,000

The proportion of assessed value to real value of the county's assessment is as far as we can estimate approximately 50 per cent. The proportion used in the City's assessment is 67 per cent. To bring the county's valuation to the same basis as the City's valuation it will be necessary to increase the county valuation by one-third. The result is that on the City's valuation the assessed value of the area to be annexed in land and improvements would be \$20,000,000 at the present time. By January 1st, 1931, on a purely theoretical basis of the City's valuation it is probable that the land and improvements will be assessed at approximately \$30,000,000.

Personal Property Valuation.

The personal property valuation and the valuation of intangibles is as follows:

Tuckahoe District	\$ 4,200,000
Brookland District	2,300,000
Fairfield District	500,000
Varina District	700,000
Chesterfield District	3,500,000
Total	\$11,200,000

The above is at the present valuation by the county. It is unlikely that the City's valuation of this would exceed \$12,000,000 at the present time. In view of the nature of this property it would by no means increase in the same ratio as the increase of population. It is probable that the valuation by the City in 1930 would amount to \$15,000,000.

On the basis of the City's rate on real property of 2.1 and 1.95 on intangibles and personal property, the City annual revenue would be increased by \$925,000. However, there will be necessary before the City could establish its tax rate to set apart or to expend 12 per cent of the real property valuation in this territory (which sum includes the actual amount the City pays the county for roads, schools, etc., in the terms of annexation). This means that the City has to make

an expenditure in this territory at once to establish its tax rate of \$3,600,000, otherwise the existing tax rate could not be changed for 5 years. Allowing 6 per cent for interest and redemption on this sum which would be \$216,000, the effective increase in revenue for the City would be \$700,000 for real property taxes. There would probably be a liability assumed in the case of water distribution, that is to say, that revenues might not be increased, due to the fact of the lowering of the rate, although there will be an increase in the number of users. This increase from sewer tax, general license, permits and transportation tax might amount to \$100,000 more. That is to say, that the budget of the City would be increased by \$800,000. To take care of this additional territory the budget of the Department of Public Works alone would have to be increased by approximately \$250,000. Calculating upon the increase by 1931 and allowing a 10 per cent increase for the Departments of Public Utilities, Health, Safety and schools, the increase in the budget for these would be \$500,000. Consequently the total increase in the budget would be approximately \$750,000.00. There is no economy to the administration of the City in annexation in the immediate future in our opinion. With regard to administration in the future, considering the fast growth in the territory proposed to be annexed, the probabilities would be in favor of annexation.

Obligations of the City in the Territory Proposed to Be Annexed.

The figures below refer to valuation at the present time. The cost of taking over the schools, which would include not only the actual value of the school buildings, but would also reimburse the county for the proportion of the district taken in will amount to \$250,000. The cost of Public Utilities for which we have to reimburse the developers will amount to \$1,250,000. The cost of the highways for which the county has to be reimbursed amounts to \$250,000. (This makes no allowance for roads constructed by the State Highway Fund. In our opinion the City should not reimburse the county for this amount). The figure \$250,000 is as close as we can come to the actual figure without further investigation. In our opinion a fair reimbursement to the county and to the developers would amount to \$1,750,000 at the present time. In this estimate, however, there is considerable question as to reimbursement with respect to work done on streets in private developments where these streets have been dedicated to the public and over which the county now exercises authority. There is also considerable question as to what the term maca-

damized streets in the Annexation Act means. In our opinion this term means a more permanent improvement than the mere surfacing of roads or streets with gravel. In our view also the construction of concrete sidewalks on public roads by private developers should not be allowed as a charge against the City, although the Act is not clear in this respect.

If an expenditure of \$1,750,000 is necessary to consummate annexation, the balance of \$2,000,000 under the 12 per cent provision will be at once taken up in construction projects that are immediately necessary.

Aside from this question of the further improvement of the main highways, the City will have to prevent the pollution of such streams as Upham Brook by the installation of pumping stations or a treatment plant. This will mean an expenditure of about \$400,000. There will in addition be necessary a vary considerable sum for the extension of water and gas mains, the amount of which it is impossible for us to calculate.

There is little doubt that it would become necessary for the City to commit itself within a short period of time to practically 18 per cent of the real property valuation within the territory to be annexed. This is the same thing as saying that the fact of an increase in the amount of the debt limit of the City due to annexation will be of no immediate monetary advantage to the City. In fact, the taking over of a territory of such extent will probably mean a liability rather than an asset, certainly for a few years after annexation, if annexation occurs by 1930.

In general, however, it seems to us that, in spite of the fact that it is impossible to assume that there is any immediate monetary advantage to the City in the fact of annexation, the arguments in favor of annexation have more weight than those against annexation. The chief argument in favor of annexation is that we really cannot build the City for the future that we should have without direct control of all the territory immediately adjacent to the present limit because of the very vast expansion of the City in this outlying territory. We can only expect the reward of annexation in the future and not in the immediate present.

We wish to say, however, that we do not consider that we have made a sufficiently extended investigation, nor do we have at present sufficient data on many points, to enable us to say definitely that annexation should take place at the present time.

It seems to us that the Committee should consider very carefully

the question of a graduated tax scale, that is to say, property with all utilities would be taxed at the highest rate and vacant and farm land would carry a lower rate of taxation. Such a graduated scale would unquestionably relieve the City of obligation to carry utilities into undeveloped areas at the present time.

In our opinion it is extremely important that the Annexation Act be carefully reviewed by the City Attorney, and that if amendment is necessary to clarify its provisions, that such an amendment be drawn up for presentation to the next General Assembly. It is our recommendation also that the sum of \$5,000 should be appropriated to obtain specific information, to take certain detailed surveys, to tabulate data, and to assist the Committee in the preparation of a final and comprehensive report.

Mr. LaPrade and Mr. Woodson have compiled the information on which this preliminary report is based. Mr. Woodson has given valuable assistance not only in regard to the compiling of the information but also in respect to the observations made in this report.



MAP OF
RICHMOND
 VIRGINIA

AND A PORTION OF HENRICO COUNTY
 SHOWING OUTLINE OF AREA STUDIED IN
 ACCOMPANYING REPORT ON
 ANNEXATION

SCALE 1" = 1/2 MILE DEC. 10, 1925
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 MAP USED THRU COURTESY OF
 T. CRAWFORD REDD & BROS.

Appendix No. 2

REPORT BY
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
TO
Honorable J. Fulmer Bright, Mayor
SUBJECT
Ten Year Construction Program

OCTOBER 29, 1925.

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
Office of the Director of Public Works.

October 31, 1925.

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT,
MAYOR.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:

We submit herewith report of this Department covering the ten year program, as requested by the City Council.

There are a few details in connection with this report on which I desire to comment, as follows:

1. **STREETS:** In connection with the street program, the most vital point without doubt is the recommendation for the opening and widening of main thoroughfares, which, together with the grading of same, is an exceedingly important feature. If a sum of money can be provided promptly for this work, it would enable us to open these thoroughfares, grade them, and then permit utilities to be installed, such as sewers, gas and water. These utilities should be installed ahead of

actual street improvements, which would effect a very considerable saving by eliminating much extra grading, etc. It is vital that these thoroughfares be cut through at the present time, because, if not handled promptly, they will be developed on both sides and it will be far more expensive and practically prohibitive in the future from a financial standpoint for the City to obtain sufficient property either for opening or widening same.

With reference to paving, it is in accordance with a comprehensive plan that the thoroughfares be paved in advance of either residential or minor streets. These last two can be considered later, although some provision has been made for their improvement in this report. In reference to strictly residential streets, the City of Richmond has a large mileage of good gravel streets, as good as are in the country. As long as these streets remain residential, with a moderate amount of travel on them, they can be maintained in first-class condition by the application of asphaltic oils, and will be all the improvement that is necessary for several years to come. It is not good policy to install gravel surfaces out of bond issue funds. These are usually installed out of current or maintenance funds, by which method it is then a simple matter to treat them as heretofore stated and maintain them until traffic conditions so change that it will be necessary to install a more substantial surface.

5-6. PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS: In connection with these two programs, we desire to emphasize the necessity of a park for the negro population.

We should have at least four more swimming pools. This matter is not discussed in detail in the attached report, but it is included in the general program.

7. CEMETERIES: This subject is not discussed in detail because the City of Richmond has sufficient cemetery area for sometime to come. It is only now a matter of internal improvements, for which a definite sum is included in this program.

We have discussed somewhat in detail the financial status of the City in reference to a public improvement program, and, in compiling our data, we have not only consulted the Comptroller's reports, but we have used in connection therewith the financial forecast of the City in reference to population and increase in real estate and personal property. You will note that the projected program of expenditures for the Department of Public Works is identical with the forecast rate of increase of the total revenues of the City.

In conclusion, allow me to state that this program has been given some six months' study by the officials of this department, and, in submitting same, I wish to express my appreciation of the work done by Mr. Thomas T. Towles, Assistant Director of Public Works, and Mr. James Bolton, Chief of the Bureau of Design, not only in formulating this report, but also in submitting the details in connection therewith. In fact, I desire to express my appreciation to all of the employees of this department who had a hand in the preparation of the report.

Respectfully submitted,

R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works.

Richmond, Va., October 29, 1925.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit a short report covering the ten year program of proposed improvements to be carried through under the Department of Public Works for the period 1926 to 1935, inclusive.

A series of maps accompany this report which set forth in some detail the projects that we propose.

The subjects under which these improvements are classified are as follows:

1. Streets.
2. Sewers.
3. Bridges.
4. Harbor Development.
5. Parks.
6. Playgrounds.
7. Cemeteries.
8. Operating Plant and Structures.
9. Mapping and Surveys.

It was first proposed to us to limit the future schedule of improvements to a five year period. Later on a resolution was introduced in the Council asking for a ten year program. We have found it more practicable to work on the basis of a ten year program, for one reason that it is very difficult to separate out satisfactorily a large

number of projected improvements, many of which are of the same degree of importance, and to assign a particular group of these to the first five year period, and in the second place a project of the magnitude of the proposed harbor development will unquestionably run past the year 1930. Such a large expenditure as this project should really apply to at least a ten year period.

In the preparation of this ten year program, we are governed by the fact that we should present a scheme that may in our opinion be financially practicable; that is to say, we consider it worse than useless to present grandiose schemes, no matter how desirable, that could not possibly be realized with all the demands that are now being made upon the City.

A program of improvements that does not go strictly into the question of cost it seems to us to be useless. Consequently, we have gone very carefully into the question of the expenditures for the past ten years for each of the proposed items under which we classify the improvements. In addition, we have investigated the question of total annual revenue of the City in successive years for the past 15 or 20 years, and we have also gone into the question of the increase of the bonded indebtedness. We have considered the last two questions only for the purpose of determining whether it would be likely that the City could obtain the sum that we propose for our program of improvements. However, in as brief a way as we can, we will discuss some ambitious projects that are not contained in this program.

ITEM	Estimated Expenditure 1926-1935	Amount Actually Expended 1916-1925
1. Streets—		
(a) Opening and Widening.....	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 993,000
(b) Curbing, Guttering and Grading.....	2,250,000	4,360,000
(c) Paving.....	4,750,000	
2. Sewers.....	4,000,000	4,305,000
3. Bridges.....	1,500,000	185,000
4. Harbor Development.....	5,000,000	100,000
5. Parks.....	1,250,000	245,000
6. Playgrounds.....	250,000	106,000
7. Cemeteries.....	250,000	145,000
8. Operating Plant and Structures.....	300,000	27,200
9. Mapping and Surveys.....	200,000	
10. Shockoe Creek Improvement.....		3,000,000
Total.....	\$ 21,000,000	\$ 13,466,200

In computing these quantities, we have considered that we should include only what might be termed capital outlay, or actual additions and betterments to the City, considered, for instance, as a plant. Consequently, we have not included any outlay for construction that should be considered temporary, such, for instance, as the graveling and oiling of roadways. We have not included any item that could be considered as an operating expense. We believe that all such expenditures should be budget expenditures; that is to say, that the money received from the tax levy should pay for these expenses as they occur.

All proposed improvements are limited to the present corporate limits.

The increase that we propose for the period 1925 to 1935, inclusive, over the period 1916 to 1925, inclusive, is 56 per cent.

We figure that the increase of population for the next ten year period will be 28 per cent (see derivation of this figure from the population curve attached). We compute that the total revenue of the City will be increased 56 per cent, that the assessed value of real property will be increased 52 per cent, and that the total of all real and personal property will be increased 45 per cent.

The following is a more or less detailed description of the improvements proposed:

1. **STREETS:** The most important problem before the City government, even more so than the harbor development, is the question of opening and widening of streets. The first sum appropriated for street improvements should be for this purpose. The most pressing of these widening projects are the following:

Broad Street Road, Sheppard St. to Corporate Limits.

Patterson Ave., Roseneath Road to Corporate Limits.

Grove Avenue, Thompson Street to Corporate Limits.

Midlothian Turnpike, Hull Street to Corporate Limits.

Dill Avenue, Meadow Bridge Road to Corporate Limits.

Bainbridge Street, 25th Street to Forest Hill Avenue.

Ladies' Mile Road, Meadow Bridge Road to Chamberlayne Avenue.

and also the opening of Canal Street, between 12th and 14th Streets. Other widenings are shown on the attached map. It is possible that we will not be able to execute all of the widenings shown for the sum of \$1,250,000, but it will certainly be possible for us to carry through the most important.

The widening of North Avenue, as shown on the map, is a high-

ly important project, although its cost will be very great. It might be considered as a part of the cost of the proposed North Avenue Bridge (see below).

In connection with the paving program, we have been influenced solely by the principle that it is absolutely essential to smooth pave the main thoroughfares. The smooth paving of strictly residential sections under our scheme, where the general fund pays for all improvements, cannot be justified. The character and amount of traffic, as well as its importance as a thoroughfare, should determine whether or not a street is to be smooth paved. We submit the following program for the first five years:

Location.	From	To
Boulevard	Broad Street	Westwood Avenue.
Midlothian Turnpike ..	Hull Street	Roanoke Street.
Overbrook Road	Lombardy Street	North Avenue.
Meadow Bridge Road..	First Avenue	Pensacola Avenue.
Chamberlayne Avenue..	Bridge	Brookland Park Blvd
Cary Street	Boulevard	12th Street.
Leigh Street	Lombardy Street	9th Street.
Marshall Street.	Harrison Street	5th Street.
17th Street	Venable Street	Hospital Street.
Leigh Street	Jefferson Avenue	35th Street.
Grove Avenue	Nansemond Street	Corporation Line.
Park Avenue	Boulevard	Roseneath Road.
Patterson Avenue	Belmont Avenue	Boulevard.
Roseneath Road	Grove Avenue	Broad Street.
Semmes Avenue	7th Street	Cowardin Avenue.
Idlewood Avenue	Meadow Street	Rothsay Road.
Rothsay Road	Idlewood Avenue	Westhampton Ave.
5th Street	Broad Street	Hospital Street.
9th Street	Broad Street	Marshall Street.
9th Street	Clay Street	Leigh Street.

The cost of this program will be approximately \$1,500,000; i. e., in the first five years we would expend the amount mentioned for paving, and in the succeeding five years we would expend the sum of \$3,250,000. It will be noticed that over 80 per cent of this program is concerned with the paving of streets which we regard as thoroughfares, as marked by the heavy black lines on the map.

The proposed sum of \$1,250,000 for the opening and widening of streets should be made available within a short period, which would

mean that we would spend for the opening and widening and for the paving of streets \$2,750,000 in the first five year period and \$3,250,000 in the last five year period.

2. SEWERS: Of the expenditure of \$4,000,000 proposed for sewers, at least \$2,250,000 should be made available within the first five year period. The most important sewer projects that should engage our attention now are as follows:

(a) Storm water system west of the Belt Line. It is absolutely necessary that the main trunk line of this system, as well as a few of the laterals, be built at the present time in order to make this property available and to provide drainage for the large tracts that are being developed in the immediate vicinity of the City and which are draining to this system.

(b) Upper Bacon Quarter Branch sewer, from the Boulevard across the R. F. & P. Railroad property to Middlesex Street. At any time the City may be subjected to considerable loss from damage suits on account of the present 9 foot diameter sewer being badly overcharged.

(c) System of combined sewers for Riverview.

(d) Tobacco Street sewer.

(e) Semmes Avenue sewer from Cowardin Avenue to 9th St.

(f) System of sewers in Broad Rock Road and Stockton Street, west from 37th Street.

(g) The main trunk relief sewer in the area between Overbrook Road, School Street, North Richmond Road and North Avenue.

(h) The North Avenue sewer from Brookland Park Boulevard to Meredith Street.

(i) Garland Avenue sewer from Norwood to Crawford Streets.

(j) Certain smaller miscellaneous systems.

3. BRIDGES: Expenditures for bridges have been sadly neglected in Richmond in the past 10 years, during the period of greatest growth of the City. Less than \$200,000 has been expended in new, permanent construction. We propose the following construction for the ten year period:

North Avenue bridge, with approaches, extending from Poe Street to the intersection with 1st and 2nd Streets, \$500,000.

Boulevard Bridge (necessary for North Richmond development), \$100,000.

Balding Street bridge, \$350,000.

Magnolia Street overpass, \$75,000.

5th Street (replacing present V. E. & P. Co. structure), \$400,000.

Miscellaneous bridges and culverts, \$75,000.

We consider the first three of these locations the most necessary at the present time. The North Avenue bridge is almost an essential at the present time for the proper development of the Northside.

The Balding Street project is very important for development. The area along Mechanicsville Turnpike from the vicinity of Littlepage Street north while, in straight line distance, being very close to the center of the City is actually quite far removed. We propose in this location a steel structure, with concrete docking, 25 feet between curbs. The saving in distance for locations on the Mechanicsville Turnpike north of "T" Street, if this bridge is erected as proposed, will be three-fourths of a mile to the central portion of the City. In addition, such a route would be without appreciable adverse grades. Such a project would add immensely to land values in all the north-east section of the City.

It is our opinion that the 5th Street bridge, to replace the present steel structure of the V. E. & P. Co., should be constructed last on this program.

We have made general plans for a concrete structure to replace the present 9th Street Free Bridge. We have not included this project in our program. The cost of a structure in this location of a proper design; that is to say, a striking and monumental effect, which would pass over the C. & O. Railway tracks, would be \$1,000,000. It is possible to build a low level concrete structure for \$500,000, but this Department does not advocate this design.

This department has completed general plans for the majority of these bridges, which plans are on file in this office.

4 HARBOR DEVELOPMENT: For a complete discussion of this project, see attached reports of the Technical Advisory Corporation of New York and of the Director of Public Works.

5-6. PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS: The majority of the \$1,250,000 we propose to expend for park purposes is for the acquisition of land. The most important of these projects is the proposed park along the Belt Line, the park on Second Street Road, the Peter Paul estate in the East End, property on the Southside as close as possible to the new industrial section, and a small park, playground

and athletic field for the negroes in the vicinity of Bacon Quarter Branch bottom.

We wish to call to your particular attention the proposed acquisition of Sherwood Park on the Northside. It is our opinion that the City should look to the acquisition of as much open ground, close to its center, as possible, especially when we consider the necessity in the future of aviation landing fields. This is the only large tract of level ground that can be purchased at any reasonable price that is reasonably accessible to the central district.

8. OPERATING PLANT AND STRUCTURES: In the next ten years it will be necessary for the Street Cleaning Division to build at least two additional incinerators and to have additional garage space, for which we estimate the cost to be \$300,000.

9. MAPPING AND SURVEYS: It is now essential for us to extend the topographic survey into new territory. These surveys will have to be pushed still further within a few years.

In addition, it is absolutely essential that we complete the old City maps and commence the ground work for a system of assessment maps. Within two years we will have defined the ownership of the City property throughout the entire City limits, that is to say, the definition of streets and alleys which limit the blocks will be absolutely complete. This will give Richmond a set of City maps that will have few if any equals in the United States. But the goal we are now endeavoring to reach is the definition of private property, so that the assessment of values can be exact and complete. This is an essential feature in the management of the municipality.

We estimate that we will need for all these purposes at least \$20,000.00 per annum for the ten year period.

We submit for your investigation a graphical representation, or curves, projected into the future, which show the following:

1. Increase of population.
2. Total revenue of City projected into the future.
3. Assessed value of real property.
4. Real and personal property.
5. Construction expenditures for Department of Public Works.

It will be seen from these curves that the total revenue of the City will probably be increased 56 per cent in the period 1926-1935 over the period 1916-1925, and that the assessed value of real property will be increased 52 per cent in the same period, and real and personal property 45 per cent.

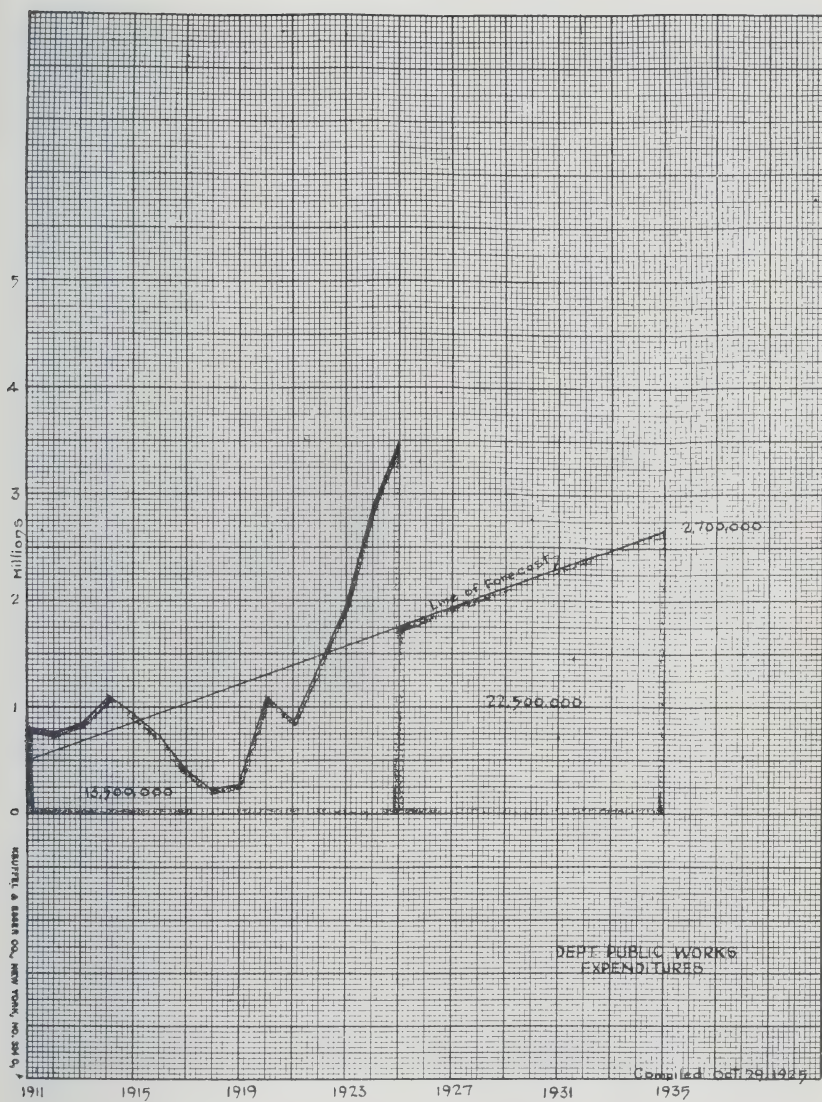
On the curve of construction expenditures for the Department of Public Works, if we should assign the same rate of increase to these expenditures as we assigned to the probable total revenue for the City, which is also approximately the rate of increase of the assessed value of real property and of the value of real and personal property combined, it would be reasonable to expect that we can obtain the sum of 22½ million dollars within the next ten year period. However, in order to be strictly conservative, we have limited our schedule of expenses to 21 million dollars.

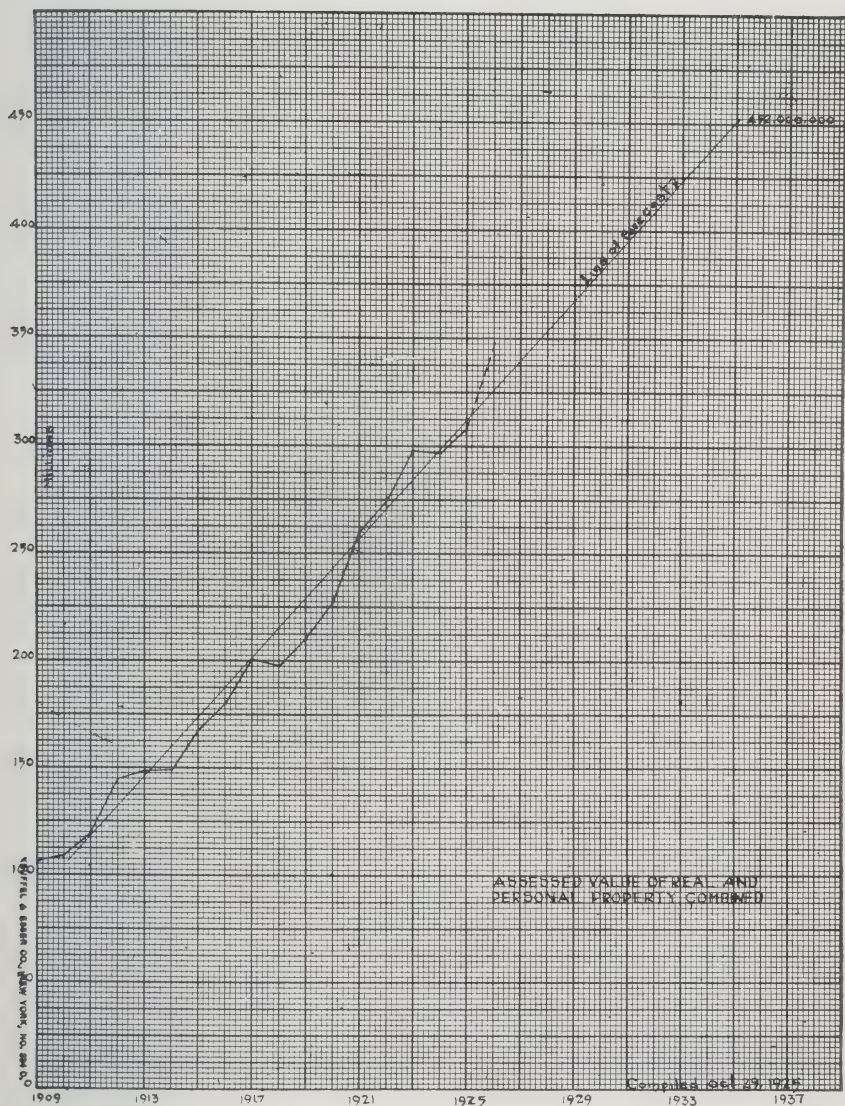
The present total indebtedness of the City, including bonds that have been issued and bonds that are authorized but not issued, is approximately \$34,000,000. We compute that at the end of 1935 the debt limit of the City, based on 18 per cent of the assessed value of real property, will be \$53,000,000. In the period of 1926-35 \$7,700,000 of bonds will be retired. This would mean that at the end of 1935 \$26,000,000 of the present indebtedness of the City will be on the books. If the debt limit of the City at the end of 1935 is \$53,000,000, this would mean that it would be possible for the City to incur obligations of \$27,000,000 without exceeding the debt limit. In the case of a proposed expenditure of \$21,000,000 by the Department of Public Works, we estimate that, under the present rate of taxation, at least \$3,000,000 of this amount would be available from the current revenues. We base this computation on the fact that in the previous ten year period \$2,000,000 of the \$13,000,000 expended for construction was obtained from this source. Under the present general system of financing improvements, this would mean that the Department of Public Works would have to obtain \$18,000,000 from the issuance of bonds. If more than \$9,000,000 will be required by the other departments of the City government during this period, the amount available for the Department of Public Works will be correspondingly decreased, or, if the improvements projected are put through, the present system of financing would have to be modified to obtain more funds from current revenue.

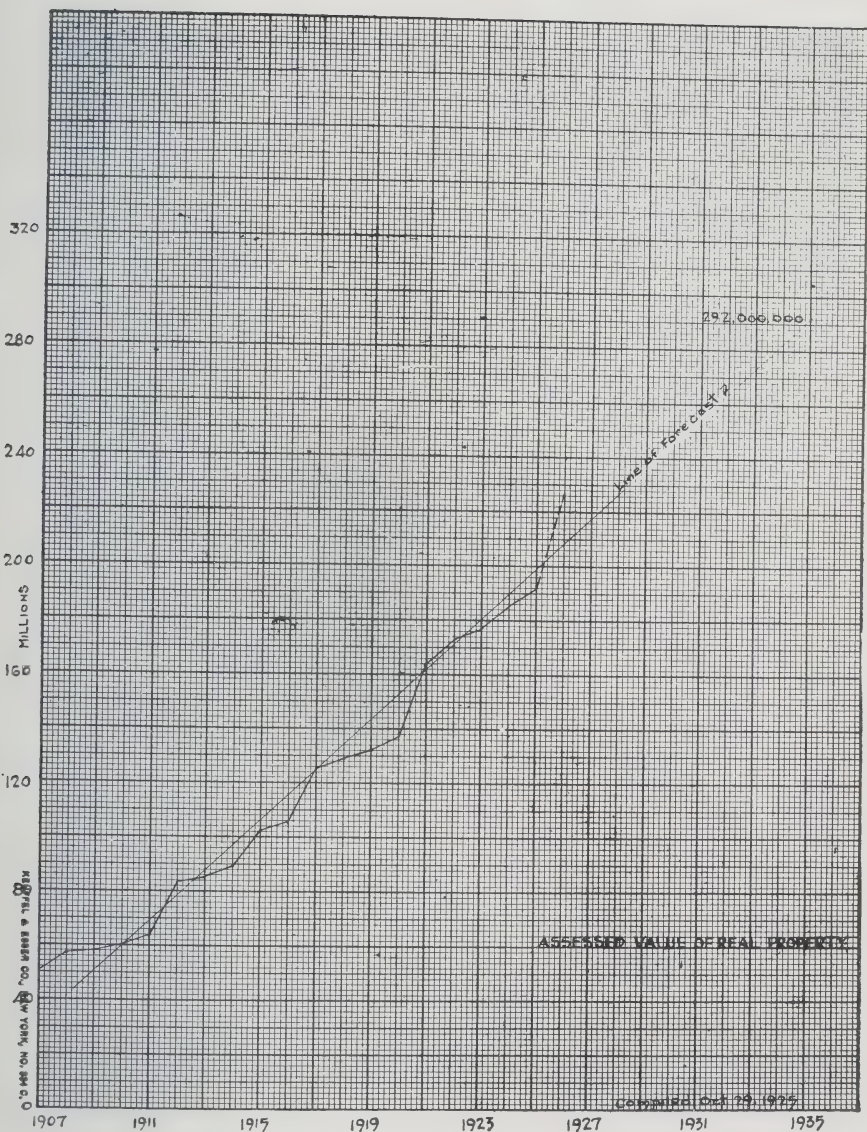
In the preparation of this report Mr. James Bolton, Chief of the Bureau of Design, has rendered most valuable assistance, not only in regard to the schedule of improvements, but also in regard to the general ideas contained herein.

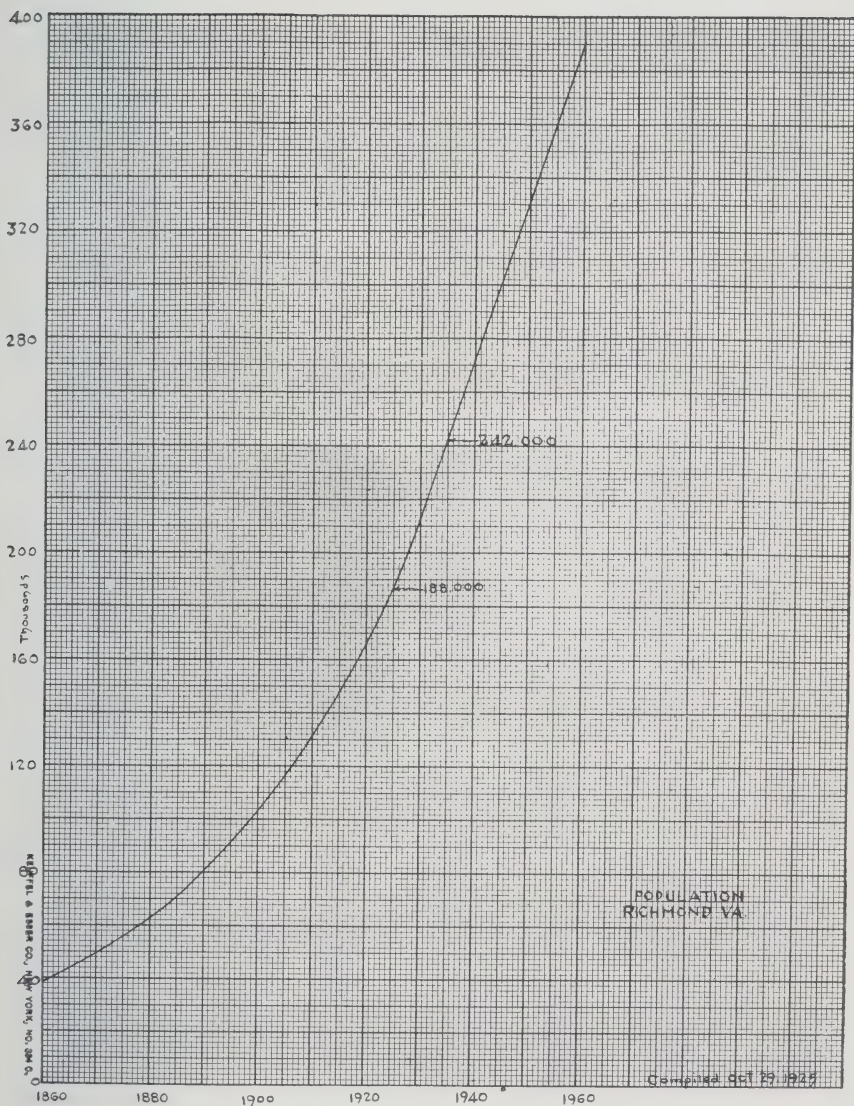
Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS T. TOWLES,
Assistant Director of Public Works.









1. 112000

27. 115

2. 112000

THE AIRMAIL

15

1911



10YR STREET EXTENSIONS & WIDENINGS
widenings ---
extensions ---

CITY OF
RICHMOND

VIRGINIA
AND ENVIRONS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

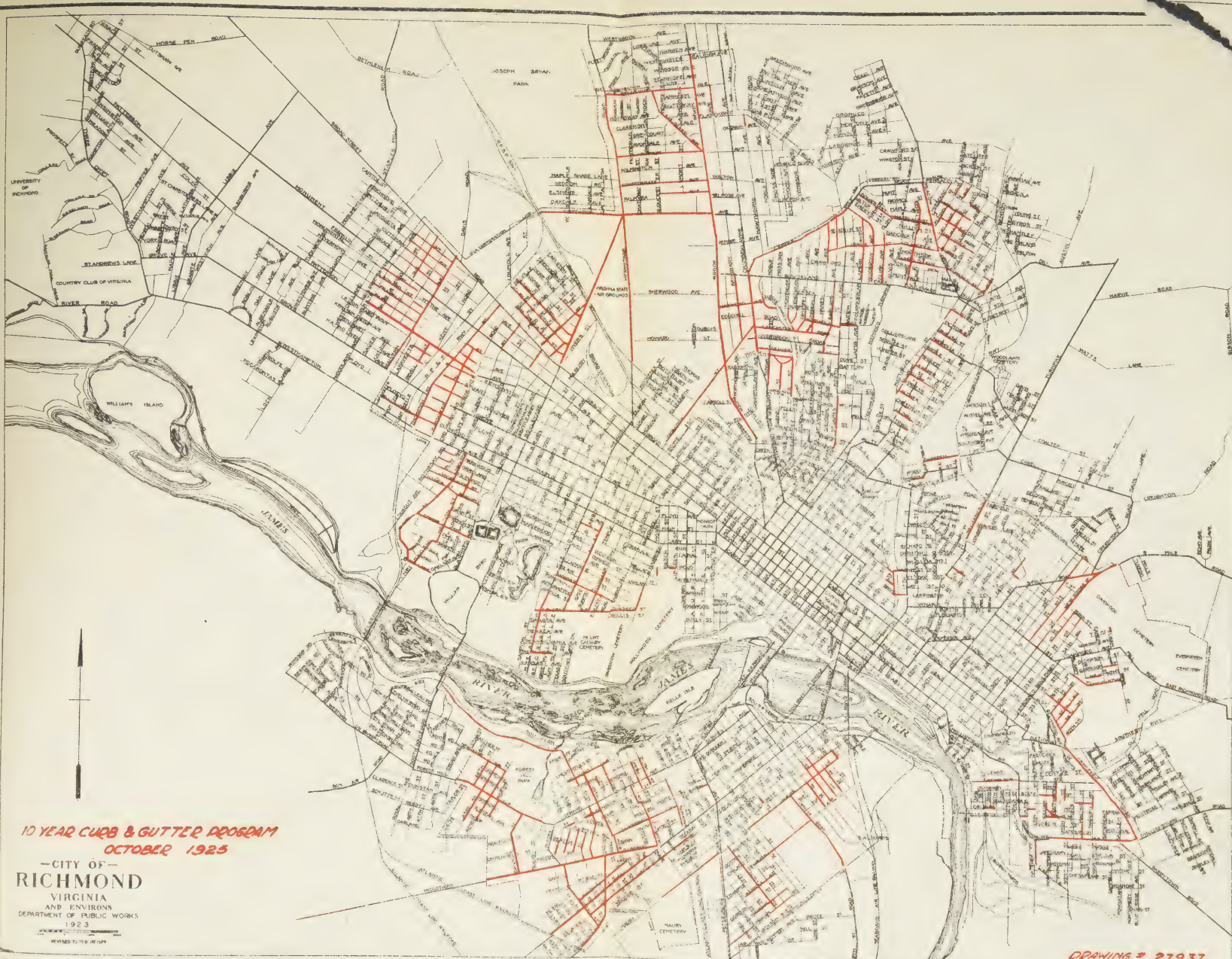
1923

REVISED TO NEW 1925

October, 1925

REMARKS: NO. 1005

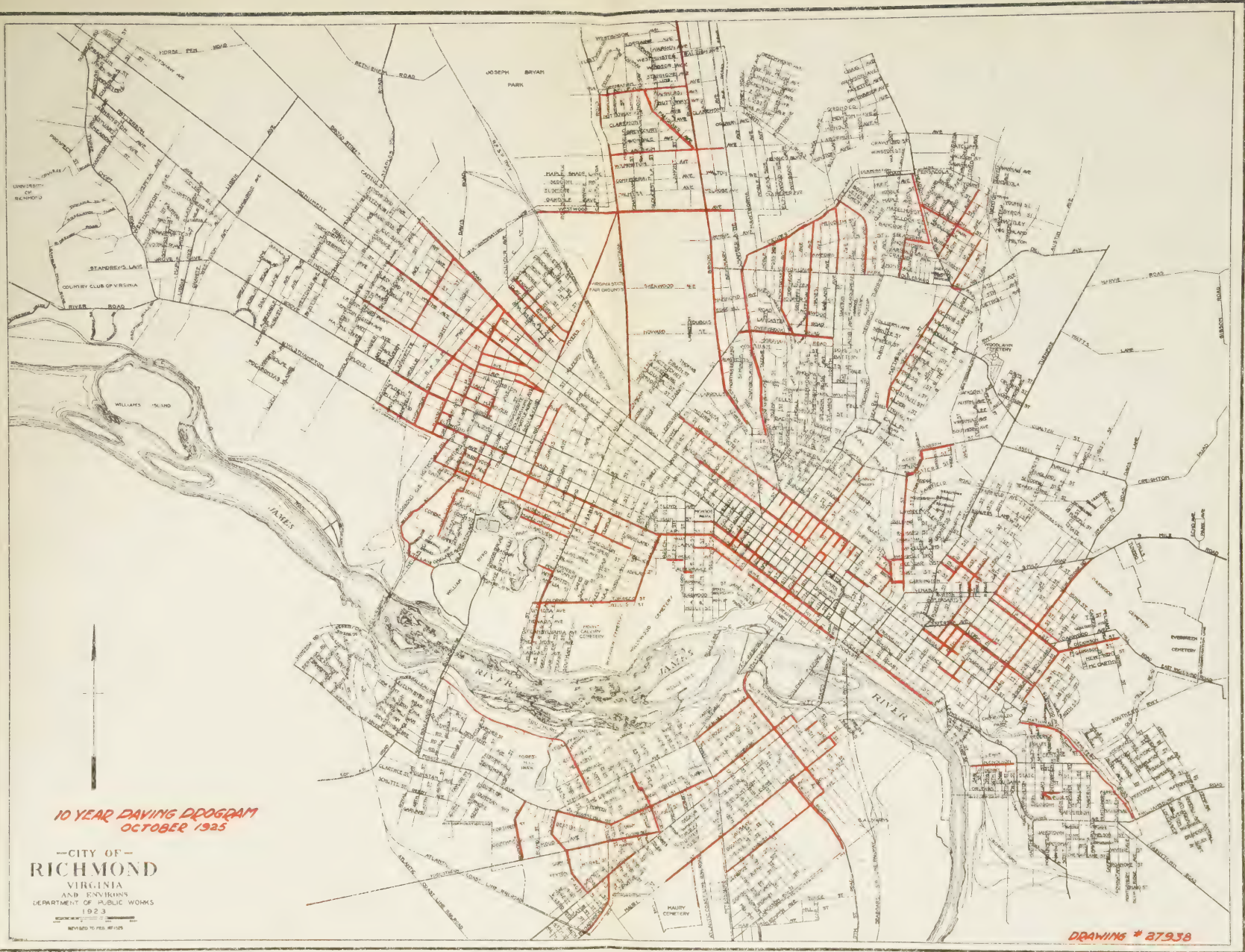
THE LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



10 YEAR CURB & GUTTER PROGRAM
OCTOBER 1925

CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
AND ENVIRONS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1923

DRAWING # 27937





THE LIBRARY

OF THE

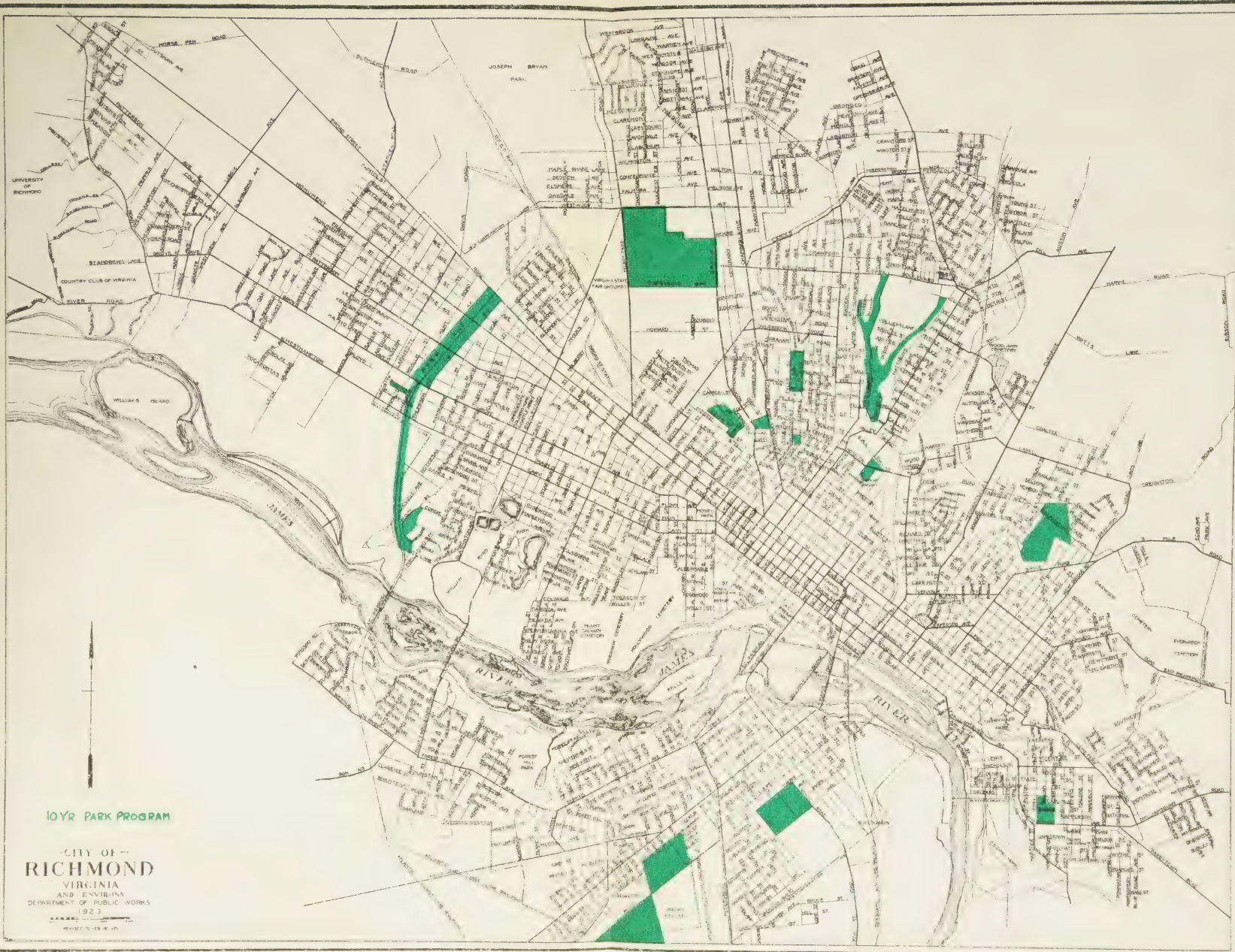


LOYD BRIDGE PROGRAM

CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
AND SUBURBS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1923

October 1923

Dwg. # 27943



10YR PARK PROGRAM

CITY OF
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
AND ENVIRONS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1923

Appendix No. 3

PRELIMINARY SURVEY

OF THE

James River Harbor

BY

Department of Public Works

TO THE

City Council Committee on Dock,
River and Harbor

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

1926

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Richmond, Virginia, June 15, 1925.

*Committee on Dock, River and Harbor,
City Council,
Richmond, Va.*

GENTLEMEN:

On November 19, 1924, a resolution was passed by the Council and approved by His Honor, the Mayor, appropriating \$10,000.00 for the purpose of a preliminary survey of the James River Harbor and adjacent properties with a view to developing a deep water harbor, and the Director of Public Works was directed to proceed with these surveys and to submit to the Council, through your committee, the results of such survey and investigations.

This department decided that, in addition to these details, a ten-

tative plan should also be submitted for the development of a harbor for the City of Richmond in the James River.

Promptly upon the passage of this resolution the Assistant Director of Public Works, Mr. Thomas T. Towles, was placed in charge of the executive and administrative branch of this work with instructions to assume general charge of same. Mr. G. M. Bowers, Chief of the Bureau of Surveys, was placed in charge of the survey and the gathering and compilation of such data as would be necessary for the general plan. Work was started promptly and progressed through the winter as continuously as the condition of the weather would permit, with the result that Richmond has a complete topographical and geological survey of James River from the lock gates to a point $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the river, and which is probably unsurpassed by any other similar survey in the country. Not only were sufficient borings taken in the bed of the river to accurately locate the underlying strata of rock, but borings were also made at the proposed site of the deep-water terminal so as to determine the character of the soil and whatever rock, if any, is underlying the surface at this point. Sufficient information has, therefore, been gathered to enable us to determine fairly accurate costs and methods of construction.

The report of Mr. Towles to the Director is attached herewith. He goes into considerable detail, and this report, in connection with the industrial survey of the Technical Advisory Corporation, will enable the city authorities to decide upon a definite plan for the development of the James River harbor at Richmond.

Mr. Towles' report is forwarded in its entirety with the complete and emphatic approval and endorsement of this department. It goes without saying, and certainly is apparent to all who have made any study of the James River, that it is impracticable and useless to attempt any extensive development of a harbor at Richmond unless the river channel is straightened by means of canals as indicated in the report of the Assistant Director at the following points:

- (a) Across Aiken Swamp above the gap at Deep Hole;
- (b) Across Jones' Neck near Meadowville;
- (c) Across Turkey Island in the vicinity of Presque Isle.

The reasons for this are fully explained.

Briefly stated, Mr. Towles' recommendations, on pages 18 and 19, are as follows:

- (A) The elimination of bends and cutting of canals, as above indicated, at an approximate cost of \$2,500,000 00

Deepening the channel to a depth of 25 feet and widening the same from the mouth of the river to the proposed deep-water terminal at an approximate cost of	4,500,000 00
Total	\$7,000,000 00

While it is true that the larger portion of this cost should and undoubtedly will be borne by the United State Government in case such a plan for the development of the harbor be formulated, at the same time it is customary in such cases for the municipality or political subdivision to bear a portion of the cost. What portion is to be borne by the United States Government and the City of Richmond will be a matter of adjustment between the officials of the United States and the officials of the City of Richmond.

(B) The construction of an intermediate terminal	\$ 350,000 00
Belt line track and rail connections	800,000 00
Deep-water terminal, including wharf, buildings, mechanical equipment, etc.	1,000,000 00
Grading	300,000 00
Highways, including opening and widening approaches.	400,000 00
Acquisition of land	150,000 00
Total	\$3,000,000 00

This sum, plus whatever amount that may be decided upon as the proportionate cost to the city under heading (A), will represent the city's total expenditure.

The combined total approximate cost to the United States Government and the City of Richmond is \$10,000,000.00.

Our estimate of \$2,500,000.00 for straightening the channel and cutting the three canals is purely approximate, and it is recommended that an appropriation be made by the Council for further investigations at this point, as such, when furnished the government, will greatly expedite the final decision of the government in this project. The estimated cost of this survey and investigation will be \$8,000.00.

The following interesting quotation is made from a recent report made to me by Mr. G. M. Bowers, Chief of the Bureau of Surveys:

"Further comparison of the James River tonnage with 127 other navigable rivers of the Atlantic Coast Division as reported by the

Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army (Annual Report of 1924), shows that the commerce on the James River for the year 1923 ranks fifth in tonnage and second in the value of tonnage, and in the latter exceeded only by that handled on the Hudson River."

It will be seen, therefore, that as it stands today the amount of commerce passing through this port is an important feature in the business growth of Richmond. Therefore, we should certainly preserve what we have in hand.

Under the most favorable conditions, it will consume from two to four years to obtain a final decision from the United States Government on the proposed harbor extensions and development. This being the case, it is our recommendation that next year an appropriation of \$350,000.00 be made by the city, so that it will be available for the development of the intermediate harbor at the earliest date. This is an integral part of our plan, is one of its units, and would enable us not only to take care of the present commerce in a substantial way, but would also furnish us with facilities for taking care of a slight increase in tonnage. The old city wharf is now not only in a dilapidated condition, but is in such a dangerous condition that it is barely possible to handle either passengers or commerce at this location with safety.

From time to time suggestions have been made and discussions have arisen regarding the establishment of a port by the City of Richmond at West Point. We have no authorization, however, from your committee for an investigation of this project, but some discussion of this location at this time would seem to be in order. The project was studied in a general way in the compilation of the Technical Advisory Corporation's report, and some years ago quite an extensive study was made by a local committee of the American Association of Engineers. This latter association even went so far as to study the construction of canals, etc., and gave it as its opinion that the approximate cost would be in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000.00. It seems that the Technical Advisory Corporation did not make a study of a system of canals, but discussed it in a general way, finally advising against this project on the ground of transportation costs and delay in shipments due to the route being combination rail and water. There is attached herewith a brief report from the Assistant Director on this subject, which places the approximate cost at \$6,750,000.00 for the establishment of a port at West Point. You will note from this report that the government's portion of this

approximate cost would be only \$750,000.00, while the approximate cost to the City of Richmond would be \$6,000,000.00. This in itself will enable your Committee to give some consideration to a comparison of the approximate costs to the City of Richmond as between the West Point project and the James River project as planned and advocated by this department. You will understand that no detailed investigation has been made of the West Point project by this department, but Mr. Towles has drawn his conclusions and made his estimates on whatever information he had at hand. However, even with this small amount of information at hand, it certainly appears that the cost of the West Point project is by no means negligible, and believing as I do, that Mr. Towles has somewhat underestimated the cost of the West Point project, it would in the opinion of this department cost more to develop a harbor at West Point than in the James River at Richmond. This is considering the matter purely from the dollars and cents point of view, without taking into consideration delays in shipments; but there is a more important issue than this, and that is that the James River can never be scrapped for the transportation of commerce. No matter what develops at West Point, the intermediate harbor at Richmond and some extensions of the same will still be necessary even if a port were established at West Point.

The City of Richmond should go seriously into the question of improving James River. The industrial survey shows clearly the many possibilities to be had if the river conditions were improved and adequate terminals provided. The Federal Government has, in the past, shown every disposition to improve the river where the cost was justifiable and commensurate with its usage and where local co-operation was reasonable. This policy on the part of the Federal Government is being followed today and has been the means of astounding developments in other communities. The fact that Richmond has a tidewater outlet to the sea is in itself an asset invaluable. Never before has the city inventoried or gathered more completely the facts concerning any project than has been done in our plans for the improvement of James River.

Several interviews were held with Col. F. A. Pope, District Engineer of the United States War Department, with headquarters at Norfolk, Va. Col. Pope made many valuable suggestions touching matters of policy and advising us how the different phases of the James River project could and should be taken up with the govern-

ment officials. Through the Chief of Engineers' office of the War Department, Washington, D. C., an interview was had with Capt. F. T. Chambers, U. S. N. Capt. Chambers is Consulting Engineer of the United States Shipping Board and is that board's authority on port development. He went into the details of the project with us as far as possible, without inspecting the location of the site of the harbor, and gave his tentative approval of the several matters involving general plan and procedure. He assured this department that, having first made an industrial survey—thus determining industrially the value of the port to Richmond and the amount of commerce now originating at and passing through the port and the amount to be expected in the future—and following this up with the physical survey made by this department, we were proceeding along the proper lines, thus putting ourselves in a position to present the case to Congress at the proper time and in the proper shape.

It is strongly recommended that the City Council now give serious consideration to and take definite action regarding this project, and that every means possible be employed to keep this issue alive before the public and before the country. This office stands ready at a moment's notice to take such further action in the matter as may be authorized by the Mayor and City Council.

In conclusion, this department desires to extend to your committee its appreciation of the courtesies which have been extended to it by your committee and the substantial moral assistance which it has received, not only from your committee but also from the Chamber of Commerce Committee and from His Honor, the Mayor. It is also the desire of the Director to express herein his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by both Messrs. Towles and Bowers in the conduct of the survey, preparation of plans and compilation of all reports in connection with this project.

Respectfully submitted,

R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Richmond, Virginia, May 29, 1925.

COLONEL R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works.

Dear Sir:

Report on the Proposed Improvement of James River and the
Port of Richmond.

1. Report of Technical Advisory Corporation: On June 15, 1923, the following resolution was passed by the Council:

A Joint Resolution.

To appropriate the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to make survey, procure data and prepare report relative to the improvement of James River and its transportation facilities.

Be it resolved by the Council of the City of Richmond, the Board of Aldermen concurring:

That the sum of \$15,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of 5 per cent reserve required to be set apart by section 18-A of the Charter of the City of Richmond, to make survey, procure data and prepare report for us in the improvement of James River and its transportation facilities, said sum so appropriated to be expended under the joint direction and supervision of Director of Public Works and the Committee of Dock, River and Harbor.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Technical Advisory Corporation was employed to make a preliminary survey, to procure data and to prepare a general report. Mr. E. P. Goodrich was in charge of this work, which was completed in June, 1924. This particular report was more in the nature of an industrial survey than a special physical survey of the James River. In respect to the information presented with regard to the present and future industrial development and with respect to the general rather to the specific improvement of the river and harbor this report is a valuable contribution. In many respects the present report submitted by this department is an addendum to the Goodrich report and an enlargement upon certain features which at that time it was impossible to pass upon.

The Goodrich report could not cover the specific question of esti-

mates of the cost of construction, because of the fact that there was no reliable physical survey of the river and no topographical survey of the proposed harbor sites. In view of the fact that reliable estimates could not be made at that time, Mr. Goodrich did not attempt to go into the question of general design of the terminals, the probable costs of construction, or the financing of the construction, nor did he touch upon the question of port administration.

2. *Physical Survey of James River:* Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Dock, River and Harbor, the following resolution was passed by the Council on November 19, 1924:

A Joint Resolution.

Appropriating funds for a preliminary survey of the river, harbor and adjacent properties in connection with the proposed improvement of James River, and authorizing a temporary loan therefor.

Be it resolved by the Council of the City of Richmond, the Board of Aldermen concurring:

1. That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated and placed to the credit of the expense account of the Department of Public Works, to be expended by and under the supervision of the Director of said department in the making of a preliminary survey of the river, harbor and adjacent properties, needed in connection with the proposed improvement of James River.

2. That for the purpose of providing the money appropriated by section one of this resolution, Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to negotiate a temporary loan for amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to issue proper certificates of indebtedness therefor, the said certificates to run for a period not exceeding six months from the date of such loan; and the Mayor of the City of Richmond be, and he is hereby, requested to include in the expense account of the Department of Public Works in the budget for the fiscal year 1925 a sum sufficient to liquidate said certificates.

At the time that this resolution was passed it was the understanding of the Committee on Dock, River and Harbor that for this sum of \$10,000.00 provided therein, the Department of Public Works would furnish a topographic survey covering lands on both sides of the river, together with such other information as would be of use

in formulating a proper general design. However, the Department of Public Works decided that it was advisable to go very much further than this. The department decided that it should present to the committee not only the topographic survey with the accompanying maps, but also all information that would bear upon the question of a general plan, together with the presentation of a proposed tentative plan for the entire port development and river improvement.

The bureau of Surveys started to work immediately on this project and surveyed a total length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the James River, extending from the upper end of the city dock to a point in the river 2,000 feet above the mouth of Falling Creek, and in breadth extending from the river's edge a distance of about 2,000 feet on both sides, covering in all an area of approximately 3,660 acres. All of this territory was accurately co-ordinated and surveyed under the same standards of accuracy as heretofore carried out in the topographic surveys extending around and outside of the present corporate limits of the city. The scale of the map is 200 feet to the inch, the dimensions of the same being 42 inches wide $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. The map shows all existing improvements, the natural features, with contour intervals of 10 feet, and the names of the owners of all property. Upon this map we have projected all of the proposed improvements in connection with the harbor layout, with the exception of portions of the railway belt line system. In addition, we have the individual topographic maps showing the contour elevations at intervals of two feet. The larger map is a composite of the individual 200-foot scale plane table sheets. Accompanying these maps is a profile of the river extending from the lock gates to Falling Creek, showing the elevations of:

- (a) The present bed of the river;
- (b) Rock line through the center of the present channel;
- (c) Rock line along the east edge of the approved 200-foot width of channel;
- (d) Rock line along the west edge of the approved 200-foot width of channel.

These profiles were platted from actual soundings and from borings made in the river. Each bore hole was numbered and a schedule placed on the profile bearing that number shows in detail form the depths to and character of the formation below the bed of the river. Borings in the bed of the river for rock line elevation were made

through the center of the present channel and along both edges of the proposed 200-foot width of the channel.

The information obtained from these borings to rock differs materially from the information which the government had in respect to the actual rock line elevation. The government information was obtained by probings and not by actual boring or drilling to solid rock.

3. Discussion of Channel Depths and Proper Location of Harbor: It is immediately evident from an examination of the rock line profiles that the question of obtaining a depth of channel of more than 18 feet in the upper reaches of the river to the lock gates is a very serious one. For instance, to increase the present depth of 18 feet to a 22-foot depth from Randolph Flats, where the rock starts to drop off, to the lock gates, would require for the channel alone the removal of approximately 163,000 cubic yards of hard rock, in fact, granite ledge rock, which would cost not less than \$10.00 per cubic yard, and would involve an expenditure of \$1,750,000.00 when we take into account the necessary widening of the turning basin. The necessity of depths considerably in excess of 22 feet is apparent from the Goodrich report, as can be seen from a reference to Appendix "J" of that report. We should always have in mind the probability that we would require eventually a depth of 30 feet for ocean-going vessels. To excavate a channel with an average cut of 10 feet through rock for a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles is financially impracticable. It then becomes apparent that it would be advisable to locate the deep water harbor, if possible, at just that location where the rock commences to fall off. This location, as shown on profiles, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles below the city limits. The present channel depth of 18 feet from Randolph Flats to the lock gates will provide an upper harbor near the business center, an essential consideration. Our recommendation is that the ultimate depth of the channel be 20 feet.

A still further advantage is obtained when we make use of the existing city-owned interior dock, by which barges and smaller vessels of all kinds can be brought up practically into the heart of the city. Such a scheme was taken advantage of by the city of Houston, which provided itself with a deep water harbor approximately seven miles below town and constructed a canal into the center of the business district of less than 10-foot depth.

It is, of course, a serious matter to locate a harbor development so far down the river as five miles from the center of the business district. It must be remembered, however, that if proper rail con-

nections are made at the site of the proposed harbor no disadvantage whatever is incurred in connection with carload shipments. The expense involved is in shipments of less than carload lots, where trucking must be resorted to. We can lessen this disadvantage in distance to a certain extent by providing a wide uniform grade approach highway, together with the proper widening of feeder streets from the center of the business district.

A thorough examination of the map and plans will show that the most feasible location for the deep water harbor is on the Chesterfield side of the river. From this side we can construct the proper highway and rail connections without undue expense and without excessive length or grade of approach. The plans presented with this report show the highways that should be widened on the south side of the river and the advisable scheme for opening up approaches to the Mayo Bridge on the north side.

4. Straightening of James River by Elimination of Bends: An essential corollary of the proposed harbor and river improvements at Richmond is the straightening of the channel of the James River. This was dwelt upon in the Goodrich report. It is practically impossible to negotiate the bends in the river with boats exceeding 275 feet in length, the average depth of which is approximately 20 feet, under load. Mr. Goodrich dwells on this point in sections 6 and 7 of his report on the improvement of the James River. He proposes in this report three canals:

- (a) Across Aiken Swamp above the gap to Deep Hole;
- (b) Across Jones' Neck near Meadowville;
- (c) Across Turkey Island in the vicinity of Presque Isle.

Mr. Goodrich states that these canals would shorten the distance from Richmond to City Point approximately $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. We have laid out these proposed canals on the small government maps, the exact locations being somewhat different from those proposed by Mr. Goodrich. We find that the statement made in his report is correct. According to our tentative plan, the distance saved would be $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the total length of the three canals approximately 14,000 feet.

It is apparent that there would be very little use in the large expenditure for a deep water harbor unless this project of channel straightening, at least to a certain degree, were carried through. In other words, our request to the government for the improvement of

James River must necessarily insist upon the investigation of the possibility of eliminating the sharp bends and of straightening and shortening the channel. We cannot state definitely that this phase of the Goodrich report should be carried out in its present form, because of the absence of any engineering investigation, such as location surveys, estimates of quantities involved, etc., in order to determine in every detail the practical feasibility of such construction from the standpoint of engineering economics. It is, therefore, our recommendation to the committee that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated at the present time to carry through the necessary survey work and to make the proper estimates for this part of the entire project. We estimate that the amount necessary to carry through these investigations and to make a complete report on every phase of this matter would be \$8,000.00.

5. Federal Government Participation: To obtain assistance from the government, it is necessary to have Congress authorize the survey of this project. The Government District Engineer then proceeds to make a complete survey, not simply a physical survey, but a survey to obtain all data that could possibly bear upon the question with full discussion of the conditions as to whether the project was justified or not from the standpoint of engineering economics. The District Engineer reports his findings to the Chief of Engineers, Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. The Chief of Engineers refers his recommendations to Congress. Presumably on the basis of these recommendations Congress would authorize or not authorize the project. This is a long procedure and it is difficult to carry it through under two or three years' time. The city, however, can expedite matters very considerably by making its own complete physical survey, a full industrial survey, and a study of the engineering economics of the project. Such a work is of immense assistance in obtaining a quick report from the District Engineer. This is the reason we have asked for additional funds to carry through a physical survey in regard to the straightening of the river and the deepening of the channel. The city already has its industrial survey in as complete shape as is necessary. We also have, or soon will have, a sufficiently complete design of our port terminal, so that what is really lacking is an adequate survey to determine the cost of eliminating the sharp bends and of deepening the channel. The government, of course, possesses a certain amount of information necessary to determine the cost of widening and deepening the channel. It does

not have adequate information to make any close determination as to the cost of straightening the river. The government would probably authorize the project with the provision that the city would make some certain appropriation. At that time it would become necessary for the city to vote the appropriation to carry through the project.

6. *Decrease of Flood Heights:* The effect of straightening and shortening the channel from Richmond to City Point would be during a freshet to increase the slope of the water surface and the mean velocity of the water, and consequently to lower the flood heights at Richmond. Our calculations, based upon the fact that the mean velocity of the water at any cross-section varies very approximately as the square root of the slope, show that we cannot expect a reduction in flood heights at Richmond of more than three feet when we take into account such other factors as the increased storage at greater flood heights. A conservative estimate would be two and one half feet. This would mean that such a flood as would produce at the present time a stage of 23 feet at Richmond would, if the channel were straightened, amount to a stage of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the approximate location of the city wharf, and at the proposed location of the deep water harbor, four miles down the river, a stage of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Mr. Goodrich, however, states that the flood heights would be lowered as much as five feet. Our calculations do not bear out his conclusion.

In this connection there has been some question as to possible damage to boats moored to alongside wharfs from the velocity of the current during freshets. From our calculations, when the river reaches a stage of 23 feet at Richmond, the maximum current velocity would not exceed 6 feet per second. Such an amount is not in excess of the velocity of tidal currents in many ports on the North Atlantic. It is our opinion that no serious trouble may be expected from this cause. Certainly we do not consider it an adequate reason for the use of slips as against alongside wharf construction. Moreover, it is possible, by proper construction at the turning basin, for the deep water terminal to protect boats in position along the wharfs from the full force of the mid-channel velocity even during high freshets.

7. *Draft of Vessels:* In regard to the question of channel depths, we must realize that approximately 75 times a year the elevation of low tide falls below the mean low tide level; in certain

instances more than two feet. For clearance and for ease of operation, we must allow at least three feet. This means that a channel, for instance, of 20-foot depth would hardly accommodate a boat of greater draft than 17 feet. In other words, when we speak of a channel of a certain depth below mean low tide, we should make an allowance of approximately three feet to fix the draft that can be readily accommodated. In section 5 of the Goodrich report the matter of vessel draft is carefully taken up. It is stated in this report that 80 per cent of all the steam and motor vessels owned in the world are of 22.7 feet draft and under. For a 20-foot draft the percentage is approximately 72. It would appear then that if we provided a channel of 25-foot depth we could accommodate approximately 80 per cent of all steam and motor vessels. However, there is another side to the question. We really cannot expect to handle any appreciable number of vessels from overseas unless we afford a channel of approximately 30-foot depth at mean low tide. The average draft of cargo steamers plying between European and American ports is 25½ feet. Coastwise vessels, though, which would operate between American ports and the West Indies, and even South American ports, can be economically operated with a loaded draft not in excess of 22 feet. It has occurred to us that this is the traffic that Richmond should really reach out for at the present time, since there is a real demand for the operation of boats affording dependable, scheduled service between an inland port, such as Richmond, and points along the Atlantic Coast. The reason for this is clear, because Richmond is so located that the amount of incoming and outgoing freight can be fairly balanced for coastwise lines, both north and south. It is absolutely essential for economical operation that the amount of cargo brought in should reasonably equalize the amount shipped out. We cannot by any means say that this would be the case with overseas shipments, but this balancing of the load factor can certainly be established for coastwise trade. We have consequently reached the conclusion that the deep water terminal should be so located that it would be practicable to obtain 25 feet of water from Hampton Roads at the present time without undue expense, and that we could eventually obtain 30 feet of water at the site, a depth which would meet practically all requirements even for the future.

8. Present Government Project: The present project for the improvement of James River, adopted by an act of Congress, pro-

vides for a 22-foot depth of channel from the mouth of the river to the head of navigation at the Richmond lock gates, with a width of channel varying from 400 to 200 feet. This project was adopted in 1884. In 1915 the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, was directed to make a report in full as to why this project should or should not be abandoned or modified. After examination and surveys, the Chief of Engineers recommended a modification of the project to provide for a channel of 18-foot depth on the ground that this depth was sufficient for the accommodation of the then river traffic. This proposal of the Chief of Engineers was never adopted by act of Congress. The approved 22-foot channel project still stands.

9. Economics of Entire River Improvement Project. It is obvious that our proposal for general improvement of the river and for the development of proper terminals should be reasonably practicable at the present time from the standpoint of total expenditure. It is possible for us to give at present only rough estimates of the cost of the river improvement, because, as already mentioned, we do not have sufficient survey information below Falling Creek upon which to base accurate figures. The probable cost to the government for completing the present approved 22-foot depth of channel from the mouth of the river to the head of navigation at the Richmond lock gates is \$5,000,000.00. If, however, the idea were abandoned of excavating a depth of more than 18 feet from Randolph Flats, where the rock drops off, to the Richmond lock gates, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the cost of the present approved project would be only \$3,250,000.00. In view of this, and after consultation with Col. Pope, the District Engineer, it has been our conclusion that we should at the present time request of the Federal Government a depth of 25 feet from Hampton Roads to the proposed deep water harbor site, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles below the city limits, and a depth of 18 feet, which is practically available at present, from the site of the deep water harbor to the Richmond lock gates, together with the necessary elimination of the bends in the river. A rough estimate of the cost of such a project would be \$2,500,000.00 for straightening the river by canal construction across Aiken Swamp, Jones' Neck and Turkey Island, and \$4,500,000.00 for excavating to a depth of 25 feet and widening the present channel from the mouth of the river to the site of the proposed deep harbor, at a total of \$7,000,000.00 for the improvement of the river. This would give a channel of 300-foot width

from Hampton Roads to the deep water terminal and of 200-foot width from the deep water terminal to what we term the intermediate harbor, just below the lock gates.

The approximate cost of the terminals proper, which we will discuss at some length below, with the necessary track facilities, storage yards, acquisition of property, etc., is \$3,000,000.00.

The total cost, then of the entire project, namely, the river improvement throughout, with adequate terminals at Richmond to handle the present traffic, is very approximately \$10,000,000.00.

10. Tonnage Statistics and Design of Terminals: From the information which we have, it is impossible for us to discuss, except in this general way, the project as a whole. However, it is possible for us to go into detail in connection with the design of the terminals proper.

The amount of wharfage front to be developed and the size of the units to be constructed are dependent entirely, of course, upon the tonnage developed. In section 24 of the Goodrich report is given a recapitulation of the probable future tonnage. He estimates that in 1960, when Richmond shall have doubled in population, the tonnage developed for the Richmond district proper will be 1,500,000 tons. Our own estimates differ very considerably from these figures. It is necessary to hold this in mind, that Mr. Goodrich takes no account of the through tonnage for the Port of Richmond, which would be a tremendous factor in case adequate rail facilities were developed.

At the present time the Richmond-New York Steamship Co. is handling 130,000 tons of general merchandise per year, and the Buxton Line 35,000 tons, giving a total of 165,000 tons. These two companies are equipped with rail facilities of the most awkward and imperfect character. They are served by only one line (the Southern Railway), are provided with no storage yards and have no adequate storage sheds. The Richmond-New York Steamship Co., for instance, can only provide for nine railroad cars, and the result is that their yard has to be pulled often as much as four times a day. Even under these impossible conditions this steamship company receives 20 per cent of its total tonnage by rail from beyond the Richmond district, mainly from the South; but this, so to speak, foreign business is increasing very rapidly, while the local business shows a very low rate of increase. With proper track connections and with sufficient storage, the tonnage handled by this company would show a very rapid increase. The estimates of this department in regard

to the tonnage that we may expect within ten years for the Richmond district alone at all of the terminals are:

General merchandise and miscellaneous -----	300,000 tons
Iron and steel products -----	250,000 tons
Lumber -----	100,000 tons
Oil -----	250,000 tons
Coal -----	50,000 tons
Brick -----	30,000 tons
Total -----	980,000 tons

It is probable that we have underestimated in this summary the total for iron and steel products. All local firms consulted by us have stated that practically their entire requirements would come by water provided proper depth of channel and adequate handling facilities were furnished. Of this total of 980,000 tons, at least 500,000 tons would be handled at the deep water harbor. It is impossible to say, of course, how much this amount of 500,000 tons would have to be increased due to deliveries from the railroads of freight beyond the Richmond district, but if we should estimate that this amount was only 200,000 tons per year, practically all of which would probably be handled at the deep water harbor, this would mean that we would have to provide for a deep water terminal of at least 700,000 tons capacity per year. Mr. Goodrich has allowed only 100 tons per year per foot of wharf. In our opinion, with a proper arrangement of transit and storage sheds for quick delivery, it is possible to handle from 350 to 400 tons per year per lineal foot of wharf. We, therefore, recommended that at the deep water harbor at least 1,800 lineal feet of wharf should be developed at the present time. It is our opinion that the most economical construction is the alongside wharf or bulkhead wall construction, as distinct from slip or pier construction. An adequate turning basin at least 700 feet in width by 1,000 feet in length should be provided at the upper end of the deep water harbor at the present time. In the future, however, if a quay wall should be constructed on the Henrico side at least 800 feet should be allowed between quay wall lines in this reach of 1,000 feet.

It is important to understand that at the lower harbor we have to take care of not only package freight (crates, bags, barrels, boxes, etc.), but also an even larger amount of heavy bulk cargo, such as

scrap iron, steel billets, structural steel shapes, lumber, coal, etc., together with facilities for unloading oil, etc. In view of this, it seems to us that a transit shed of somewhat less than one-half the length of the proposed alongside wharf construction would be sufficient to handle the general merchandise cargo, and that the remaining portion of the wharf space would be used for bulk cargo. We have also provided a storage warehouse to take care of a certain amount of freight which would not be directly in transit. What we have considered to be the determining factor in our design of the transit and storage sheds is the necessity of uninterrupted delivery of freight from the ship to the rail connections by mechanical means. It is probable that package freight on coastwise steamers would be handled through side ports with electric trucks, or through a system of conveyors with electric trucks. The loading tracks for the transit sheds and the storage sheds are depressed below the level of the floors, so that the freight can be delivered directly into the cars by tractors or hand trucks. From the summary of the tonnage that we have given above, it is evident that we have to care for a very large percentage of bulk cargo. It is our opinion that we would need for this at least three locomotive cranes, ranging from 15 to 5 tons capacity, with at least 45-foot boom length. We have provided on the apron of the wharf a crane track located so that the loading can be made directly into freight cars or open storage piles. The use of locomotive cranes and conveyors is, of course, supplementary to the ship's tackle. So much for the design of the terminal facilities at the lower harbor.

We now come to the question of a proper design for the intermediate harbor, to be located just below the lock gates at the head of the 18-foot channel and at the site now occupied by the present city wharf. The city owns at this location a water front of approximately 700 feet. It is our opinion that we should build at this site at least 1,000 feet of alongside wharf, or bulkhead wall construction, with at least two transit sheds, approximately 100 by 300 feet each. Attached to this report is a layout of track connections for this intermediate harbor. We can obtain here not only a connection to the Southern Railway, but also to the C. & O. Railway, which is a very important consideration. The general design of this alongside wharf construction is similar to what is recommended at the lower wharf, namely, a wide apron with crane track and two wharf tracks, with transit sheds on the same level and with uninterrupted access

to house tracks at depressed level. Locomotive cranes of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 ton capacity should be provided for this installation.

11. *Elevation of Structures:* In regard to the question of the height at which these structures should be placed, it is our opinion that the construction at the intermediate harbor should be at an elevation not less than $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet above mean low tide. This would mean that the floors of the transit shed and the apron construction would probably be flooded not more than once in a period of two years. The elevation of the wharf of the Richmond-New York Steamship Co. is 12 feet on the same datum. In other words, we are placing our new facilities at the intermediate harbor at an elevation of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the construction that exists at present. It is contemplated by us that practically all freight at the intermediate harbor will be either in transit or very heavy bulk cargo. Consequently it is not our belief that a probability of flood occurring once in two years, which would be the case as conditions now exist without consideration of the lowering of the flood stage due to straightening of the river as proposed, is very serious in this location, especially when we consider that we have at least 24 hours notice of excessive freshets. In regard to the construction at the lower harbor, we think that the apron floor and the floor of the transit shed, both of which are on the same level, should be placed at this same elevation, namely, $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet above mean low tide. At this location such an elevation of high water will probably occur once in six years as conditions now exist. It is hardly likely that flood heights in excess of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet above mean low water would produce any excessive damage at this location, very particularly due to the fact that we are placing the storage shed considerably above any flood stage that has occurred. Any perishable freight that is in transit could be placed above the danger line from flood.

12. *Rail Connections:* Proper rail connections to all terminals are absolutely essential. The fact that it is possible, even at considerable expense, to connect all railroads together is one of the deciding factors in determining the location for the deep water harbor on the Chesterfield side of the river. It is a vital matter for the development of the port that all main line railroads entering Richmond should have uninterrupted connections with the proposed terminal. We have, therefore, proposed a belt line connection, crossing the James River over a bridge with a 200-foot center span, be-

tween the Fulton yards of the C. & O. Railway and the Falling Creek yards of the A. C. L. Railroad. This belt line has direct connections with the Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railways on the Chesterfield side of the river. While the cost of the construction of the 11 miles of track necessary, together with the very great expense of a 200-foot lift bridge over the James River, has been estimated as one of the most necessary expenditures for the port project, it is important to bear in mind also that such a proposed belt line will be of immense benefit to the city of Richmond, aside from the question of port development. Freight interchange in Richmond is a complicated and expensive affair. It is obvious that a direct interchange between all main line railroads will not only cut the time very materially for through freight, but for all car shifting operations.

If we should regard the belt line as a proposition independent of the harbor project, it is evident that it would be of immense benefit in promoting the development of a very considerable area along the river on the Chesterfield side, where industries could be located with track facilities connecting easily to all railroads through the belt line.

Terminals connected to only one railroad line, or even to two independent railroad lines (without direct service to all rail facilities), suffer under a severe handicap. In view of Richmond's excellent location on the direct line from the large centers of population in the East to the South and at the head of navigation through Hampton Roads, there is no question but that, with proper rail connections and with adequate terminal facilities, large amounts of freight from beyond the Richmond district will be shipped through this point. The advantages that immediately result are increased tonnage through the port and consequently increased port revenues, frequent sailings on maintained schedules (an immense aid to both shippers and manufacturers) quick interchange of all freight, and service to many manufacturers to all railroad lines on the same basis.

We recommend that a conference be held between the city and the representatives of all railroads to consider this question.

For proper highway connection to the lower terminal site, we propose the acquisition of a strip of land 120 feet in width from the city limits. A considerable portion of this 120-foot width will be used for railway, power, light and water lines. We also show on

this plan a scheme for widening or opening up approaches to the north and south ends of the Mayo Bridge. Under the present project, we do not consider it advisable to pave a strip for the highway in excess of 30 feet in width.

13. *Acquisition of Land*: The acquisition of the proper amount of land, not only for this particular project at both the lower and intermediate harbors, but also for future extensions, is a very critical one. At the deep water terminal we recommend the acquisition of a strip of land 12,000 feet long by 600 feet wide, reaching south from jetty No. 51 on the Chesterfield side to approximately jetty No. 97, and of a strip of land on the Henrico side approximately 3,500 feet by 600 feet from jetty No. 74 to approximately jetty No. 88, and also the acquisition of right of way for the belt line tracks and of an area sufficient for adequate railway storage yards.

The question of the acquisition of land and the condemnation of property at the site of the intermediate terminal is a complicated one. It is our opinion that the city should at once proceed with the acquisition of 500 feet of water front, reaching south or east from the property that they now own at this site. In our judgment also it will become desirable to condemn the property of the Buxton Line Steamship Co. and of the Richmond-New York Steamship Co., so that eventually the city would control slightly in excess of 2,000 feet of water front at this very valuable location, where rail facilities are available and also where there exist extremely convenient and short haul highway connections.

14. *Construction Immediately Necessary*: In regard to the question of the construction to be undertaken at the present time, we advocate, provided we can obtain the co-operation of the government, the following:

(1) The construction of 1,000 feet of alongside wharf, or bulkhead wall construction, at the site of the intermediate harbor, together with the proper rail connections to the Southern and C. & O. Railways, and also the construction of 25,000 square feet of temporary open shed space, together with the recommended mechanical equipment. We would recommend that this construction be undertaken first, which would involve an expenditure of approximately \$350,000.00.

(2) Construction of a channel of 25-foot depth at mean low

tide from Hampton Roads to the site of the deep water terminal, together with the necessary straightening of the river as recommended and the construction of a channel of 18-foot depth at mean low tide from the deep water terminal to the Richmond lock gates.

(3) The construction of one complete unit at the site of the deep water terminal, consisting of 1,600 feet of alongside wharf construction with the proper transit and storage sheds and adequate mechanical equipment.

(4) The complete construction of the proposed belt line with all connections to the deep water terminal, together with the construction of a 400-car storage and classification yard.

(5) The construction of a proposed highway to this site, with water, power and light service.

(6) The acquisition of the entire amount of land necessary for the present development and future extensions at the site of the deep water terminal and the acquisition of 500 additional feet of water front at the intermediate terminal.

The estimated cost of the construction of the terminals only for this entire project at the present time is as follows:

Intermediate terminal -----	\$ 350,000 00
Belt line track and rail connections-----	800,000 00
Deep water terminal, including wharf, buildings, mechanical equipment, water, power, light, etc. -----	1,000,000 00
Grading -----	300,000 00
Highways, including opening and widening approaches	400,000 00
Acquisition of land -----	150,000 00
	\$3,000,000 00

15. Financing: In regard to the question of financing, if we should estimate for general purposes that the expense for this entire project of the city was some such amount as \$5,000,000.00, only that portion of the \$5,000,000.00 should probably be considered as being outside of the present debt limit of the city as it could be shown to be possible to pay the interest on and to amortize. It is hardly possible that we can obtain on wharfage and dockage rates a sum in excess of 25 cents per ton for general cargo. On the basis of 700,000 tons (which we might expect at all terminals within five years) this would mean an income of-----\$175,000 00

And the receipts from storage should amount to approximately -----	25,000 00
Totalling approximately -----	\$200,000 00
From which should be deducted administration cost of approximately -----	25,000 00
Which would leave a balance of -----	\$175,000 00

We do not feel that we are in a position to recommend any particular method of financing. We can only say this: the belt line track and rail connections could certainly be deemed to be a self-supporting proposition. Furthermore, if we should assume that 6 per cent is a fair percentage for interest and redemption, the capitalized value of the income we expect, namely, \$175,000.00, is roughly \$2,900,000.00. We can then consider very probably that a total of \$3,700,000.00 capital expenditure would be revenue producing.

16. Administration: The question of administering a harbor site with a belt line that lies very considerably beyond the city limits is of course a serious one. This can be done in any of the following ways:

(1) Under the creation of a port district with a central port authority by authorization of and with the co-operation of the State.

(2) Wholly as a municipal enterprise, without necessarily the extension of the city limits, under a department of the city government controlled by the Council.

(3) As a trust or joint enterprise in which the city, State and individuals, or the city and individuals, share. Administration being through a board of commissioners or a board representative of interested individuals or corporations, either appointive or elective.

We advise that in these matters the City Attorney be closely consulted.

Direct operating control should certainly be in the hands of an active, enterprising and energetic body. Successful ports today advertise extensively. The ports of Houston, of New Orleans and of Seattle have made themselves known everywhere. They maintain staffs that solicit business through wide territories. If we merely construct our terminals and then fail to provide the proper organization for the control and operation of what is an immense com-

petitive business enterprise, we will not realize the success we should have.

In the preparation of this report, the summary of Mr. G. M. Bowers in regard to the method of conducting the physical survey and the results obtained has been used to a very considerable extent. Permit me to say I consider that Mr. Bowers has conducted this physical survey in a most efficient and economical manner. He has also given advice in regard to other matters aside from the survey. Mr. Molleson, Design Engineer, has been exceedingly valuable, not only in the preparation of general and detail designs, but also in the collection and interpretation of data.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. T. TOWLES,
Assistant Director of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Richmond, Virginia, June 9, 1925.

Supplemental Report—West Point Project

COL. R. KEITH COMPTON,
Director of Public Works.

Dear Sir:

Upon a number of occasions in the past it has been proposed to establish the Port of Richmond at West Point. This project was particularly active just before the world war. It has been recently strongly suggested that this location be thoroughly investigated.

The statement has been made that the port could be established at West Point, with every advantage offered by the local site, at a cost which would be negligible as compared with what we estimate the expenditure for a terminal at Richmond would be.

This proposed project was studied in a general way by Mr. Goodrich in his report. He advises against this project on the ground of transportation costs, on the ground of delay in shipments, and on the basis of truck operating costs. He points out that the cost of establishing a terminal at West Point is by no mean negligible.

We have recently made a general study of this situation without going into exact details. However, we have collected enough information to show that this proposed scheme is impracticable, not

only as regards West Point, but, for instance, as regards City Point. We base our conclusions on the following grounds:

(1) The Port of Richmond would be in close competition with the Ports of Norfolk and Baltimore. It is necessary for Richmond to use every device, even at considerable expense, to divert the traffic from these ports. We cannot afford to overlook any factor that would cut the total of our costs for the handling of both inbound and outbound freight. The rail haul to West Point is 41 miles via the Southern Railway, and the shortest distance via the State highway is 38 miles. Forty-one miles of rail haul is equivalent to approximately 300 miles of river haul. Hauling by trucks, with trailers, is even more expensive than rail haul. Richmond is 110 miles from the Virginia Capes via the West Point route. If the bends are eliminated in the James River and certain smaller changes in the channel below City Point are put through, Richmond is 114 miles from the Virginia Capes via the James River. This difference of four miles of water haul is of course negligible. Mr. Goodrich states that at least one day's time would be lost on all shipments through West Point compared with direct shipment from Richmond. This estimate may be excessive, but it is clear that time would be lost due to the combination of rail and water transportation on the West Point route.

(2) Many of the advantages to be derived from this proposed development would apply to West Point rather than to Richmond. Many industries require deep water and these industries would go to West Point. The examples of Los Angeles, Cal., and of Houston, Texas, have been mentioned. The City of Los Angeles is situated 20 miles from its port. If the deep water could be obtained at Los Angeles the port would be at the city and not 20 miles away. Houston is located less than 50 miles from and is connected with Galveston by four or five trunk line railroads, but Houston does not desire to use Galveston as a port. It is in the closest competition with Galveston. Houston does not desire to build up Galveston, but to obtain every possible advantage to itself.

(3) The proposed development of West Point would not eliminate the development of the James River; not at least a certain amount of it. The industries would demand the improvement of the river and the merchants and business interests would likewise demand it. At least the expenditure for what we term the intermediate terminal at the present city wharf would be necessary, as

would also be the further improvement of the interior dock. In other words, what we would be really doing would be expending money for two ports; with the prime interest attached to the port at Richmond such as it is.

(4) We have in Richmond at present the Richmond-New York Steamship Co. and the Buxton Line, each of which is being operated on regular schedules. This is an immense advantage in the further development of the port. It would be necessary, in the case of West Point, to establish steamship lines on regular service to North and South Atlantic ports, or rather induce private interests to do so. It is not at all certain that this particular part of the scheme could be easily realized.

(5) As above noted, it has been stated that the cost of establishing a terminal at West Point would be inconsiderable. This is not the case. It is necessary for us to realize in this connection that a belt line at Richmond, connecting all railroads with the railroad to West Point, is absolutely necessary. We must realize also that the ownership of the line connecting Richmond and West Point must be so vested that there would be no question but that the service to all railroads would be on the same basis. Let us assume then that it would be possible to take over the Southern Railway Company's line to West Point and operate the same under independent and disinterested organization. Let us assume also that we can use the State highway route through Talleyville, New Kent, to Plum Point. This road is of rather narrow width, and it would be necessary to hard surface at least 25 miles of it. The cost of the terminals proper at West Point would be almost exactly equal to the cost of the terminals at Richmond. The cost of the West Point project is approximately estimated as follows:

Dredging the York River, 25-foot channel, with turning basin -----	\$ 750,000.00
Terminals proper, including transit sheds, freight sheds, wharf construction and handling equipment, with necessary condemnation of land and water front ---	1,400,000.00
Necessary railroad yards, with passing tracks, collecting depot and repairs to existing tracks -----	500,000.00
Belt line construction at Richmond -----	1,000,000.00
Intermediate terminal at Richmond -----	350,000.00
Improvement to highways -----	750,000.00
Southern Railway property -----	2,000,000.00
Total -----	\$6,750,000 00

Of this total cost, the Federal government would probably expend \$750,000.00. In other words, the cost to the City of Richmond for the preliminary phase of this development would be \$6,000,000.00. If this project should prove successful, the ultimate cost of the development would be very high indeed, including the double tracking of the Southern Railway and the construction of a wide, hard-surface, low-grade freight highway.

It would appear to us that, in view of only the first two reasons assigned, it would be useless to discuss the West Point terminal. We have merely introduced the question of cost to show that the establishment of a terminal at West Point is by no means inexpensive, and, in fact, to the City of Richmond, would probably prove to cost more than the complete harbor development on the James River here.

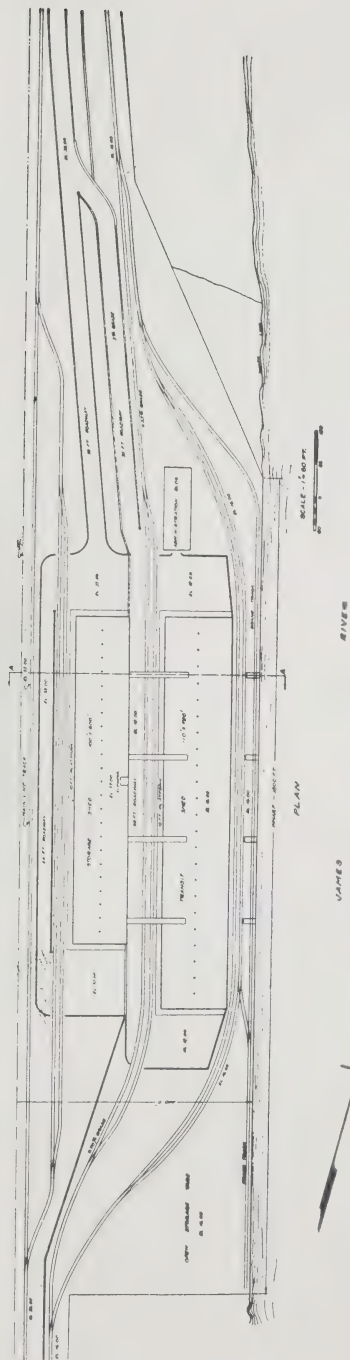
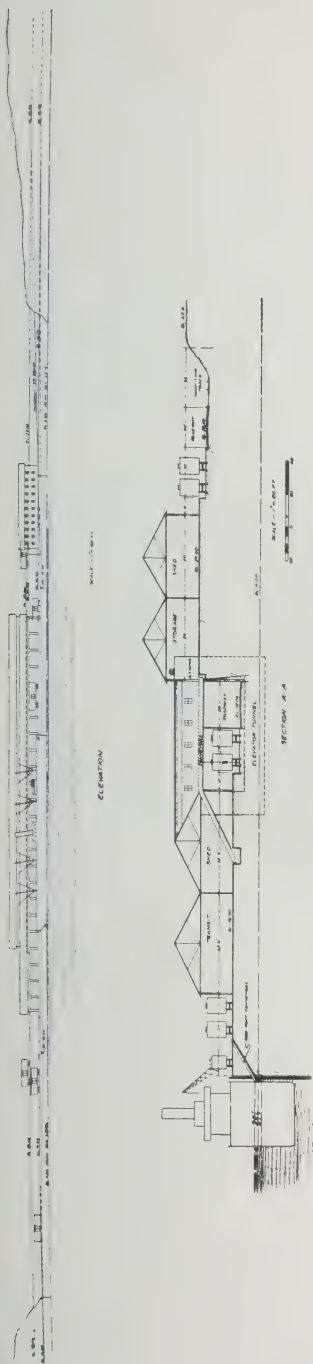
A more favorable location for the deep water terminal than West Point is a location at or near City Point, approximately 19 miles from Richmond, but the same arguments that apply against West Point are also applicable against City Point.

In order to make sure that our competition with the ports of Norfolk and Baltimore will be ultimately effective, even if the costs are much in excess of those estimated, it would be absolutely essential for us to bring the terminal as close as possible to the city. We wish to eliminate every foot of rail and highway haul that we can.

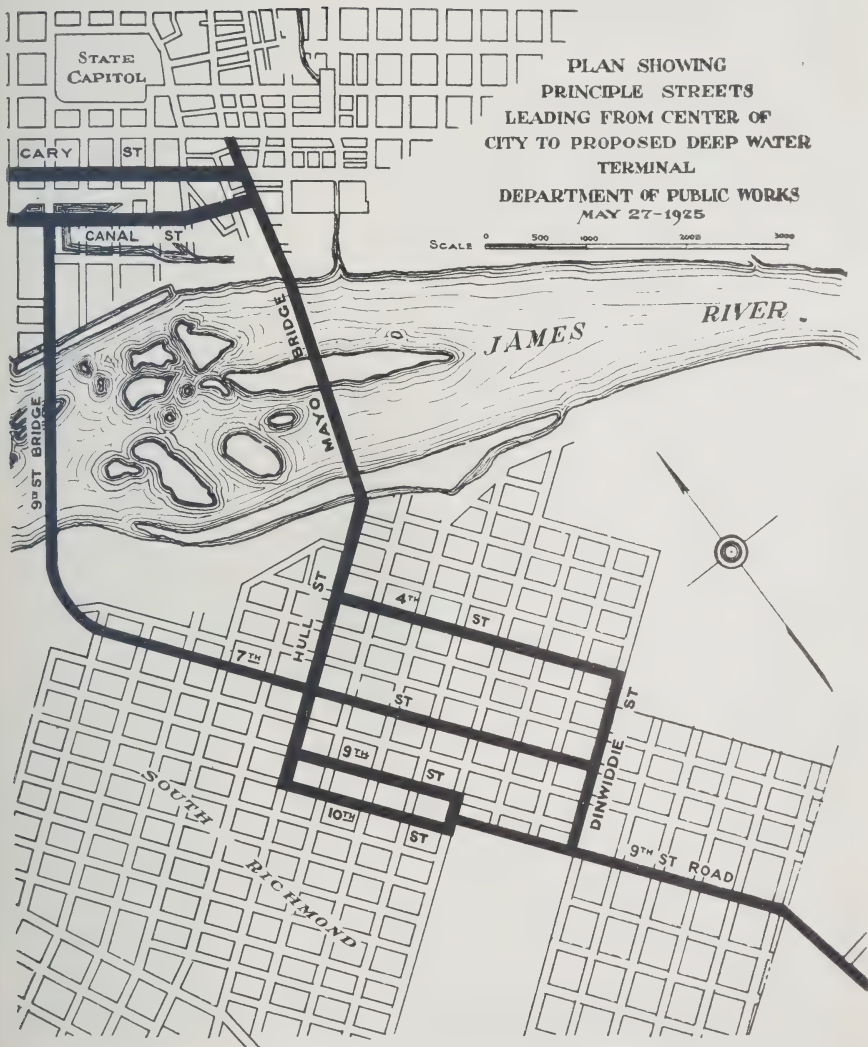
The river front should be developed at Richmond for industries located at Richmond, so that all the advantages of a deep water terminal will accrue to Richmond proper and not to West Point, or to some locality 20 miles down the James River.

Yours very truly,

THOS. T. TOWLES,
Assistant Director of Public Works.



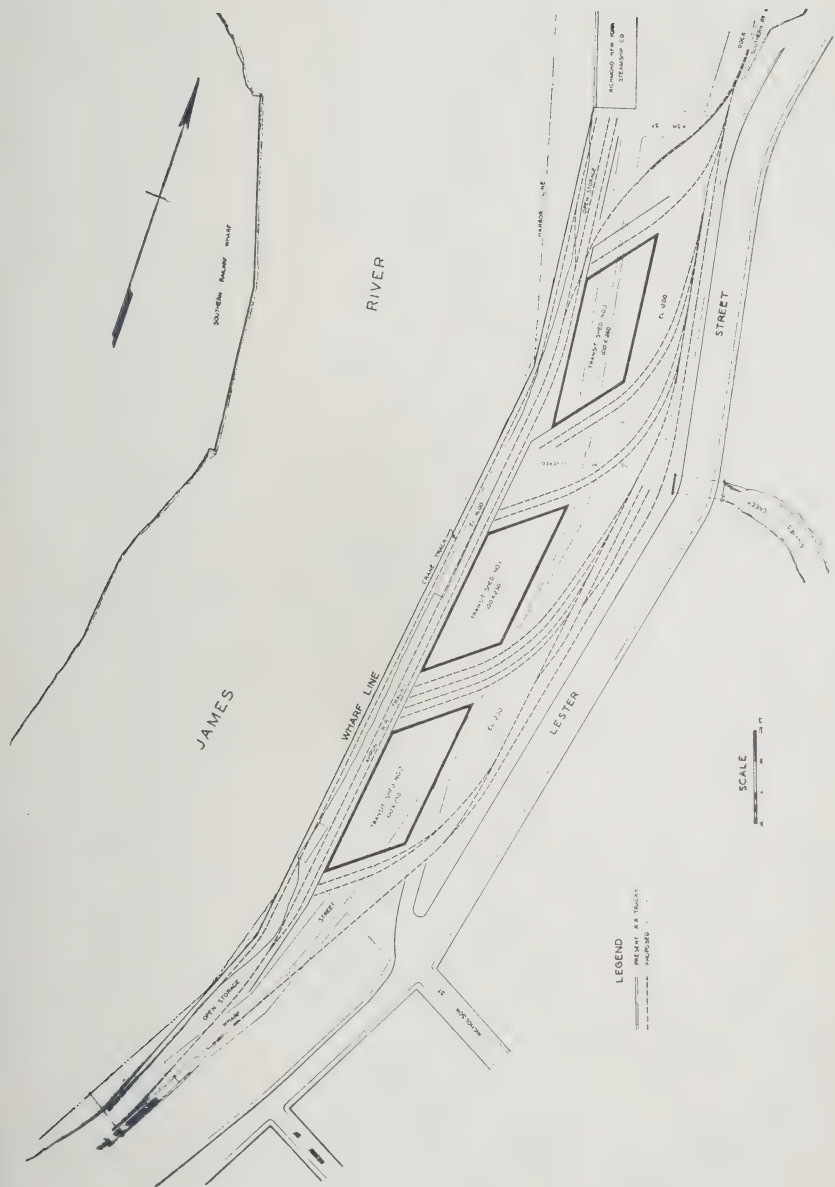
Deep Water Harbor Terminal



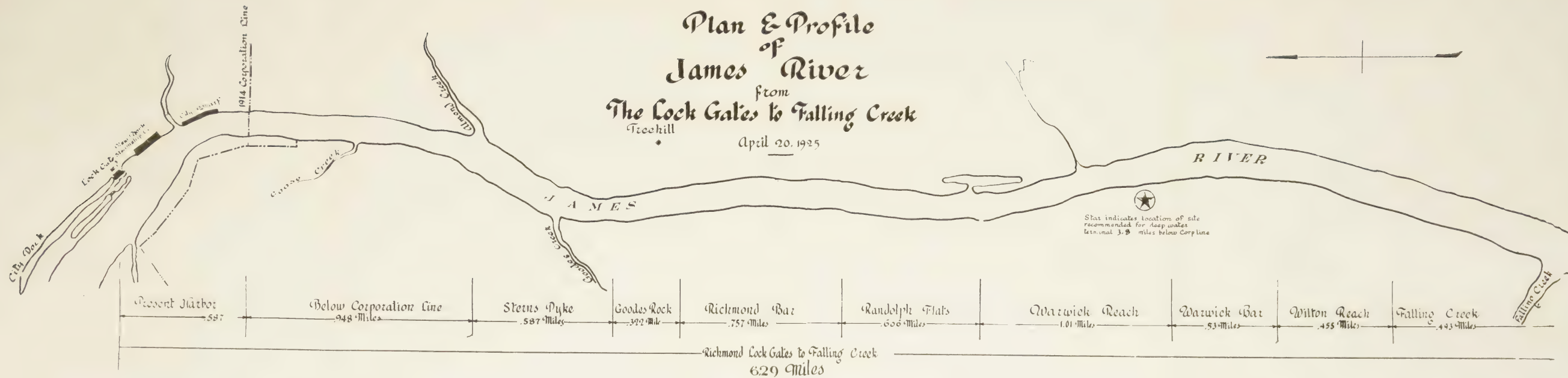
PLAN SHOWING
PRINCIPLE STREETS
LEADING FROM CENTER OF
CITY TO PROPOSED DEEP WATER
TERMINAL

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
MAY 27-1925

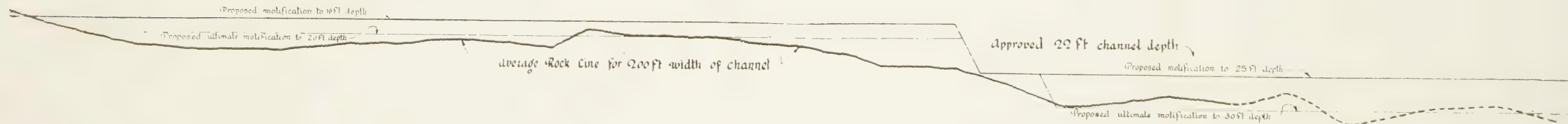
SCALE 0 500 1000 2000 3000

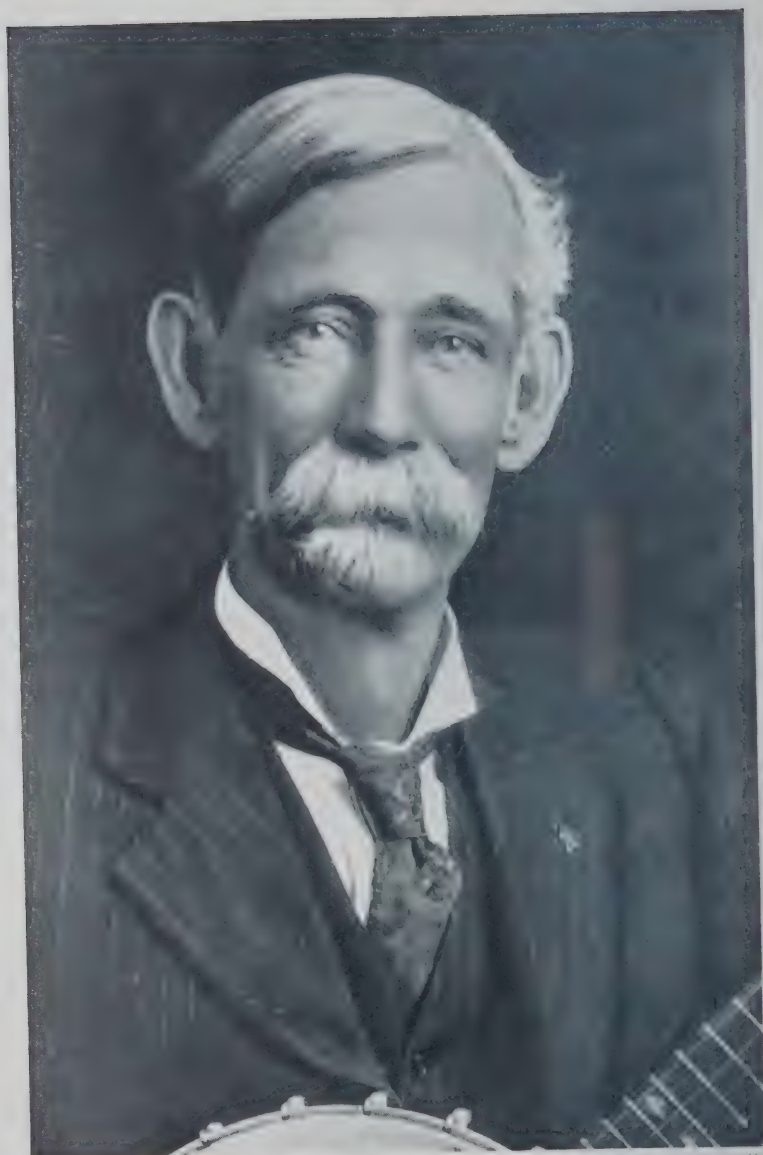


Intermediate Harbor Terminal



Mean Low Tide





Faris-Dementi Studio.

EUGENE E. DAVIS

Superintendent Water Works

Served the City of Richmond continuously for 53 years.

Died July 20, 1925

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
City of Richmond, Virginia

GEORGE H. WHITFIELD
Director

ANNUAL REPORT
1925



RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1926

City of Richmond, Virginia
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

1925

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

GEO. H. WHITFIELD, Director

MRS. MATTIE F. HARMAN, Secretary

Gas Production.....	M. M. Milton	Engineer
	W. P. Knowles.....	Superintendent
Gas and Water Distribution.....	Wm. Lawton, Jr.....	Engineer
Gas and Water Meters.....	W. A. White.....	Superintendent
Water and Electric Division.....	M. C. Smith.....	Engineer
Water Purification,		
Pumping and Storage.....	E. E. Davis.....	Consultant
	F. O. Baldwin.....	Supervisor of Filter Plant
	J. E. Heindl.....	Supt. Pump House
Electric Division.....	J. M. Purcell.....	Assistant Engineer
	T. W. Bowry.....	Chief Electrical Inspector
Service Division.....	A. C. Walton.....	Chief of Bureau
General Office.....	H. E. Morrissett.....	Chief Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor,*
City of Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:

I submit herewith a report of the operation of the Department of Public Utilities for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 1925.

Most of the details are summarized in the tables which are presented herewith. For comparison unit values have been worked out on the basis of the following information from other city departments:

Population of Richmond	186,404
Assessed property value	\$313,728,223
Outstanding bonds on utilities.....	\$6,438,550
Interest on bonds	\$294,157
Number of gas customers.....	28,184
Number of water customers.....	37,385
Miles of improved streets.....	318
Value of building operations.....	\$13,398,246

Combining these figures with the figures given in the tables, the following unit values are obtained:

GAS

Population per customer.....	7
Annual use, cubic feet per person.....	6,700
Annual use, cubic feet per customer.....	44,636
Number of customers per mile of main.....	110
Receipts per person.....	\$8.69

WATER

Population per customer.....	4.9
Daily supply, gallons per person.....	107
Daily supply, gallons per customer.....	533
Number of customers per mile of main.....	120
Receipts per person.....	\$3.17

ELECTRICITY

Population per street light.....	31
Street lights per mile of streets.....	18.6
Value of building operations per inspector.....	\$4,466,082.00
Value of street lighting per mile of street.....	\$729.57

FINANCES—Whole Department

Proportion of operating expenses to gross earnings.....	57.5%
Outstanding bonds per person.....	\$34.54
Proportion of income to interest on bonds.....	3.94
Surplus after payment of interest, per person.....	\$3.88
Cash balance, equivalent to a tax on the assessed value of all taxable property, per \$100.....	.20

Attention is called to the fact that the department has again returned to the city a handsome profit, whether based upon the Comptroller's report of cash receipts and expenditures or based upon the statement of income in accordance with the standard method of accounting in general use by Utility Corporations and Commissions.

The operations of the department have not cost the city anything, but have provided to the citizens:

- Free street lighting.
- Free water for street flushing.
- Free water for swimming pools, 2,000,000 gallons daily.
- Free water for fire protection.
- Free water for municipal and charitable purposes.
- Free electrical inspection.
- Cash turned into the Treasury, \$636,464.36.

The total expenditures by the department for enlargement and extensions amounted to \$553,211.26, or less than the amount of cash turned into the Treasury. From this it is clear that it would not have been necessary to issue any bonds for this department if, after paying all expenses for rendering the free service listed above and the service which is paid for, and paying interest and sinking fund contributions, the balance were appropriated to this department for extensions and additions.

The year 1925 has been marked by economies rather than expansion of this department. This is especially noteworthy in the gas division. Contracts for the principal supplies at the lowest prices in years and unremitting efforts to economize in the time of the employees has resulted in the production of practically the same amount of gas as the previous year at a cost of \$32,976.48 less than the cost of the previous year.

One-half of the new construction at the gas works, amounting to approximately \$50,000, has been undertaken to reduce expenses rather than to increase capacity, and the result has been that the new, or modified equipment, is accomplishing reductions at such a rate as to pay off the entire \$50,000 in one year.

The expense of operating the water works has also been less than the similar expense of the previous year, this reduction amounting to \$23,217.62. Still greater savings would have been accomplished but for the exceptionally long period of extreme low water in the river. During the first half year the new filter plant made it possible to materially reduce the cost of purifying the water as compared with the previous year, but this reduction was more than offset by the abnormal conditions during the late summer and fall months. During the long period of drought many other cities and towns in the South were compelled to limit the use of water by the citizens, and in many cases the restrictions were quite severe, but in Richmond there was no lack of water to meet all of the demands of the citizens at any time. Furthermore, the water which was furnished to them was of the most excellent quality. It was entirely free from turbidity. The average bacteria count in the finished water was 1.41, whereas the average bacteria in

the river water was 724. The results of tests for bacillus coli were as follows:

Untreated river water in 0.1 cc. showed 80 positive in 361 tests, or 22.2% positive.

Treated finished water in 10 cc. showed 4 positive in 720 tests, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% positive.

These figures give an idea of the efficiency of the new filter plant, and it may be added that without this plant it would have been impossible to have supplied the city with palatable water during the long drought because of the pollution of the river by the wastes from pulp mills.

The report shows that the amount of water pumped during the last year was less than the amount of water pumped during the previous year. This is an error clearly due to the fact that there was no adequate means of measuring the water pumped by the old reciprocating machinery which was operated during a part of the previous year.

The report does not show that the electric division was operated at less cost than the previous year, as was the case with the gas and water divisions, but the increase in cost is very slight when compared with the increase of output, and the unit cost of production from the generating plant was materially reduced. This reduction was due principally to two things:

First, the new Byrd Park electric plant was operated throughout the whole year, whereas the economies obtained by this plant were available for only five months of the previous year.

Second, the connection of the city electric system with that of the Virginia Electric and Power Company has made it possible to materially improve the operation of the city's steam machinery. Formerly it was necessary for the steam plant to take care of all fluctuations in load in excess of the available water power. The connection with the Virginia Electric and Power system makes it possible to operate the steam plant at a uniform load whenever it is operated at all. This accounts for the marked reduction in the cost of power generated by steam during the last year as compared with the same cost for the previous year. Furthermore, the disposal of surplus power at certain hours has been profitable to the city.

Electrical inspection has been carried on vigorously and effectively. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated with respect to both new work and old work. The great amount of new building during the past year has required an increase in the number of inspection visits by 30 per cent over the previous year and it has been impossible for our inspectors to make inspections of old work to the extent that they should be made. Unless there is a decrease in the amount of new work it will soon become necessary to provide an additional inspector.

The work of the Service Bureau is not fairly indicated by the figures given in this report, since a very large and most important part

of the work of this bureau is in personal interviews, which are not recorded. It is gratifying to be able to report that the work of this bureau is being handled in a most satisfactory manner.

One of the functions of this bureau is to handle applications for rebates of water bills on account of leaks. The amount formerly rebated was about \$13,000 annually. This report shows that last year the amount of rebate was only \$3,797.36.

The meter bureau by its systematic handling of gas and water meters has continued to show an improvement in the average condition of meters, which, of course, indicates that the city is receiving more money for its service. A new and complete record of meters was made during the year, which it is believed will be a very great benefit in handling this equipment.

The distribution bureau has operated with a very marked reduction in cost. Several trucks have been fitted up with special bodies for carrying tools and supplies for the plumbers and these have enabled them to materially increase the amount of work accomplished in a day. A new $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck, fitted with a power-driven hoist, has also made it possible to handle heavy pipe, valves and fittings with greater expedition and less labor than was required for loading and unloading by hand.

The reorganization of the general office force as a unit has made possible the accomplishment of a great deal more work than before, and improvement in this division continues.

During the past year a complete system of accounting was introduced in accordance with the methods adopted almost universally by utility companies and commissions. The new schedule of charges makes additional records necessary and these are being prepared in this office in order that we may have information which will show the effect of new rates and serve as a basis for future changes.

The only unsatisfactory results obtained during the past year were gas sales. Many of the best customers reduced their demands for gas. No progress could be made in developing industrial business because the uniform rate in effect was too high. After long consideration the Council authorized a new sliding scale with reduction in rates as low as 75 cents per thousand for large consumers. Since this was authorized a number of concerns who might use gas industrially have become interested in the possibilities and the prospects are good for securing much profitable industrial business. It will be necessary, however, to obtain the services of an industrial engineer to finally secure this business.

During the year we have lost four employees by death.

Mr. Eugene E. Davis entered the employ of the city in September, 1872, and served the city as an employee of the water department in various positions, including that of Superintendent of the Water Works. He died July 20, 1925, having served the city for about fifty-three years.

Mr. Jos. F. Powell, clerk at the gas works, served in that department for thirty years. He died October 3, 1925, after an illness of almost a year.

Mr. S. R. Newman dropped dead as he was about to start home after a day's work, on August 27, 1925. He was employed at the gas works in September, 1896, and had been continuously employed there for twenty-nine years.

Mr. P. H. Wright was an employee of the gas and water distribution division, but had been on the superannuated list since February 16, 1923. He died during the year 1925.

During the year the following employees were retired to the superannuated list:

A. A. Woodward, watchman, served 27 years.

B. O. Carleton, blacksmith, served 31 years.

W. H. Timberlake, yardman, served 42 years.

R. O. Goodman, yardman, served 38 years.

G. W. Wills, yardman, served 20 years.

R. M. Parker, holder operator helper, served 34 years.

R. L. Woodall, holder operator helper, served 36 years.

A. B. Tyler, laborer, served 41 years.

Chas. Roberts, watchman, served 30 years.

J. H. Alston, messenger, served 29 years.

R. P. Harrison, messenger, served 38 years.

Sam Harris, pipeman, served 27 years.

Geo. W. Wills entered the service of the city in 1876, but was out of this service for a time, so that his continuous record is only 20 years, whereas his total time at the gas work was more than forty-five years.

The co-operation of all employees of this department is gratefully acknowledged and it is believed that a continuation of the present spirit will bring even more gratifying results in the next year.

The heads of all bureaus of this department have striven to produce creditable records as well as to render satisfying service to the public, and with the exception of a brief disaffection of some of the employees at the gas works, the efforts towards greater efficiency have met with a willing response from their subordinates.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The tables following show the amount of extension of gas, water and street lighting systems which have been made. The gas and water extensions have kept pace with the actual requirements, but little provision has been made for future additions, and no large feeders have been installed.

Electric lights have been installed where urgently requested, and the greater part of these have been put in alleys. The general use of alleys for garages has made the need of lights in alleys particularly evident, and the demand for lights in these locations is increasing.

At the gas works the major items of construction have been the

addition of back run connections to two water gas sets; the conversion of two short scrubbers into one tower scrubber; the erection of a new coal bunker; the installation of an oil storage tank; the installation of a new water gas generator set and the installation of a waste heat boiler.

With the exception of the oil tank and the new gas generating set all of these items have been installed for the purpose of reducing operating costs rather than increasing capacity. The cost of these items was about \$50,000 and the savings which they have produced, without counting the economy of the waste heat boiler, have been at the rate of practically \$50,000 per year. The waste heat boiler was not put in operation until near the end of the fiscal year and it has not been in operation long enough to determine its real value in the city plant.

The new oil tank has made it possible for us to secure oil at a somewhat lower price, but it is not possible to determine just how much its effect has been. It did make it possible for us to secure the reduction of a little more than \$2,000 in the first contract made after the tank was ordered. The cost of the tank was \$6,125.00.

The new water gas generating set has a capacity of 3,500,000 cubic feet per day and was installed in the place of two small sets which were practically useless. This set is equipped with automatic control and is modern in every respect, giving us three first-class machines of this type. Incidental to the installation of this set numerous changes were made in the generator house and its equipment, which have materially added to its value. The blowing equipment has been removed from a hazardous position to one of safety.

No additions have been made to the water works except the construction of a fence entirely surrounding the clear water basin at the filter plant. This, with numerous small items, has completed this project.

One of the most, if not the most, important undertakings of the year was the connection of the booster plant by underground cable to one of the city plants, and also to the Virginia Electric and Power system. This required the installation of large transformers and switching apparatus which were furnished by the Power Company and which have been paid for in electric current supplied to that company rather than in cash.

The contract with the Power Company was made upon the basis of exchange of current at a fixed price of one cent per kilowatt hour without any obligation upon the part of the city to either furnish or take current from the company, but with the obligation upon the part of the company to both take and to furnish current as required by the city. The effect of this has been to materially increase the efficiency of operation of the city plants and to return a small profit from current sold; but the greatest value of this contract has been the assurance of continuous operation of the booster plant, which is essential to the high pressure service throughout the city and especially essential to the fire protection of the shopping district.

The making of this connection between the city system and that of the Central Station Company was justified three times during the first ten days after the connection was made, when the operation of the city plant was interrupted by storm or failure of auxiliary apparatus in the plant.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. WHITFIELD,
Director.

*Cash Receipts and Disbursements for Current Expenses and for
Interest and Redemption.*

GAS DIVISION

RECEIPTS

Sales general consumers.....	\$ 1,620,865 59	
Penalties.....	12,689 66	
Turning on and off.....	581 25	
Sales residuals.....	15,232 42	
		\$ 1,649,368 92

DISBURSEMENTS

Production and distribution.....	\$ 730,487 22	
Collections (paid by Department of Finance).....	33,260 52	
Office.....	20,620 11	
Interest and redemption (paid by Department of Finance)....	209,755 25	
		994,123 10
Balance available for other City expense from gas.....		\$ 655,245 82

WATER DIVISION

RECEIPTS

Sales general consumers.....	\$ 587,770 76	
Turning on and off.....	581 25	
Miscellaneous sales and repairs.....	3,578 94	
		\$ 591,930 95

DISBURSEMENTS

Purification, pumping and storage.....	\$ 106,581 93	
Distribution.....	121,510 42	
Collections (paid by Department of Finance).....	33,260 53	
Office.....	11,284 09	
Interest and redemption (paid by Department of Finance)....	164,480 00	
		437,116 97
Balance available for other City expense from water.....		\$ 154,813 98

ELECTRIC DIVISION

RECEIPTS

General sales of current.....	\$ 14,894 08	
Miscellaneous sales.....	453 11	
		\$ 15,347 19

DISBURSEMENTS

Electric plant and distribution.....	\$ 159,408 25	
Electrical inspection.....	9,810 36	
Office.....	3,224 02	
Interest and redemption (paid by Department of Finance)....	16,500 00	
		\$ 188,942 63
Total expense over receipts—Electric Division.....		\$ 173,595 44

**SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE ENTIRE DEPARTMENT**

Total receipts.....	\$ 2,256,647 06	
Total disbursements.....	1,620,182 70	
Balance available for expenses of other City Departments.....		\$ 636,464 36

INCOME STATEMENT

GAS DIVISION

Earnings from sales.....	\$ 1,645,849 38	
Service to city, not billed.....	2,845 57	
Total earnings.....		\$ 1,648,694 95
Operating expenses.....	\$ 916,117 90	
Uncollected bills.....	11,712 88	
Total deductions from earnings.....		927,830 78
Income.....		\$ 720,864 17
Interest on bonds.....		159,767 00
Net income from Gas Division.....		\$ 561,097 17

WATER DIVISION

Earnings from sales.....	\$ 601,077 23	
Service to city, billed.....	16,930 67	
Service to city, not billed.....	55,740 00	
Total earnings.....		\$ 673,747 90
Operating expenses.....	\$ 446,163 46	
Uncollected bills.....	9,146 28	
Total deductions from earnings.....		455,309 74
Income.....		\$ 218,438 16
Interest on bonds.....		117,546 34
Net income from Water Division.....		\$ 100,891 82

ELECTRIC DIVISION

Earnings from sales.....	\$ 28,253 19	
Service to city, billed.....	109,842 88	
Street lights, not billed.....	232,204 91	
Electrical inspection, not billed.....	9,810 36	
Total earnings.....		\$ 380,111 34
Operating expenses.....	\$ 192,687 07	
Uncollected bills.....	5,338 28	
Total deductions from earnings.....		198,025 35
Income.....		\$ 182,085 99
Interest on bonds.....	\$ 16,843 66	
Transformer station.....	6,507 24	
		23,350 90
Net income from Electric Division.....		\$ 158,735 09

SUMMARY

Net income from Gas.....	\$ 561,097 17
Net income from Water.....	100,891 82
Net income from Electricity.....	158,735 09
Total net income of Department of Public Utilities.....	\$ 820,724 08
To Sinking Fund.....	96,578 25
Surplus.....	\$ 724,145 83

NOTE:—Surplus includes value of free service earned, but not charged against any municipal account.

GAS DIVISION

	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet
Gas on hand January 31, 1925.....	3,054,100	
Gas made during 1925.....	1,460,854,900	
Total.....		1,463,909,000
Gas on hand January 31, 1926.....		3,852,500
Gas send out.....		1,460,056,500
Gas sales and free service.....	1,249,008,500	
Difference in uncollected gas sales.....	9,009,900	
		1,258,018,400
Gas unaccounted for.....		202,038,100

EXPENSE STATEMENT

PRODUCTION EXPENSE

Works labor.....	\$ 82,519 54	
Water.....	13,780 67	
Electricity.....	21,397 03	
Boiler fuel.....	26,396 30	
Generator fuel.....	138,057 85	
Gas oil.....	269,068 97	
Purification supplies.....	6,023 52	
Works expense.....	7,822 14	
Maintenance of structures and equipment.....	44,283 60	
Residuals expense.....	668 21	
Injuries and damages.....	2,226 24	
		\$ 612,244 07
Less inventory differences.....	\$ 6,845 18	
Less sales of residuals.....	15,232 42	
Total credits.....		22,077 60
Cost of gas produced \$0.404 per M. C. F.....		\$ 590,166 47
Cost of gas on hand 1-31-25, \$0.427 per M. C. F.....		1,342 32
Total cost of gas in holder.....		\$ 591,508 79
Value of gas on hand January 31, 1926.....		1,556 41
Cost of gas send out.....		\$ 589,952 38
Cost of gas sold per M. C. F. \$0.472.....		

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSE

Transmission and pumping.....	\$ 10,845 69	
Superintendence and expense.....	2,541 41	
Consumers' premises work.....	20,415 32	
Removing and resetting meters.....	4,833 96	
Maintenance of mains.....	17,988 12	
Maintenance of services.....	28,037 19	
Maintenance of consumers' meters.....	23,353 04	
Maintenance of shop, tools and accessories.....	2,643 05	
Electricity.....	50 26	
Plus inventory differences.....	11,215 19	
Total.....		\$ 121,928 23

COMMERCIAL EXPENSE

Accounts and collections (paid by Department of Finance).....	\$ 33,260 52	
Meter reading.....	10,967 31	
Supplies and expense.....	216 48	
Total.....		\$ 44,444 31

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

New business.....	\$ 6,266 11	
Office salaries and expense.....	24,398 99	
Insurance.....	469 78	
Store expense.....	2,960 55	
Rents (not paid by this Department).....	2,302 00	
Transportation.....	14,933 56	
Depreciation.....	108,101 62	
Injuries and damages.....	360 37	
Total.....		\$ 159,792 98
Total cost, less residuals.....		\$ 916,117 90
Cost of gas at burner \$0.730 per thousand cubic feet.....		

GAS DIVISION

Send Out and Sales—1925.

MONTH	Send Out Cubic Feet	Sales Cubic Feet
1925		
February.....	122,891,100	115,921,600
March.....	128,049,100	117,530,000
April.....	114,852,800	110,904,000
May.....	130,833,600	103,230,000
June.....	103,608,400	108,804,000
July.....	97,246,000	87,040,000
August.....	99,818,400	80,447,000
September.....	108,083,300	84,540,000
October.....	142,815,300	97,560,000
November.....	135,134,400	109,990,000
December.....	139,028,000	116,741,000
January, 1926.....	137,696,100	116,112,000
Total.....	1,460,056,500	1,246,819,600
Comparative figures, 1924.....	1,493,142,900	1,238,046,000

	Cubic Feet
Maximum send out—January 29, 1925.....	6,148,077
Minimum send out—August 3, 1925.....	2,112,479
Average.....	4,000,155

1924-1925 *Comparative Statement of Receipts.*

MONTH	Sales 1924	Penalties 1924	Sales 1925	Penalties 1925	Tar 1924	Tar 1925
February.....	\$ 148,876 17	\$ 1,202 13	\$ 150,697 60	\$ 1,129 41	\$ 899 00	\$ 1,085 00
March.....	156,473 11	1,232 76	152,788 13	1,190 79	744 00	1,147 00
April.....	150,754 40	1,224 69	144,175 62	1,240 76	744 00	.....
May.....	132,904 41	1,161 17	134,198 37	1,097 63	775 00	1,798 00
June.....	126,546 12	1,009 47	138,845 61	1,141 08	961 00	1,736 00
July.....	115,312 30	879 56	113,152 36	913 31	589 00	1,519 00
August.....	99,753 08	736 09	104,580 80	849 85	682 00	1,147 00
September.....	104,408 79	817 05	109,901 36	905 88	713 00	2,139 00
October.....	128,022 46	947 61	126,828 51	949 68	434 00	1,444 60
November.....	139,543 67	1,069 67	142,987 13	1,119 51	806 00	790 50
December.....	149,366 00	1,093 21	151,764 39	1,092 45	899 00	786 11
January.....	157,699 17	1,144 81	150,945 71	1,059 31	1,116 00	1,640 21
Total.....	\$ 1,609,459 68	\$12,518 22	\$ 1,620,865 59	\$12,689 66	\$ 9,362 00	\$15,232 42

SUMMARY

	1924	1925
Total gas receipts.....	\$ 1,609,459 68	\$ 1,620,865 59
Total gas penalties.....	12,518 22	12,689 66
Total tar sales.....	9,362 00	15,232 42
Total receipts.....	\$ 1,631,339 90	\$ 1,648,787 67
Increase.....		17,447 77

GAS DIVISION

Valuation of Property, January 31, 1926.

	Value (Estimated) 1925	Deprecia- tion 1925	*Dep. Rate	Additions 1925	Value 1926	Replace- ment Expense 1925
Land.....	\$ 83,310 70				\$ 83,310 70	
Works and station struc- tures.....	209,088 17	\$ 4,726 21	2.0 %	\$ 4,254 26	208,612 22	\$3,440 04
Holders.....	465,382 64	10,399 74	2.0 %		454,982 90	
Coal and coke handling equipment.....	137,065 93	8,997 28	5.0 %	5,936 18	134,004 83	
Retort benches.....	974 51	147 92	10.0 %		826 59	
Water gas sets.....	123,428 22	8,789 78	4.0 %	43,601 00	158,239 44	
Exhausters, condensers, etc.....	45,675 14	1,902 10	3.0 %	4,324 01	48,097 05	985 78
Purifiers and accessories.	23,716 48	1,933 39	5.0 %		21,782 89	
Station meters and gov- ernors.....	12,471 34	683 34	4.0 %	2,381 20	14,169 20	
Boilers, feed water heat- ers, etc.....	11,669 85	1,941 10	5.0 %	24,510 34	34,239 09	
Compressors and acces- sories.....	26,669 11	1,578 82	5.0 %		25,090 29	
Pumps.....	3,623 64	222 10	5.0 %		3,401 54	430 00
Tar still.....	2,268 00	108 00	5.0 %		2,160 00	
Yard connections.....	179,718 69	4,619 57	2.0 %	3,137 98	178,237 10	
Miscellaneous works equipment.....	42,585 75	2,888 80	5.0 %	6,280 10	45,977 05	
Street mains.....	1,361,433 19	22,399 38	1.5 %	96,851 76	1,435,889 77	
Services.....	272,472 21	17,378 01	5.0 %	48,731 54	303,825 74	
Consumers' meters.....	220,409 82	11,896 45	4.0 %	23,415 33	231,928 70	
Legal and organization expenses.....	114,197 93	7,489 63	5.0 %	1,880 04	108,588 34	
Total.....	\$3,336,161 32	\$108,101 62	3.3 %	\$265,303 74	\$3,493,363 44	\$4,855 82
Inventory supplies and material.....					53,355 21	
Total value January 31, 1926.....					\$3,546,718 65	

*NOTE:—Depreciation figured on original values.

GAS DIVISION

Summary of Gas Mains Installed—1925.

Size	Length in Feet
2-inch.....	4,223
3-inch.....	60
4-inch.....	28,261
6-inch.....	15,644
8-inch.....	68
10-inch.....	2,772
Total.....	51,028

Length and Size of Gas Mains in Service—1925.

Diameter in Inches	Length in Feet	Length in Miles
2.....	73,564	13.93
3.....	222,016	42.08
4.....	503,679	95.39
6.....	362,544	68.66
8.....	32,903	6.23
10.....	55,262	10.46
12.....	64,548	12.22
14.....	6,356	1.20
16.....	13,638	2.58
20.....	15,530	2.94
24.....	2,240	0.42
Total.....	1,352,280	256.11

Gas Services Installed and Renewed—1925.

Services installed.....	1,646
Services renewed.....	211
Repaired leaks in service.....	578
Service cut off at mains.....	142

GAS DIVISION

Number of Meters in Service January 31, 1926.

Size	Number
3-lt.....	347
5-lt.....	28,803
10-lt.....	1,035
20-lt.....	403
30-lt.....	145
45-lt.....	55
60-lt.....	62
100-lt.....	12
150-lt.....	18
200-lt.....	5
Total.....	30,885
3-lt. private meters.....	165

Meters set and reset.....	3,946
Meters removed.....	2,250
Meters changed.....	4,577
Increase in number of meters in service.....	1,696

Results of Tests of Meters Changed and Removed from Service.

	Number of Meters Tested	Percent of Meters Tested	Average Test of Meters
Fast.....	1,068	15.7	5.3
O. K.....	3,638	53.3	O. K.
Slow.....	1,920	28.1	8.3
D. R. pass gas.....	83	1.2	100.0 slow *
D. R. no gas.....	118	1.7	*
Total.....	6,827	100.0	.....

*Not considered in average.

Principal Equipment at Gas Works.

2—11 ft. 0 in. water gas sets, daily capacity.....	7,000,000 cu. ft.
1—10 ft. 6 in. water gas set, daily capacity.....	3,000,000 cu. ft.
1—10 ft. 6 in. water gas set-non-automatic, daily capacity.....	2,500,000 cu. ft.
1—Washer scrubber, 10 ft. diameter, 45 ft. high, capacity.....	6,000,000 cu. ft.
4—Condensers, 10 ft. diameter, 20 ft. high.....	
2—P. & A. tar extractors, capacity.....	4,500,000 cu. ft.
5—Purifiers, 32 ft. diameter, 14 ft. deep, capacity.....	800,000 cu. ft.
2—300 H. P. Heine water tube boilers equipped with soot blowers.....	
1—350 H. P. Heine water tube boiler equipped with soot blowers.....	
2—Roots exhausters No. 9, 231,050 cu. ft. per hour, each.....	
1—Connorsville exhauster, 200,000 cu. ft. per hour.....	
1—Tandem cylinder gas compressor (30in.x16in.) driven by 275 H. P. synchronous motor.....	
1—Waste heat boiler, vertical water type, 406 H. P. normal rating.....	
2—Browning locomotive cranes.....	
5—Oil storage tanks, total capacity.....	1,204,000 gals.
1—Relief holder, capacity.....	600,000 cu. ft.
2—Storage holders, capacity.....	4,000,000 cu. ft.

WATER DIVISION

EXPENSE STATEMENT

Water pumped..... 7,273,370,000 Gal.

PUMPING AND STORAGE EXPENSE

Labor.....	\$	12,381 79
Miscellaneous pumping supplies and expense.....		2,210 84
Maintenance of buildings.....		1,035 88
Maintenance of equipment.....		11,614 82
Power.....		88,395 59
Total.....		\$ 115,638 92

PURIFICATION EXPENSE

Labor.....	\$	16,467 34
Supplies and expenses.....		54,206 45
Maintenance of buildings and fixtures.....		258 97
Maintenance of equipment.....		270 23
Total.....		71,202 99

DISTRIBUTION EXPENSE

Distrs. Superintendents and expense.....	\$	4,913 18
Consumers' premises work.....		10,004 16
Removing and resetting meters.....		8,257 37
Maintenance of mains.....		25,040 08
Maintenance of services.....		26,453 99
Maintenance of shop buildings.....		325 80
Maintenance of tools and accessories.....		990 07
Maintenance of consumers' meters.....		19,606 16
Total.....		95,590 81
Less inventory difference.....		\$ 282,432 72
		6,486 96
		\$ 275,945 76

COMMERCIAL EXPENSE

Accounts and collections (paid by Department of Finance).....	\$	33,260 53
Meter reading.....		10,672 13
Supplies and expense.....		46 47
Total.....		\$ 43,979 13

GENERAL EXPENSE

General office salaries.....	\$	14,433 87
General office supplies and expense.....		1,816 25
Insurance.....		363 13
Store expense.....		975 69
Rents.....		1,500 00
Transportation.....		13,829 79
Depreciation.....		93,287 44
Injuries and damages.....		32 40
Total.....		126,238 57
Total operating expense.....		\$ 446,163 46

\$61.35 per million gallons
0.0460 per hundred cubic feet

WATER DIVISION

Valuation of Property, January 31, 1926.

	Value January 31, 1925	Depreciation	Additions	Value January 31, 1926
Land.....	\$ 206,538 94			\$ 206,538 94
Reservoir.....	436,461 06			436,461 06
Structures.....	303,819 05	\$ 6,076 38		297,742 67
Electric power pumping equipment	116,214 25	8,135 00		108,079 25
Miscellaneous pumping equipment	14,635 16	1,024 46		13,610 70
Purification system.....	951,511 32	9,908 19	\$ 39,307 32	980,910 45
Transmission mains.....	92,404 55	863 97		91,540 58
Distribution mains.....	1,697,946 35	13,583 57	109,655 14	1,794,017 92
Services (main to property line)...	443,957 64	26,637 46	41,461 57	458,781 75
Fountains.....	194,599 10	3,871 98	4,207 50	194,934 62
Fountains and troughs.....	2,025 00	202 50		1,822 50
Meters.....	287,299 09	22,983 93	27,291 09	291,606 25
Total.....	\$4,747,411 51	\$ 93,287 44	\$ 221,922 62	\$4,876,046 69
Inventory—supplies and material.....				\$ 18,351 30
Total value Jan. 31, 1926.....				\$4,894,397 99

Gallons of Water Pumped—Fiscal Year 1925.

MONTH	Gallons Pumped	Daily Average
February 1925.....	525,820,000	18,779,200
March.....	568,540,000	18,340,000
April.....	567,350,000	18,911,000
May.....	595,030,000	19,194,500
June.....	675,730,000	22,524,300
July.....	715,430,000	23,078,400
August.....	657,520,000	21,210,300
September.....	648,340,000	21,611,300
October.....	534,460,000	18,853,600
November.....	545,600,000	18,186,600
December.....	534,610,000	18,859,000
January 1926.....	604,940,000	19,514,200
Total.....	7,273,370,000	
Average per month.....	606,114,000	
Average per day.....	19,927,000	

WATER DIVISION

Reduction Efficiency

	Turbidity		Color		Alkalinity		Free CO ₂		Oxygen Consumed		Bacteria per C.C. at 37° C.	
	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water
February.....	Max.....	0	24	1	45	37	3	7	15.8	3.2	1,100	5
	Min.....	10	16	1	33	23	2	4	4.4	2.0	75	0
	Aver.....	50	19	1.00	40.1	29.2	2.3	5.68	7.2	2.50	237	0.53
March.....	Max.....	52	24	1	62	43	3	8	12.9	4.0	440	1
	Min.....	8	14	1	42	32	2	4	6.4	2.5	77	0
	Aver.....	17	18	1.00	50.3	36.7	2.1	5.14	8.2	3.08	175	0.02
April.....	Max.....	22	27	2	56	37	2	8	14.2	4.0	410	2
	Min.....	6	14	1	43	28	1	6	6.6	2.8	64	0
	Aver.....	11	18	1.10	49.1	33.1	1.7	7.37	9.5	3.24	158	0.37
May.....	Max.....	71	27	2	58	32	2	10	16.4	4.8	700	7
	Min.....	10	16	1	35	25	1	6	5.2	2.0	80	0
	Aver.....	23	22	1.26	43.5	28.8	1.9	7.62	9.2	3.26	275	0.42
June.....	Max.....	25	36	5	68	40	3	14	14.2	5.9	1,100	10
	Min.....	6	11	0	45	28	1	2	5.6	2.6	20	0
	Aver.....	12	22	2.71	56.2	34.5	2.0	7.3	9.7	3.40	271	0.93
July.....	Max.....	850	65	9	80	46	4	14	21	7.9	5,000	45
	Min.....	8	40	0	43	14	1.5	3	10.8	3.1	200	0
	Aver.....	98	49	3.16	66.2	30.9	2.4	5.50	14.2	4.69	640	2.91
August.....	Max.....	40	65	5	76	44	4	17	18.2	4.4	2,000	7
	Min.....	8	30	1	54	27	2	5	8.6	2.0	40	0
	Aver.....	19	48	2.23	65.8	36.3	3.2	6.35	12.3	3.44	603	1.63

WATER DIVISION

Reduction Efficiency—Continued.

	Turbidity		Color		Alkalinity		Free CO ₂		Oxygen Consumed		Bacteria per C.C. at 37° C.	
	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water	River Water	Finished Water
September.....	50	4	65	3	86	45	6	11	25.8	14	10,450	12
Max.....	8	2	30	1.5	61	30	2	3	15.8	3	280	0
Min.....	26	2.57	48	2.08	74.6	37.8	3.6	5.37	19.5	5.78	2,264	2.13
Aver.....												
October.....	60	3	70	3	85	45	4	21	26.2	8.5	5,800	15
Max.....	14	2	42	2	66	31	1	4	19.6	3.8	2,290	0
Min.....	30	2.30	54	2.12	72.1	36.3	2.6	11.38	22.8	5.50	1,741	1.97
Aver.....												
November.....	240	3	75	3	76	45	5	20	29.6	10	4,280	14
Max.....	8	1	28	2	30	11	1	5	6	2.4	40	0
Min.....	61	2.10	50	2.40	54.4	29.6	2.7	14.37	18.6	5.39	1,110	1.86
Aver.....												
December.....	500	2	250	3	48	31	4	11	20.7	6.2	900	29
Max.....	7	1	24	1	33	11	1	5	5.4	2.0	20	0
Min.....	83	0.83	61	1.60	39.2	24.5	2.1	7.59	12.3	3.65	357	3.15
Aver.....												
January.....	700	1	175	2	48	31	5	15	27	5.5	7,500	5
Max.....	7	0	22	0	17	17	1.5	6	5.8	2.3	10	0
Min.....	87	0.06	48	1.03	38.7	24.9	2.71	10.45	13.0	4.17	855	1.00
Aver.....												
Year.....	850	4	250	9	86	46	6	21	29.6	14	10,450	45
Max.....	6	0	11	0	17	7	1	2	2.4	2.0	40	0
Min.....	43.19	0.85	38	1.81	54.2	31.9	2.4	7.84	13.0	4.00	724	1.41
Aver.....												

RESULTS OF BACILLUS COLI TESTS

Untreated river water in 0.1 cc showed 80 positive in 361 tests, or 22.2% positive.

Treated finished water in 10 cc showed 4 positive in 720 tests, or 1/2 of 1% positive.

WATER DIVISION

Water Mains Installed—1925.

Size	Length in Feet
2-inch.....	9,160
4-inch.....	1,121
6-inch.....	36,345
8-inch.....	5,918
10-inch.....	6,846
12-inch.....	62
Total.....	59,452

Length and Size of Mains in Service—1925.

Diameter in Inches	Length in Feet	Length in Miles
2 and under.....	100,041	18.94
3.....	22,413	4.24
4.....	184,016	34.85
6.....	809,640	153.34
8.....	212,280	40.21
10.....	83,414	15.79
12.....	136,455	25.84
16.....	43,708	8.29
20.....	15,620	2.95
24.....	16,188	3.06
30.....	17,147	3.24
Total.....	1,640,922	310.75

Fire Hydrants—1925.

2-nozzle, 4-inch connected to 4-inch.....	2
3-nozzle, 6-inch connected to 6-inch.....	30
3-nozzle, 6-inch connected to 12-inch.....	1
Total.....	33
Previously reported.....	2,011
Total number fire hydrants in city.....	2,044
Number fire hydrants renewed.....	11

Gate Valves Set on Hydrants and Distribution System—1925.

3-inch gate valves.....	4
4-inch gate valves.....	10
6-inch gate valves.....	96
8-inch gate valves.....	14
10-inch gate valves.....	8
12-inch gate valves.....	2
16-inch gate valves.....	1
24-inch gate valves.....	1
Total.....	136

Service Connections Installed and Renewed from Main to Property Line—1925.

Service connections installed.....	2,195
Service connections renewed.....	198
Service connections repaired.....	1,596
Raised, lowered and cleaned boxes.....	351
Incased services.....	94

WATER DIVISION

Summary of Water Services Installed—1925.

Size	Number
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	1,993
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	48
1-inch.....	94
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	2
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	11
2-inch.....	10
3-inch.....	3

Fire Services (Sprinklers)—1925.

6-inch.....	12
-------------	----

Consumers' Connections—Gas and Water.

	Gas	Water
Street connections.....	31,253	41,214
Metered services.....	30,885	37,853
Metered, private.....	165	.....
Unmetered, flat rate.....	.....	2,957
Consumers.....	28,184	37,385

Number of Meters in Service January 31, 1926.

Size	Number
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	34,761
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	1,190
1-inch.....	1,299
$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	175
2-inch.....	222
3-inch.....	112
4-inch.....	57
6-inch.....	35
8-inch.....	2
	37,853
Flat rate connections.....	2,957
Total.....	40,810
Meters set and reset.....	2,306
Meters removed.....	156
Meters changed.....	3,551
Increase in number of meters in service.....	2,150

Water Meters Repaired.

MAKE	Size			Total
	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	1-inch	
American.....	361	7	8	376
Hersey.....	447	14	5	466
Keystone.....	800	25	30	855
Lambert.....	222	30	21	273
Trident.....	176	1	9	186
Watch Dog.....	982	32	58	1,072
Worthington.....	23	.....	.....	23
$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and over meters repaired on street.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	3,299

SERVICE BUREAU

*Gas and Water.**Services*

	Gas	Water
Applications beginning of year.....	246	348
Applied for.....	1,763	2,253
Finished.....	1,646	2,195
Applications end of year.....	363	406
Services renewed.....	211	198
Total inspections.....	5,471	5,066
Services cut in and out.....	23,446	27,233
Active consumers end of year.....	28,184	37,385
Extra meter readings.....	15,103	2,455
Increased number of consumers.....	1,413	2,036

Complaints.

	Gas	Water
Total poor service complaints.....	8,742	340
Bill complaints.....	3,486	1,883
Errors, reading meters.....	119	96
Appliances cleaned and adjusted.....	6,065	.....
Housepipes cleaned.....	1,803	.....
Service pipes cleaned.....	874	340
Leaks on property.....	2,182	2,062
Defective meters reported.....	640	81
Leaks in streets.....	124	733
Other causes.....	1,889	2,787
Total complaints for the year.....	17,182	7,982

Rebates of Water Bills on Account of Leaks.

Applications for refund.....	1,178
Rebates granted.....	1,097
Amount of rebates.....	\$3,797 36

WATER DIVISION

FILTRATION PLANT

Total number of filters.....	10
Total area of filters (square feet).....	10,780
Rated capacity of filters (U. S. gallons per day).....	30,000,000
Finished water storage (U. S. gallons).....	8,910,000

BYRD PARK PUMPING STATION Electric Motor Driven Centrifugal Pumps

LOW PRESSURE

	Gals. per day
4 pumps—rated 4 million gallons per day.....	16,000,000
1 pump —rated 10 million gallons per day.....	10,000,000
2 pumps—rated 20 million gallons per day.....	40,000,000
Total.....	66,000,000

HIGH PRESSURE

1 pump —rated 1.44 million gallons per day.....	* 1,440,000
1 pump —rated 5.00 million gallons per day.....	* 5,000,000
2 pumps—rated 2.50 million gallons per day.....	* 5,000,000
Total.....	11,440,000

BYRD PARK BOOSTER STATION

4 pumps—rated 10.00 million gallons per day.....	40,000,000
Reservoir total storage.....	46,226,602

*Serve only limited area.

The low pressure pumps discharge into the reservoir, and handle all the water.

About 20% of this total is distributed from the reservoir by gravity.

The high pressure pumps receive their water from the reservoir, and discharge into the high pressure system.

ELECTRIC DIVISION

Electricity generated by steam.....	5,358,610 Kw-h.
Electricity generated by water.....	11,667,690 Kw-h.
Electricity purchased.....	529,400 Kw-h.
Total.....	17,553,700 Kw-h.

EXPENSE STATEMENT

PRODUCTION EXPENSE BY STEAM

Labor.....	\$ 22,266 13	
Fuel.....	29,215 42	
Water.....	1,470 00	
Miscellaneous supplies and expense.....	1,740 69	
Maintenance of buildings.....	1,488 06	
Maintenance of equipment.....	5,236 39	
		\$ 61,416 69
Less inventory difference.....		895 90
Total.....		\$ 60,520 79

Cost of electricity by steam \$0.01129 per Kw-h.

PRODUCTION EXPENSE BY WATER

Labor.....	\$ 23,235 27	
Water.....	1,680 00	
Supplies and expense.....	1,407 52	
Maintenance of buildings.....	1,210 48	
Maintenance of dams and canals.....	857 33	
Maintenance of equipment.....	1,921 59	
		\$ 30,312 19
Less inventory difference.....		1,321 50
Total.....		\$ 28,990 69

Cost of electricity by water \$0.00249 per Kw-h.

Power from other source.....	\$ 5,294 00	
		\$ 5,294 00

Cost of all power sent out, \$0.00540 per Kw-h. \$ 94,805 48

DISTRIBUTION EXPENSE

Labor.....	\$ 32,822 37	
Expense.....	24,998 55	
	\$ 57,820 92	
Less inventory difference.....	2,368 58	
Total.....		\$ 55,452 34
City Hall rent (not paid by this department).....		480 00
Depreciation (not paid by this department).....		32,138 89
Total cost of electric service.....		\$ 182,876 71
Cost of electrical inspection.....		9,810 36
Total expense of electric division.....		\$ 192,687 07
Power furnished Va. E. & P. Co.....		12,906 00
Net expense for municipal purposes.....		\$ 179,781 07

ELECTRIC DIVISION

Valuation of Property, January 31, 1926.

	Value January 31, 1925	Depreciation	Additions	Value January 31, 1926
(a) Land.....	\$ 215,000 00			\$ 215,000 00
(b) Buildings and improvements..	133,500 03	\$ 4,005 00		129,495 03
(c) Generating plant.....	259,632 33	13,136 37	\$ 3,094 99	249,590 95
(d) Overhead street lighting.....	240,687 58	5,256 19	22,121 72	257,553 11
(e) Underground street lighting.....	134,957 84	7,653 39	18,109 94	145,414 39
(f) Power cables and sub-station..		982 59	19,651 80	18,669 21
(g) Miscellaneous.....	10,810 45	1,105 35	3,006 45	12,711 55
(h) Water rights.....	400,000 00			400,000 00
Total.....	\$1,394,588 23	\$ 32,138 89	\$ 65,984 90	\$1,428,434 24
Inventory supplies and materials..				39,357 33
Total value January 31, 1926.....				\$1,467,791 57

Electric Power Generated and Purchased—1925.

MONTH	Generated by Water Kw-h.	Generated by Steam Kw-h.	Total Generated Kw-h.	Purchased from V. E. & P. Co. Kw-h.	Total Output Kw-h.
1925					
February.....	1,203,773	42,300	1,246,073		1,246,073
March.....	1,298,925	33,500	1,332,425		1,332,425
April.....	1,171,702	46,800	1,218,502		1,218,502
May.....	1,205,766	40,400	1,246,166		1,246,166
June.....	795,387	481,500	1,276,887		1,276,887
July.....	706,107	729,200	1,435,307		1,435,307
August.....	547,067	848,000	1,395,067		1,395,067
September.....	448,972	964,300	1,413,272	157,000	1,570,272
October.....	687,481	657,000	1,344,481	189,100	1,533,581
November.....	1,025,519	449,300	1,474,819	75,800	1,550,619
December.....	1,298,901	535,500	1,834,401	38,400	1,872,801
1926					
January.....	1,278,090	528,810	1,806,900	69,100	1,876,000
Total.....	11,667,690	5,356,610	17,024,300	529,400	17,553,700
Comparative figures, 1924....	11,106,744	3,716,600	14,823,344		14,823,344
Maximum day, 1925.....	55,380	37,200	73,680	15,200	73,680

Disbursement of Electric Power—1925.

Street lighting.....	4,807,376 Kw-h.
Water division.....	8,839,559 Kw-h.
Gas division.....	2,139,703 Kw-h.
Meter division.....	5,026 Kw-h.
Other municipal uses.....	471,436 Kw-h.
Total municipal uses.....	16,263,100 Kw-h.
Net sold to V. E. & P. Co.....	761,200 Kw-h.
Total disbursement of electric power generated.....	17,024,300 Kw-h.

ELECTRIC DIVISION

Installed Capacity of the Plant January 31, 1926.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

4 Water wheels and direct connected generators of 600 H. P. each.....	2,400 H. P.
2 Water wheels and direct connected generators of 750 H. P. each.....	1,500 H. P.

STEAM PLANT

2 Steam turbines and direct connected generators of 1,000 H. P. each.....	2,000 H. P.
1 Steam turbine and direct connected generator of 2,000 H. P. each.....	2,000 H. P.
Total.....	7,900 H. P.

Electric Lamps in Service.

	Esti- mated Value	Number on January 31, 1926	Average During Year
OVERHEAD SERVICE			
80 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	\$ 17 50	491	477.01
250 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	38 00	1,396	1,354.46
400 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	48 00	1,584	1,579.79
600 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	58 00	396	391.14
600 C. P. incandescent street lights (1 A. M. service).....	52 00	92	88.76
1,000 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	78 00	103	96.07
UNDERGROUND AND ORNAMENTAL SERVICE			
80 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	\$ 27 50	352	352.00
250 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	48 00	339	318.18
400 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	58 00	59	48.07
600 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	68 00	103	99.6
1,000 C. P. incandescent street lights.....	88 00	74	74
1,000 C. P. incandescent street lights (1 A. M. service).....	45 00	137	137.00
100 Watt incandescent street lights (1 A. M. service).....	19 20	751	751
500 Watt incandescent street lights (1 A. M. service).....	37 80	2	2
RENTAL SERVICE			
250 C. P. incandescent street lights.....		51	51
600 C. P. incandescent street lights.....		4	4
Total number of lights in service January 31, 1926.....			5,934
Total rated candlepower of lights in service January 31, 1926.....			1,938,015
Total rated candlepower of lights in service January 31, 1925.....			1,860,680
Increase.....			77,335

ELECTRIC DIVISION*Electrical Inspection.***PERMITS ISSUED**

Electrical contractors.....	6,568
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	365
Virginia Electric & Power Company.....	4,206
City Electric Plant.....	43
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	9
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.....	2
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	2
Richmond Ashland Railroad Company.....	1
Total.....	11,196

CHANGES IN POLES AUTHORIZED

Additional poles authorized.....	991
Removed.....	446
Joint use authorized.....	1,008
Joint use discontinued.....	103
Reset.....	424

INSPECTIONS

Wiring.....	55,004 lamps
Fixtures.....	37,093
Motors.....	2,858 H. P.
Inspection visits made.....	7,884

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Public Safety

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1925

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1926

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.....Director of Public Safety

P. S. M. HECKMAN.....Chief Clerk

M. H. FINKE.....Stenographic Clerk

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN.....Chief

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES.....Chief

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK.....Chief

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND.....Chief

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON.....Chief

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES.....Chief

Machine Shop

N. W. BAILEY.....Master Mechanic

ANNUAL REPORT

Richmond, Va., February 1, 1926.

To the HONORABLE J. FULMER BRIGHT,
Mayor, of the City of Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Mr. Mayor:—

It is my privilege to transmit to you the Annual Report of the Department of Public Safety for the year ending December 31, 1925.

Attached to, and forming a part of this report, are the Annual Reports of the various department and bureau chiefs, namely: Chiefs of Police and Fire Department, Bureau of Building Inspection, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fire Prevention and Weights and Measures. For detailed information as to the operation of the various departments and bureaus you are respectfully referred to the report of its chief.

For your information, I am submitting herewith a few brief facts, together with some statistics, covering the activities of the various departments and bureaus:

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The city, for the purpose of policing, is divided into three districts, namely: First, Second and Third.

First District—Comprises all that territory within the corporate limits lying east of Seventh Street and north of James River. The personnel on duty in said district consists of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 7 Bicycle Officers, 6 Mounted Officers and 45 Patrolmen, thus making a total of 66 officers and men. In addition, 6 civilians are assigned to the First District, which include Chauffeurs, Hostlers, etc.

Second District—Comprises all that territory lying west of Seventh Street within the city limits and north of the river. The personnel on duty in said district consists of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 10 Motorcycle Officers, 50 Patrolmen and 7 civilian employees, making a total of 75 officers and men.

Third District—Comprises all that territory within the corporate limits south of the James River. The personnel of the Third District is smaller than either the First or Second Districts, consisting of 23 officers and men and 3 civilian employees.

Seventy-nine officers and men and two policewomen are assigned to Headquarters and the Traffic Department which, together with 8 special duty assignments, aggregate 262 officers and men, 27 of which constitute the civilian personnel.

The number of arrests covering a five-year period is as follows:

Year	Arrests
1921	15,532
1922	18,237
1923	20,232
1924	21,726
1925	20,412

Classified as to race and sex by Districts:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	9,240	861	10,101
Colored	8,401	1,910	10,311
Totals.....	17,641	2,771	20,412
First District		7,000	
Second District		11,689	
Third District		1,723	
Total.....		20,412	

Included in the above are 1314 felonies. The total number of arrests for 1925 shows a decrease of 1314 as compared with the total arrests for 1924. However, felonies for 1925 show an increase of 167 over the previous year.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

The records of this bureau show an increase in results accomplished. 391 more arrests were made by the bureau in 1925 as compared with 1924. Again, the aggregate amount of property lost or stolen, which was recovered in 1924, amounted to \$311,408.21 as against \$338,111.05 reported as lost or stolen and recovered in 1925. The total amount of property reported lost or stolen for the year 1925 aggregates the sum of \$477,818.61. The records of this bureau show an increase in the number of arrests for the more serious crimes.

	1924.	1925.
Burglary	16	12
Forgery	40	76
Grand Larceny	162	190
Housebreaking	104	149
Murder	11	21
Petit Larceny	661	725
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	36	76
Robbery	6	9
Total.....	1,036	1,258

TRAFFIC BUREAU

Traffic problems are constantly arising which demand the attention of this bureau. Numerous applications are being received to limit parking in the business districts, also requests for making certain streets one-way traffic streets and to increase the number of "full stop" intersections. In each instance where changes have been inaugurated, careful inspections of conditions have been made of the locations in question, and changes have been made only where a greater good to a greater number could be accomplished. Unfortunately most changes have their disadvantages. Parking regulations in Richmond, when compared with other cities, are not drastic, and every consideration possible is given to those who are guilty of minor violations. Our campaign is one of education rather than court procedure, although it has been

necessary to take drastic action in cases of automobiles driven and parked on the streets not properly lighted and the ever present danger of operating a car with one headlight.

The Traffic Bureau, and in fact, the entire Police Department, has been confronted almost daily with the hit-and-run driver. It is my opinion that drastic action is necessary, and if the Legislature, which is now in session, does not remedy the evil, I should like to see an ordinance passed by the City Council, the provisions of which would carry, not only the compulsory revocation of the driver's permit for a period of five years, but also a jail sentence of not less than six months. It is inconceivable that people, some of whom occupy high positions in life, would be guilty of such a dastardly crime.

Contracts for the installation of the Automatic Traffic Control System have been let, and the much needed system will be placed in operation during the coming summer. Unquestionably the number of fatalities, as well as minor accidents, now resulting from the use of automobiles, will be greatly reduced.

ACCIDENTS

Study of the accident reports for 1925, as compared with the accident reports for 1924, is encouraging. Accidental deaths were reduced from 51 to 34. Persons killed and injured by automobiles were reduced from 25 to 19 killed and from 724 to 695 injured. Slightly less trouble was experienced with speeding and the reckless operation of automobiles while intoxicated than was experienced in 1924, although the increase in the number of arrests for reckless driving of automobiles about offsets our slight reduction in arrests for speeding.

	1924.	1925.
Recklessly running auto	1,284	1,376
Reckless running auto intoxicated.....	230	212
Speeding of auto	1,218	1,069
Total.....	2,732	2,657

During the year four members of the department passed into the Great Beyond. Detective-Sergeant J. Harvey Burke died July 28, 1925, as a result of a gunshot wound inflicted by Rudolph H. Disse. Detective-Sergeant Louis Bertucci was instantly killed on the night of August 9, 1925, in attempting to effect the arrest of Lewis Watkins, alias Polly Francis, colored, who had a few minutes before shot and dangerously wounded a negro woman. Sergeant L. N. Clarke died in the Memorial Hospital August 13, 1925, following an illness of several weeks. Sergeant J. E. Marrin died November 7, 1925, after an illness lasting for many months. In the death of these brave officers the department suffered a distinct loss. They were efficient, honored and respected by the department and the city at large.

All branches of the Police Department are rendering the highest quality of service and their accomplishments have been of the highest order, and the morale of the department is excellent. The results accomplished have been gratifying.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The high standard of efficient service which has always been maintained by the Richmond Fire Department was not lowered in 1925. The department responded to 1,750 alarms, an increase of 199 alarms over the previous year. Forty-five of said alarms were responded to outside of the city limits. The total fire loss for the year aggregated \$510,691.00, an increase over the previous year of \$45,463.00. The largest single fire occurred August 20, 1925—The Etchison Hat Manufacturing Company, 124-130 Virginia Street, said loss amounting to \$132,233.00. This loss represents over 25 per cent of the total loss suffered during the year.

False alarms increased from 80 in 1924 to 99 in 1925. False alarms have reached serious proportions, and it is earnestly recommended that an ordinance carrying heavy punishment be enacted in hopes that this practice may be broken up. The department responded to 100 calls other than fire calls.

The per capita loss for Richmond, as compared with other cities in its class, is as follows:

Richmond	\$2.74 per capita
Portsmouth	2.45 per capita
Norfolk	2.52 per capita
Birmingham	4.45 per capita
Louisville	4.46 per capita
Springfield	2.76 per capita
Syracuse	1.60 per capita
Memphis	5.44 per capita
Washington, D. C.	1.74 per capita

The value of buildings and contents wherein fires occurred, insured and uninsured, is as follows:

	Buildings.	Contents.	Total.
Value of property	\$18,730,400.00	\$11,758,175.00	\$30,488,575.00
Insurance thereon	9,869,655.00	8,443,790.00	18,313,445.00
Insurance loss	197,748.00	269,181.00	466,929.00
Uninsured loss	14,820.00	28,492.00	43,762.00
Insured and uninsured loss.....	212,568.00	298,123.00	510,691.00

Engine Company No. 9 and Truck Company No. 3 responded to the largest number of alarms, 164 and 152, respectively, while Motorcycle No. 5 responded to 132 alarms.

The records of the department show that 16 new members were added to the department, 5 resigned, 7 were discharged and 1 member dropped for physical disability. Seven members were transferred and 1 member was claimed by death. Private Roy A. Andrews, hoseman, Engine Company No. 6, died January 24, 1925. He was appointed to the department April 2, 1920. His death was due to natural causes.

I desire to call Your Honor's attention to another serious condition that has not improved in the past year. Owing to the increase in automobiles, the

department experiences a great deal of trouble in responding to alarms, and a large number of automobile drivers insist upon following the fire apparatus to fires; in fact, the drivers of cars do not hesitate to pass the apparatus and block the street wherein the fire exists. On one occasion this year it was necessary to lay a line of hose around twenty automobiles, which had crowded in a narrow street and greatly hampered the department in its work. It is hoped an ordinance that will relieve this condition will be passed by the City Council in the near future.

I desire to repeat my recommendation regarding the matter of a new Engine and Truck Company to be located at Hanover Avenue and Tilden Street. Due to the constant and rapid growth of our city, especially in the West End, it is earnestly recommended that the necessary steps be taken for the installation of a double house at the location above mentioned. This will necessitate an increase of approximately 25 new members and the purchase of an additional truck and pumper.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION

The Bureau of Fire Prevention was inaugurated in 1920, and although the personnel is small, splendid results have been accomplished by maintaining periodical inspections and special attention being given to mercantile and manufacturing districts.

During the year this bureau accomplished 24,450 inspections as compared with 20,221 inspections for the previous year and 13,155 inspections for the year 1921. The bureau served 1,793 notices for correction during the year. In addition, the inspectors were on duty a total of 221 nights at the various theaters.

For many years interested citizens of Richmond have talked of a Fire Code. After a great deal of work on the part of this bureau, a complete and comprehensive Code was prepared and presented to the City Council for its adoption. At the present time, the Code is before the Ordinance Committee, where special hearings have been arranged for. Richmond is one of the few cities in its class that is without such an ordinance, the necessity of which is plainly shown from the number of fires occurring in especially hazardous places which the Fire Prevention Ordinance attempts to regulate. Fires occurring in such hazardous places during the year were as follows:

Garages	20
Dry Cleaning and Pressing Establishments.....	19
Automobile and Accessories Stores.....	20

The above indicates the careless use of gasoline, which demands special attention. Again, we suffered during the Christmas holidays from the "harmless" sparkler. Our experience in Richmond is similar to that in other cities where sparklers are allowed to be sold. During the year a very serious fire was caused by a sparkler in the hands of an innocent child.

BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH

The Annual Report submitted by Chief W. H. Thompson, of the Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, represents his forty-first report as Superintendent or Chief of this bureau.

The personnel of the Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph is made up as follows: 1 Chief, 1 Assistant Chief, 1 Inspector, 3 Signal Operators (Fire Alarm) and 3 Police Signal Operators and 5 Linemen. This bureau received and transmitted during the year 449 box alarms, 1,025 still alarms, 12 second alarms, 3 third alarms and 42,701 telephone calls. This bureau handled 255,391 police calls. At the present time there are in operation 367 Fire Alarm Boxes, of which number 254 are located on the public streets. During the year four additional Fire Alarm Box Circuits were added, and 32 new Fire Alarm Boxes were installed. Practically all of the new boxes were installed in the outlying districts.

BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

The records of the Building Inspector's Office disclose that building activities for 1925 were less than those of 1924, yet the amount of new work exceeded that of 1924 by \$47,158.00. 1,794 Permits for New Work were issued and 941 Permits for Alterations and Repairs, a total of 2,735 Permits. The estimated cost of new work amounted to \$12,016,852.00, while alterations and repairs amounted to \$1,381,394.00, a total of \$13,398,246.00.

The classes of buildings authorized were as follows: 418 brick dwellings, 684 frame dwellings, 33 cinder block, 139 brick stores, 583 frame sheds, 537 private garages, 9 public garages, 36 apartment houses, 32 warehouses, 10 churches, 3 schools, 5 office buildings, 2 club houses, 1 bank building, 1 boiler house, 1 brick stable; making a total of 2,494 buildings.

During the year 45,348 inspections were made on old and new work, 3,304 special inspections and 2,420 complaints were investigated; making a total of 51,072 calls answered by this bureau.

The following table will show the distribution of new work and alterations by wards during 1925. For detail as to the character of buildings see Table No. 6, Building Inspector's Report.

	New Work.		Alterations, Etc.		Total Bldgs.	Total Amount.
	Number of Bldgs.	Amount.	Number of Bldgs.	Amount.		
Jefferson Ward	323	\$ 805,447.00	204	\$ 253,954.00	527	\$ 1,059,401.00
Madison Ward	446	2,616,364.00	366	631,124.00	812	3,247,488.00
Lee Ward	1151	5,981,920.00	321	383,002.00	1472	6,364,922.00
Clay Ward	574	2,613,121.00	137	113,314.00	711	2,726,435.00
Grand Total	2494	\$12,016,852.00	1028	\$1,381,394.00	3522	\$13,398,246.00

The maintenance and custody of the various public buildings are under the direction of the Building Inspector. Numerous repairs have been made to the various public buildings. The Blues, Grays and Howitzers Armories are

in good condition. The City Jail continues to demand extensive repairs. The total cost of maintaining the Jail during the year was \$4,912.07.

The personnel of the office consists of the Building Inspector, Assistant Building Inspector, four Deputies, Clerk and Assistant Clerk.

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The personnel of this bureau consists of 1 Chief, 1 Chemist and 4 Inspectors. The duties of said bureau are to periodically test all weighing and measuring devices used and to test the various petroleum products that come into the city to see if the specifications as promulgated by the City Council have been met.

During 1925 the bureau made a total of 26,986 inspections of scales, measures and weights, gasoline pumps, etc. The results of said inspections were as follows :

	Approved.	Adjusted.	Condemned.	Seized.	Total.
Scales	4635	58	431	160	5284
Measures	6745	.....	355	.....	7100
Weights	7292	113	152	493	8050
Yard Sticks and Measuring Devices	283	.....	.....	12	295
Wood Wagons	527	.....	326	.....	853
Gasoline Pumps	1197	138	116	.....	1451
Oil Pumps	2259	102	72	.....	2433
Ice Cream Freezers.....	1492	.....	28	.....	1520
Grand Total.....	24,430	411	1480	665	26,986
Grand Total for Year 1925.....					26,986
Grand Total for Year 1924.....					21,552
Total Net Gain.....					5,434

In addition to the inspections above enumerated, this bureau weighed 3,720 packages of goods ready for sale, with the following results :

Correct.	Over.	Short.	Total.
1450	911	1359	3720

GASOLINE INSPECTIONS

The duty of giving the citizenship of Richmond gasoline of quality rests with this bureau. During the year 1,419 gasoline analyses were made, which resulted in the approval of 35,013,611 gallons and the rejection of 366,944 gallons; a total gallonage of 35,380,555. 144 analyses were made of kerosene oil, representing a gallonage of 8,801,644. In addition to the analyses of gasoline, kerosene and oils, the chemist in this bureau has co-operated to the fullest extent with the various other city departments that have desired analyses made of materials used in the departments, and much valuable information has been furnished as a result of these analyses.

Unquestionably a great public service is rendered by this bureau. Mistakes will occur in all lines of business, and almost as many merchants have been found giving weights against themselves as against their customers.

The demands made upon this bureau during the year have increased to a point that, in order to maintain the high standard of efficiency, an increase in the personnel of this bureau is earnestly recommended.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE, POLICE
AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS, AND THE BUREAUS OF BUILD-
ING INSPECTION, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND
FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH.**

Pay Roll Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts

Annual appropriation for fiscal year 1925.....	\$1,126,734 00
Less amount transferred to expense account by joint resolution.....	10,000 00
Balance.....	\$1,116,734 00

Disbursements

Salaries: Executive Office	\$ 12,600 00
Police Department	468,276 62
Fire Department	540,550 39
Bureau of Building Inspection.....	54,928 95
Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	12,120 00
Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph	26,711 60
	\$1,115,187 56
Balance reverted to General Fund January 31, 1926.....	\$ 1,546 44

Expense and Capital Outlay, Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts

Annual appropriation for fiscal year 1925.....	\$ 107,880 50
Amount transferred from Pay Roll account by joint resolution.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$ 117,880 50

Disbursements

Executive Office—Expenses:

Supplies	\$ 364 90
Equipment—Repairs	294 44
New	162 55
Fixed Charges	175 63
General Operating Expense.....	300 79
Total.....	\$ 1,298 31

Police Department—Expenses :

Supplies	\$ 14,815 83
Equipment—Repairs	8,181 88
New and replacements.....	2,089 19
Fixed Charges	250 00
General Operating Expense.....	4,369 19
Total.....	\$ 29,706 09

Fire Department—Expenses :

Supplies	\$ 10,385 62
Equipment—Repairs	4,667 39
New and replacements.....	4,668 04
Fixed Charges	321 34
General Operating Expense.....	1,968 73
Total.....	\$ 22,011 12

Bureau of Building Inspection—Expenses :

Supplies	\$ 10,618 80
Repairs to buildings	10,884 47
Equipment—Repairs	409 41
New and replacements.....	1,855 18
Fixed Charges	10 00
General Operating Expense.....	9,224 77
Total.....	\$ 33,002 63

Bureau of Weights and Measures—Expenses :

Supplies	\$ 765 31
Equipment—Repairs	242 59
New and replacements.....	176 14
Fixed Charges	60 56
General Operating Expense.....	286 95
Total.....	\$ 1,531 55

Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph—Expenses :

Supplies	\$ 1,392 07
Equipment—Repairs	800 18
New and replacements.....	6,241 26
Fixed Charges	93 00
General Operating Expense.....	1,122 98

Total.....	\$ 9,649 49
Total Disbursements	\$ 97,199 19
Unexpended Balance	\$ 20,681 31

Carried forward in 1926 budget for purchase and installation of Police Traffic Signal System.....	20,141 66
Balance reverted to General Fund January 31, 1926.....	\$ 539 65

SUMMARY

Total appropriated for pay rolls.....	\$1,116,734 00
Total appropriated for expenses	117,880 50
Total appropriations.....	\$1,234,614 50
Expended on account of pay rolls.....	\$1,115,187 56
Expended on account of expenses.....	97,199 19
Total expenditures.....	\$1,212,386 75
Unexpended balance.....	\$ 22,227 75
Amount carried forward in 1926 budget for Police Traffic Signal System.....	20,141 66
Balance reverted to General Fund January 31, 1926.....	\$ 2,086 09

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Account alterations to City Hall Annex—	
Appropriated during the year.....	\$ 46,000 00
Expended	45,995 62
Balance reverted to General Fund.....	\$ 4 38
Account remodeling rooms in City Hall and purchasing furniture and equipment for Law and Equity Court, Part II—	
Appropriated during the year.....	\$ 10,000 00
Expended	9,997 37
Balance reverted to General Fund.....	\$ 2 63
Account of New Juvenile Court and Detention Home Building and Equipment—	
Appropriated during the year.....	\$100,000 00
Expended	29,285 42
Balance.....	\$ 70,714 58
Account alterations to quarters in City Hall to be occupied by De- partments of Public Utilities and Finance—	
Appropriated during the year.....	\$ 2,000 00
Expended	2,000 00
Balance.....	\$

Account of purchase of furniture and equipment for the office of
the real estate assessors—

Appropriated during the year.....	\$ 250 00
Expended	236 84

Balance reverted to General Fund.....	\$ 13 16
---------------------------------------	----------

FIRE ALARM SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Balance January 1, 1925.....	\$ 369 71
Received during the year.....	1,985 76

Total.....	\$ 2,355 47
Expended.....	226 35

Balance.....	\$ 2,129 12
--------------	-------------

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

During the year the several sub-departments and bureaus paid into the City Treasury, through the office of the City Comptroller, the following amounts derived from the sources stated:

Police Department:

From sale of old materials, etc.....	\$ 477 63
--------------------------------------	-----------

Fire Department:

From sale of old materials, etc.....	\$ 183 55
--------------------------------------	-----------

Bureau of Building Inspection:

From rent of City Auditorium	\$ 1,865 00
From rent of Grays Armory	225 00
From rent of Howitzers Armory	45 00
From sale of Building Codes	61 04
From rent of Ginter Park Fire Engine House.....	120 00
From sale of waste paper	52 56
From rent of Moore Street School Building.....	55 00
From Commission on Public Telephones	9 32
From sale of miscellaneous materials.....	68 28
	\$ 2,501 20

Bureau of Weights and Measures:

Fees collected	\$ 3,383 70
----------------------	-------------

Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph:

From sale of waste paper.....	\$ 12 06
From installation of Private Boxes.....	1,985 76
	\$ 1,997 82

Allow me to express my sincere appreciation for the valuable co-operation and assistance I have received at your hands at all times, the cordial co-operation of the City Council and the heads of the City Departments, which, with the loyal and energetic efforts of the chiefs of my several sub-departments and bureaus, my office assistants and the rank and file of the officers and employees under me, have lessened the many burdens of the office and have been most productive in our efforts to render the most efficient service possible to the community.

Very respectfully,

JAMES R. SHEPPARD, JR.,

Director of Public Safety.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Building Inspection

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1925

H. P. BECK, Chief of Bureau

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1926

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.....Director of Public Safety

P. S. M. HECKMAN.....Chief Clerk

M. H. FINKE.....Stenographic Clerk

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN..... Chief

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES.....Chief

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK.....Chief

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND.....Chief

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON.....Chief

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES.....Chief

Machine Shop

N. W. BAILEY.....Master Mechanic

ANNUAL REPORT

OFFICE OF BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

Richmond, Va., January 1, 1926.

CAPTAIN JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—

I submit herewith the annual report of the Bureau of Building Inspection for the year ending December 31, 1925.

While the total building activities for 1925 were less than those of 1924, yet, the amount of new work authorized in 1925 exceeded that of 1924 by \$47,158.00.

During the year just closed, 1,794 permits for new work, and 941 permits for alterations and repairs were issued, making a total of 2,735 permits; the estimated cost of new work amounted to \$12,016,852.00, while the alterations and repairs and additions amounted to \$1,381,394.00, making a total investment in new and repair work for the year of \$13,398,246.00.

During the year 1925 322 permits for signs were issued in this city, and as each application for a sign permit, except applications for billboards, was accompanied by an indemnifying bond the work entailed in issuing these permits was very exacting and laborious in proportion to the outlay involved.

In addition to these regular permits, there were also issued 864 "verbal" or "office" permits at an estimated cost of \$45,723.00, these permits in most cases authorizing minor repairs, and in some cases erection of small sheds.

During the year there were authorized 418 brick dwellings, 684 frame dwellings, 33 cinder block dwellings, 139 brick stores, 583 frame sheds, 537 private garages, 9 public garages, 36 apartment houses, 32 warehouses and manufactories, 10 churches, 3 schools, 5 office buildings, 2 club houses, 1 bank building, 1 boiler house, and 1 brick stable, making a total of 2,494 buildings.

During the past year 45,348 inspections were made on old and new work, and 3,304 special examinations made, while 2,420 complaints were investigated, making a total of 51,072 calls.

In addition to these inspections, 15 summons were issued against individuals for various infractions of the building laws, necessitating their appearance in the Police Court; these court actions, while regrettable, were necessary to secure enforcement of the orders of the Bureau.

During the year 18 frame dwellings and 8 brick buildings, or a total of 26 structures, were removed by the owners of these properties upon orders from this office.

During the year fire escapes were erected and repaired by the owners of the various buildings upon orders from this office, as follows:

Fibre Board Container Co., 3200 Williamsburg Avenue.

Home for Incurables, 2600 West Broad Street.

School of Social Work and Public Welfare, 827 West Franklin Street.

Liberal Clothing Co., 206 East Broad Street.

Chesterfield Apartments, 900 West Franklin Street.

In addition to these fire escapes on old buildings, every new building that was erected and required by law to have fire escapes were so equipped.

Appended herewith are tables showing in detail for each month the number of permits, the value of the same, and the class of structures erected and repaired.

There is also appended a table showing the distribution of the different classes of buildings by wards, and from this it can be readily seen that the greatest building activity is confined to the northern and western sections of the city.

A table showing the amount of work authorized, and that which has been finished and that remaining to be completed is appended.

There is also appended a table showing comparative statement of building operations from the commencement of the Building Inspector's office in 1907 to the present time.

The building operations of this community have been conducted with few accidents and no fatalities.

There have been no appeals of any kind from the decisions of the Building Inspector during the past year, and it has, therefore, not been necessary for the Board of Appeal to be convened.

The inconsistencies and contradictions of certain parts of the Building Code, which was approved January 13, 1922, still appear in evidence from time to time, and it has required much thought and study in order to reconcile these conflicting sections. While situations of this kind are not very frequent, yet, their development often occasions considerable embarrassment to the officials of this department until some adjustment is made in a manner satisfactory to the contesting parties.

From time to time various parties imagine that the present Building Code should be revised or amended in order to allow introduction of some new and oftentimes untried material which they are offering to the builders of this city. Up to this time, however, I have not seen any reason why there should be any radical revision of the present code, believing it proper that all deficiencies and contradictions in the present code should be noted as they appear and in time it may be necessary to make considerable amendments to the code in lieu of the piecemeal and haphazard amendments that intermittent revision would occasion.

I recommend that the Ordinance governing the erection of signs be amended so that signs projecting from buildings over the public sidewalks may not project over five (5) feet, and that the weight of such projecting sign shall not exceed five hundred (500) pounds, as the present ordinance does not limit either the projection or the weight, and, in fact, it is doubtful under the present Building Code whether the Building Inspector has been specifically authorized to issue permits for such projecting signs.

Public Buildings.

The maintenance and custody of the following public buildings still devolve upon this office:

City Hall, City Hall Annex, City Jail, City Auditorium, First Virginia Regimental Armory, Blues' Armory, Howitzer's Armory, Hustings Court, Part II, with the South Richmond offices, and all buildings connected with the

Police and Fire Departments. Numerous repairs have been made to these buildings and everything possible has been done to maintain and keep them in good order.

During the year the building which housed the Third Police Station and Police Court, Part II, has been extended and remodeled, providing not only proper quarters for the Third Police Station, but also convenient quarters for the conduct of the business of Police Court, Part II.

The upkeep of the City Jail continues to occupy a good deal of attention of this office and numerous repairs were made from time to time in order to keep this establishment going. The renewal of the plumbing in the cells in the City Jail has not been necessary during the year, but the life of this part of the building is only limited.

During the year the City Auditorium was opened fifty-nine (59) nights and twenty-two (22) matinees, making a total of eighty-one (81) times this building was in use. During these performances the attendance amounted to 95,030, or an average of 1,173.

The corridors of the City Hall should be thoroughly cleaned and rekalsomined so that this part of the building will have a more presentable appearance and the effect on the light in the building will undoubtedly be beneficial upon the execution of this work. A good many of the rooms in the City Hall are also in need of rekalsomining.

During the year the remodeling of the property known as the Virginia Mechanics Institute at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Broad Streets was completed and about the middle of May the Departments of Public Safety and Public Welfare were moved from the City Hall to the City Hall Annex. The Police Department, which had been housed in rented quarters at 1104 East Broad Street, was also moved to the City Hall Annex about the first of June, so that the entire Departments of Public Safety and Public Welfare are now housed in the building known as the City Hall Annex, and all public business coming to these two departments since their occupancy of the annex has been executed in comfortable and spacious quarters. The annex has caused little or no interruption in public business; notwithstanding the fact that it is not a fireproof building, sufficient safeguards have been put in the building to protect as far as possible the public records which are now in the City Hall Annex.

Appended herewith is a table showing the expenditures during the past year on the various buildings under the control of the Building Inspector, and also a table showing the amount of money collected from the various buildings for rentals, sale of sundries, etc.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my thanks to the Director of Public Safety, Chief of the Fire Department, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and Chief of Police Department for their courteous treatment and effective co-operation with this Bureau during the past year.

I also commend for faithfulness the present clerks and Deputy Building Inspectors now in this office.

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. BECK,
Building Inspector.

TABLE No. 1
Number of Permits and Estimated Values of New Buildings and Repairs 1925.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Number of permits issued for new work.....	105	170	222	166	182	179
Number of permits issued for repairs, etc.....	54	70	79	88	108	94
Total number of permits issued.....	159	240	301	254	290	273
Estimated value of new work.....	\$ 775,420 00	\$ 2,024,024 00	\$ 2,102,305 00	\$ 1,345,895 00	\$ 961,113 00	\$ 1,228,924 00
Estimated value repairs, etc.....	126,930 00	56,703 00	72,394 00	163,334 00	111,893 00	195,202 00
Total estimated value of all work.....	\$ 902,350 00	\$ 2,080,727 00	\$ 2,174,539 00	\$ 1,512,049 00	\$ 1,073,006 00	\$ 1,424,126 00
Average value of permit new work.....	\$ 7,385 00	\$ 11,906 00	\$ 9,469 00	\$ 8,106 00	\$ 5,280 00	\$ 6,865 00
Average value of permit repairs, etc.....	2,350 00	810 00	916 00	1,800 00	1,036 00	2,076 00
Average value total permits issued.....	\$ 5,675 00	\$ 8,669 00	\$ 7,224 00	\$ 5,957 00	\$ 3,700 00	\$ 5,216 00

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Number of permits issued for new work.....	143	125	150	148	106	98	1,794
Number of permits issued for repairs, etc.....	89	73	88	80	60	58	941
Total number of permits issued.....	232	198	238	228	166	156	2,735
Estimated value new work.....	\$ 665,677 00	\$ 547,035 00	\$ 583,434 00	\$ 306,921 00	\$ 353,554 00	\$ 1,112,850 00	\$ 12,016,852 00
Estimated value repairs, etc.....	100,722 00	125,724 00	113,490 00	74,541 00	107,967 00	129,474 00	1,381,394 00
Total estimated value of all work.....	\$ 766,399 00	\$ 672,759 00	\$ 706,924 00	\$ 381,462 00	\$ 461,521 00	\$ 1,242,324 00	\$ 13,398,246 00
Average value of permit new work.....	\$ 4,655 00	\$ 4,376 00	\$ 3,956 00	\$ 2,073 00	\$ 3,335 00	\$ 11,355 00	\$ 6,698 00
Average value of permit repairs, etc.....	1,131 00	1,722 00	1,290 00	431 00	1,799 00	2,232 00	1,468 00
Average value total permits issued.....	\$ 3,303 00	\$ 3,398 00	\$ 2,970 00	\$ 1,673 00	\$ 2,780 00	\$ 7,963 00	\$ 4,898 00

TABLE No. 2
Detailed Monthly Statement of New Structures with Estimated Cost 1925.

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings.....	20	\$ 113,000.00	43	\$ 311,086.00	96	\$ 590,700.00	74	\$ 449,180.00	45	\$ 321,525.00	44	\$ 314,795.00
Frame dwellings.....	33	160,500.00	107	401,900.00	107	408,734.00	67	258,994.00	68	302,027.00	68	301,430.00
Cinder block dwelling.....	5	56,000.00	2	5,000.00	5	37,173.00	10	42,000.00	3	34,943.00	3	24,012.00
Brick stores.....	4	14,250.00	13	53,915.00	28	217,275.00	5	56,500.00	5	24,100.00	20	119,700.00
Frame sheds.....	32	17,610.00	55	13,285.00	46	9,609.00	47	10,580.00	44	13,605.00	52	13,317.00
Private garages.....	31	21,810.00	34	17,600.00	30	23,240.00	71	23,441.00	57	19,887.00	51	22,670.00
Apartment houses.....	5	203,000.00	11	684,000.00	5	233,500.00	4	460,000.00	3	82,500.00	7	315,000.00
Warehouses and manufac- tories.....	3	179,500.00	3	3,750.00	2	110,000.00	2	14,000.00	4	128,750.00	.....	.....
Churches.....	.....	.....	1	65,000.00	.....	21,000.00	1	21,000.00	1	29,776.00	1	46,500.00
Schools.....	.....	.....	1	451,726.00	1	415,974.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	67,000.00
Office buildings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35,000.00	1	10,000.00	1	4,000.00	1	4,500.00
Public garages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Club houses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank buildings.....	1	9,750.00	1	16,742.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boiler house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brick stable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	134	\$ 775,420.00	271	\$ 2,024,024.00	322	\$ 2,102,205.00	282	\$ 1,345,685.00	231	\$ 961,113.00	248	\$ 1,228,924.00

TABLE No. 2—Continued
Detailed Monthly Statement of New Structures with Estimated Cost 1925.

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings.....	21	\$191,514.00	10	\$ 78,100.00	23	\$129,532.00	8	\$ 61,790.00	14	\$122,000.00	20	\$ 138,130.00	418	\$ 2,821,362.00
Frame dwellings.....	42	165,445.00	37	137,340.00	36	116,700.00	33	107,300.00	43	132,100.00	43	173,250.00	684	2,665,720.00
Childer block dwelling.....	1	10,000.00	1	3,000.00			1	15,000.00	2	10,000.00			33	237,128.00
Brick stores.....	10	67,850.00	11	28,600.00	9	132,950.00	14	76,400.00	5	16,700.00	6	238,895.00	139	1,047,135.00
Frame sheds.....	46	10,850.00	58	13,831.00	58	18,629.00	73	17,465.00	37	8,629.00	35	9,901.00	583	157,330.00
Private garages.....	31	11,589.00	52	20,314.00	54	20,823.00	60	28,466.00	38	15,625.00	28	9,785.00	537	235,260.00
Apartment houses.....				17,000.00									36	1,995,000.00
Warehouse and manufac- tories.....	2	53,500.00	3	55,500.00	2	27,600.00	2	500.00	4	18,500.00	3	506,100.00	32	1,097,700.00
Churches.....	1	39,660.00	2	77,850.00	1	90,000.00					1	25,989.00	10	436,775.00
Schools.....													3	934,700.00
Office buildings.....	1	95,000.00			2	2,200.00							5	136,200.00
Public garages.....			2	115,000.00	4	55,000.00	1	30,000.00			1	10,800.00	9	214,500.00
Club houses.....													2	20,550.00
Bank buildings.....													1	16,742.00
Boiler house.....	1	250.00											1	250.00
Brick stable.....				500.00									1	500.00
Total.....	165	\$865,677.00	180	\$547,035.00	189	\$593,434.00	191	\$306,921.00	144	\$353,554.00	137	\$1,112,850.00	2,404	\$12,016,852.00

TABLE No. 3
Detailed Monthly Statement of Alterations and Repairs with Estimated Cost 1925.

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings.....	10	\$ 10,958.00	16	\$ 13,655.00	13	\$ 6,335.00	15	\$ 8,748.00	24	\$ 16,348.00	33	\$ 12,835.00
Frame dwellings.....	15	6,825.00	25	13,030.00	40	19,049.00	53	18,300.00	52	19,166.00	44	21,098.00
Brick stores.....	14	9,368.00	17	14,931.00	14	10,400.00	18	23,415.00	17	9,431.00	12	8,885.00
Frame sheds.....	2	1,500.00	1	125.00	3	810.00	4	3,565.00	3	1,550.00	5	1,055.00
Warehouses and manufacturing buildings.....	7	41,805.00	7	8,963.00	4	25,450.00	3	34,806.00	8	58,960.00	5	61,025.00
Office buildings.....	5	49,552.00							2	1,038.00	1	68,000.00
Printing offices.....	1	6,200.00			1	250.00						
Dormitories.....	1	405.00	1	300.00	2	550.00	2	795.00	3	1,125.00		
Private garages.....	350		1	130.00					1	300.00		
Hospitals.....	2	395.00	2	5,194.00	2	550.00	1	175.00	2	3,850.00	1	19,494.00
Churches.....	2		2		1	1,500.00	1	2,000.00	1	125.00		
Theatres.....	1		1	2,500.00	1	5,000.00	1	70,000.00				
Hotels.....					1		1	3,800.00			1	2,000.00
Schools.....							1	750.00				
Apartment houses.....											1	900.00
Library.....												
Club house.....												
Total.....	55	\$ 126,930.00	72	\$ 56,703.00	83	\$ 72,394.00	100	\$ 166,354.00	113	\$ 111,893.00	103	\$ 195,202.00

TABLE No. 3—Continued
Detailed Monthly Statement of Alterations and Repairs with Estimated Cost 1925.

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings.....	18	\$ 19,728 00	15	\$ 9,611 00	20	\$ 8,926 00	28	\$ 12,213 00	12	\$ 3,815 00	9	\$ 4,150 00	213	\$ 127,322 00
Frame dwellings.....	42	13,580 00	32	9,791 00	50	21,444 00	28	10,497 00	18	5,762 00	26	9,629 00	425	168,081 00
Brick stores.....	16	22,000 00	18	29,272 00	15	14,602 00	18	18,665 00	13	53,438 00	12	26,301 00	186	241,535 00
Frame sheds.....	2	310 00	2	400 00	2	500 00	2	460 00	2	325 00	3	9,400 00	31	20,000 00
Warehouses and manufacturing buildings.....	9	16,952 00	5	63,400 00	7	63,150 00	9	26,486 00	10	43,250 00	8	45,980 00	82	490,317 00
Office buildings.....	2	1,387 00	1	10,000 00	1	620 00	1	1,550 00	4	137 00	4	15,669 00	18	147,353 00
Printing offices.....						2,500 00				115 00		245 00	4	9,065 00
Dormitories.....		275 00	5	1,750 00						400 00			4	1,350 00
Private garages.....	2						3	670 00	1	150 00	2	6,400 00	19	5,465 00
Public garages.....									1	175 00	1	150 00	6	7,270 00
Hospitals.....							1	4,000 00	1	400 00	2	11,250 00	8	29,523 00
Churches.....	8	9,300 00			1	250 00			1				17	28,640 00
Theatres.....													2	2,625 00
Hotels.....													3	76,200 00
Schools.....	1	2,500 00	1	1,500 00	1	1,200 00					2	300 00	7	10,398 00
Apartment houses.....						298 00							1	750 00
Library.....	1	14,000 00											1	14,000 00
Club house.....													1	
Total.....	101	\$100,722 00	79	\$125,724 00	99	\$113,490 00	90	\$ 74,541 00	63	\$107,967 00	70	\$ 129,474 00	1,028	\$ 1,381,394 00

TABLE No. 4
Detailed Monthly Statement of all Work Authorized During the Year 1925.

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
New work.....	134	\$ 775,420.00	271	\$ 2,024,024.00	322	\$ 2,102,205.00	282	\$ 1,345,695.00	231	\$ 961,113.00	248	\$ 1,228,924.00
Alterations, etc.....	35	126,330.00	72	56,703.00	83	72,394.00	100	166,354.00	113	111,893.00	103	195,202.00
Total.....	189	\$ 902,350.00	343	\$ 2,080,727.00	405	\$ 2,174,599.00	382	\$ 1,512,049.00	344	\$ 1,073,006.00	351	\$ 1,424,126.00

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
New work.....	165	\$665,677.00	180	\$547,035.00	189	\$593,434.00	191	\$306,921.00	144	\$353,554.00	137	\$1,112,850.00	2,494	\$12,016,852.00
Alterations, etc.....	101	100,732.00	79	125,724.00	99	113,490.00	90	74,541.00	63	107,967.00	70	129,474.00	1,028	1,381,394.00
Total.....	266	\$766,399.00	259	\$672,759.00	288	\$706,924.00	281	\$381,462.00	207	\$461,521.00	207	\$1,242,324.00	3,522	\$13,398,246.00

TABLE No. 5
Distribution of New Work by Wards During the Year 1925.

	JEFFERSON		MADISON		LEE		CLAY		TOTAL	
	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount
Brick dwellings	35	\$ 129,075 00	25	\$ 137,082 00	160	\$ 1,444,555 00	198	\$ 1,110,650 00	418	\$ 2,821,362 00
Frame dwellings	145	409,091 00	163	469,780 00	320	1,650,749 00	47	136,100 00	684	2,655,720 00
Cinder block dwellings	1	3,000 00	5	22,250 00	26	198,878 00	1	13,000 00	33	237,128 00
Brick stores	11	34,250 00	45	678,875 00	64	246,655 00	19	87,355 00	139	1,047,135 00
Frame sheds	85	16,056 00	135	42,315 00	293	79,814 00	70	19,145 00	583	157,330 00
Private garages	38	13,775 00	46	21,323 00	240	119,201 00	213	80,961 00	537	295,260 00
Apartment houses					17	1,055,000 00	19	940,000 00	36	1,995,000 00
Warehouses and manufactories	6	184,200 00	16	786,350 00	8	26,850 00	2	100,300 00	32	1,097,700 00
Churches			5	255,339 00	3	100,776 00	2	80,660 00	10	436,775 00
Schools					3	934,700 00			3	934,700 00
Office buildings	1	4,000 00	1	95,000 00	1	2,000 00	2	35,200 00	5	136,200 00
Public garages	1	12,000 00	3	97,009 00	5	105,500 00			9	214,500 00
Club houses			1	10,800 00			1	9,750 00	2	20,550 00
Bank buildings					1	16,742 00			1	16,742 00
Boiler house			1	250 00					1	250 00
Brick stable					1	500 00			1	500 00
Total	323	\$ 805,447 00	446	\$ 2,616,364 00	1,151	\$ 5,981,920 00	574	\$ 2,613,121 00	2,494	\$ 12,016,853 00

TABLE No. 6
Distribution of Alterations and Repair Work by Wards During the Year 1925.

	JEFFERSON		MADISON		LEE		CLAY		TOTAL	
	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount
Brick dwellings.....	20	\$ 11,559.00	47	\$ 15,286.00	83	\$ 59,949.00	63	\$ 40,528.00	213	\$ 127,322.00
Frame dwellings.....	127	48,020.00	124	43,518.00	130	60,448.00	44	16,095.00	425	168,081.00
Brick stores.....	19	13,290.00	94	143,096.00	57	61,613.00	16	23,536.00	186	241,535.00
Frame sheds.....	7	1,405.00	9	12,490.00	14	5,975.00	1	130.00	31	20,000.00
Warehouses and manufactories.....	24	163,085.00	43	227,483.00	11	87,349.00	4	12,400.00	82	490,317.00
Office buildings.....			15	79,053.00	3	68,900.00			18	147,953.00
Printing offices.....			4	9,065.00					4	9,065.00
Dormitories.....	1	245.00	1	300.00	2	805.00			4	1,350.00
Private garages.....	2	700.00	3	595.00	8	2,395.00	6	1,775.00	19	5,465.00
Public garages.....			3	600.00	2	2,070.00	1	4,600.00	6	7,270.00
Hospitals.....			5	8,725.00	3	20,798.00			8	29,523.00
Churches.....	4	15,650.00	8	4,990.00	4	7,750.00	1	250.00	17	28,640.00
Theatres.....			3	2,625.00					2	2,625.00
Hotels.....			3	76,200.00					3	76,200.00
Schools.....			4	6,198.00					7	10,398.00
Apartment houses.....					3	4,200.00			1	750.00
Library.....					1	750.00	1	14,000.00	1	14,000.00
Club house.....									1	900.00
Total.....	204	\$ 253,954.00	366	\$ 631,124.00	321	\$ 383,002.00	137	\$ 113,314.00	1,028	\$ 1,381,394.00

TABLE No. 7
Distribution of all Work by Wards During the Year 1925.

	JEFFERSON		MADISON		LEE		CLAY		TOTAL	
	No. of Build- ings	Amount	No. of Build- ings	Amount	No. of Build- ings	Amount	No. of Build- ings	Amount	No. of Build- ings	Amount
New work.....	323	\$ 805,447 00	446	\$ 2,616,364 00	1,151	\$ 5,981,920 00	574	\$ 2,613,121 00	2,494	\$ 12,016,852 00
Alterations, etc.....	204	253,954 00	366	631,124 00	321	383,002 00	137	113,314 00	1,028	1,381,394 00
Total	527	\$ 1,059,401 00	812	\$ 3,247,488 00	1,472	\$ 6,364,922 00	711	\$ 2,726,435 00	3,522	\$ 13,398,246 00

TABLE No. 8

Showing New Work Finished, in Progress, and Authorized During the Year 1925.

	FINISHED		IN PROGRESS		AUTHORIZED	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings.....	319	\$ 1,966,596.00	99	\$ 854,766.00	418	\$ 2,821,362.00
Frame dwellings.....	504	1,997,385.00	180	668,335.00	684	2,665,720.00
Cinder block dwelling.....	27	191,128.00	6	46,000.00	33	237,128.00
Brick stores.....	107	589,640.00	32	457,495.00	139	1,047,135.00
Frame sheds.....	482	133,103.00	101	24,227.00	583	157,330.00
Private garages.....	427	185,831.00	110	49,429.00	537	235,260.00
Apartment houses.....	20	1,131,000.00	16	864,000.00	36	1,995,000.00
Warehouse and manufac-						
tories.....	19	462,700.00	13	635,000.00	32	1,097,700.00
Club houses.....	1	9,750.00	1	10,800.00	2	20,550.00
Bank buildings.....	1	16,742.00			1	16,742.00
Churches.....	1	21,000.00	9	415,775.00	10	436,775.00
Schools.....			3	934,700.00	3	934,700.00
Office buildings.....	4	134,200.00	1	2,000.00	5	136,200.00
Public garages.....	4	76,500.00	5	138,000.00	9	214,500.00
Boiler house.....	1	250.00			1	250.00
Brick stable.....	1	500.00			1	500.00
Total.....	1,918	\$ 6,916,325.00	576	\$ 5,100,527.00	2,494	\$ 12,016,852.00

TABLE No. 9

Showing Repair Work Finished, in Progress, and Authorized During the Year 1925.

	FINISHED		IN PROGRESS		AUTHORIZED	
	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount	No. of Buildings	Amount
Brick dwellings.....	196	\$ 118,947.00	17	\$ 8,375.00	213	\$ 127,322.00
Frame dwellings.....	377	145,635.00	48	22,446.00	425	168,081.00
Brick stores.....	162	151,657.00	24	89,878.00	186	241,535.00
Frame sheds.....	23	9,330.00	8	10,670.00	31	20,000.00
Warehouses and manufac-						
tories.....	55	184,787.00	27	305,530.00	82	490,317.00
Office buildings.....	11	62,597.00	7	85,356.00	18	147,953.00
Printing offices.....	4	9,065.00			4	9,065.00
Dormitories.....	2	705.00	2	645.00	4	1,350.00
Private garages.....	18	5,315.00	1	150.00	19	5,465.00
Public garages.....	4	870.00	2	6,400.00	6	7,270.00
Hospitals.....	5	5,879.00	3	23,644.00	8	29,523.00
Churches.....	14	16,990.00	3	11,650.00	17	28,640.00
Theatres.....	2	2,625.00			2	2,625.00
Hotels.....	1	1,200.00	2	75,000.00	3	76,200.00
Schools.....	6	10,198.00	1	200.00	7	10,398.00
Apartment houses.....	1	750.00			1	750.00
Club houses.....	1	900.00			1	900.00
Library.....	1	14,000.00			1	14,000.00
Total.....	883	\$ 741,450.00	145	\$ 639,944.00	1,028	\$ 1,381,394.00

TABLE No. 10

Showing Total of all Work Finished, in Progress, and Authorized During Year 1925.

	FINISHED		IN PROGRESS		AUTHORIZED	
	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount	No. of Build-ings	Amount
New work	1,918	\$ 6,916,325 00	576	\$ 5,100,527 00	2,494	\$ 12,016,852 00
Repairs, etc.	883	741,450 00	145	639,944 00	1,028	1,381,394 00
Total	2,801	\$ 7,657,775 00	721	\$ 5,740,471 00	3,522	\$ 13,398,246 00

TABLE NO. 11

Table Showing Expenditures on Various Public Buildings Under Charge of the Bureau of Building Inspection

BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION PAY ROLL

Expended

Pay roll of officers (12 months 1925)	\$18,937.34
Pay roll of employees (12 months 1925)	35,503.05
Pay roll of extra help (12 months 1925)	488.56
Total pay roll	\$54,928.95

BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION EXPENSES

Expended

City Hall, Maintenance and Repairs.

Fuel, wood and coal	\$ 2,230.34	
Gas and water	115.23	
Electric lights	3,955.79	
Telephone	111.00	
Ice	829.11	
Janitor's supplies	2,158.68	
Insurance, boilers, etc.	82.37	
Repairs	2,180.74	
Engine and boiler room supplies	353.01	
Miscellaneous	957.31	\$12,973.58

City Hall Annex.

Fuel, wood and coal	\$ 440.93	
Gas and water	25.26	
Electric lights	670.20	
Telephone	7.00	
Stationery, printing, etc.	810.17	
Repairs	1,715.67	
Automobiles, gasoline, etc.	886.15	
Insurance	195.91	\$ 4,751.29

City Jail.

Fuel, wood and coal	\$ 2,120.96	
Gas and water	517.70	
Electric lights	93.45	
Supplies	164.19	
Beds, bedding, etc.	515.66	
Repairs	1,454.66	
Insurance	45.45	\$ 4,912.07

Howitzers' Armory.

Fuel, wood and coal	\$ 449.98	
Gas and water	119.28	
Electric lights	642.30	
Repairs	253.67	
Insurance	150.00	\$ 1,615.23

Gray's Armory.

Fuel, wood and coal	\$ 651.50	
Gas and water	14.64	
Electric lights	492.42	
Repairs	164.70	
Supplies	10.00	\$ 1,333.26

Blues' Armory.

Fuel, wood and coal	\$ 352.94	
Gas and water	136.69	
Electric lights	533.60	
Repairs	557.97	
Supplies	5.00	
Insurance	364.00	\$ 1,950.20

City Auditorium.

Fuel, wood and coal	\$ 149.23	
Gas and water	31.83	
Electric lights	143.46	
Repairs	142.00	
Insurance	150.00	\$ 6,616.52

Hustings Court, Part II.

Fuel, wood and coal	\$ 266.95	
Electric lights	84.50	
Repairs	300.88	
Ice	63.24	
Insurance	144.00	\$ 859.57

Police Department.

First station	\$	65.91	
Second station		209.50	
Third station		360.01	\$ 635.42

Fire Department.

Headquarters	\$	1,649.82	
Engine Company No. 4		79.21	
Engine Company No. 5		18.95	
Engine Company No. 6		22.68	
Engine Company No. 7		54.75	
Engine Company No. 8		5.60	
Engine Company No. 9		109.50	
Engine Company No. 10		380.65	
Engine Company No. 11		211.45	
Engine Company No. 12		93.18	
Engine Company No. 13		435.50	
Engine Company No. 17		206.20	
Fire Alarm Station, Monroe Park		70.00	\$ 3,337.49

Nicholson Street School.

Insurance	\$	18.00	\$ 18.00
Grand Total			\$33,002.63

TABLE NO 12.

*Showing Money Ordered Paid and Paid to the Comptroller.***City Auditorium Receipts**

1925:

January 3rd—Mrs. Wilson-Greene.....	\$ 150.00
January 24th—Mrs. J. H. Crenshaw.....	150.00
February 2nd—H. C. McGehee	15.00
February 14th—Mrs. Wilson-Greene	150.00
February 20th—Mrs. Wilson-Greene	150.00
March 23rd—M. V. Binga	15.00
March 24th—J. H. Binford	85.00
March 26th—E. J. Johnson	15.00
March 27th—Frank G. Louthan	15.00
April 2nd—R. B. Taylor, Sr.	10.00
April 3rd—Maggie L. Walker	60.00
April 13th—Helen D. Christian	30.00
April 20th—J. R. McCauley	10.00
May 9th—James K. Hall	10.00
May 14th—Thos. J. Dameron.....	10.00
May 16th—Mrs. L. H. Atkins	10.00
May 19th—W. T. Walters	10.00
May 20th—Mrs. Marie Frick Costello	10.00
June 9th—Rev. S. L. Bush	20.00
June 11th—Rev. A. H. Utley	50.00
July 17th—W. P. Edwards	10.00
July 24th—Times-Dispatch Company	10.00
August 7th—Rev. W. B. Ball	20.00
August 26th—Rev. A. H. Utley	290.00
September 8th—Rev. A. H. Utley	10.00
September 12th—Rev. A. H. Utley	10.00
September 22nd—Rev. A. H. Utley	10.00
September 25th—Rev. A. H. Utley	10.00
October 10th—Richmond Rotary Club	160.00
October 24th—W. P. Edwards	15.00
November 9th—M. A. Norrell	15.00
November 18th—E. B. White	15.00
November 20th—Mrs. Wilson-Greene	150.00
November 30th—Mrs. Wilson-Greene	150.00
December 2nd—W. P. Edwards	15.00

Total	\$1,865.00
-------------	------------

TABLE NO. 13.

Money Received Account of Commissions on Public Telephone, City Hall, Sale of Waste Paper, Old Carpets, Junk and Furniture, Sale of Building Codes, and Rental of Armories.

Commissions Public Telephone, City Hall		
1925:		
June 27th—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.....	\$	1.40
July 25th—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.....		1.35
November 2nd—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company....		3.88
December 3rd—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company....		2.69
	—————\$	9.32
Sale of Waste Paper, Etc.		
January 29th—Clarence Cosby, junk, Howitzers' Armory.....	\$	32.50
February 14th—D. H. Hey, Inc., waste paper.....		8.44
February 28th—Felvey Company, Inc., waste paper.....		5.78
March 18th—Felvey Company, Inc., waste paper.....		7.80
May 5th—Felvey Company, Inc., waste paper.....		4.80
June 24th—Felvey Company, Inc., waste paper.....		7.52
August 4th—Felvey Company, Inc., waste paper.....		6.80
October 6th—Felvey Company, Inc., waste paper.....		8.20
November 20th—Felvey Company, Inc., waste paper.....		9.00
	—————\$	90.84
Sale of Old Carpets and Furniture		
June 1st—John Hirschberg	\$	10.00
June 30th—Virginia Auction Company		10.00
December 23rd—T. H. Gates		10.00
	—————\$	30.00
Sale of 61 Building Codes at \$1.00 each	\$	61.04
	—————\$	61.04
Rental Howitzers Armory		
January 2nd—C. G. Wheatley	\$	15.00
February 20th—E. W. Grice, C. & O. Railway.....		15.00
March 18th—R. F. Wiltshire		15.00
	—————\$	45.00
Rental Grays Armory		
February 7th—Harry Pappas	\$	15.00
February 2nd—Dr. L. T. Price		15.00
February 16th—G. P. Hulce		15.00
March 2nd—Joe Kass		15.00
March 7th—Mrs. Norma M. Leake		15.00
March 12th—R. F. Wiltshire		15.00
March 27th—J. R. Lodge		15.00
April 3rd—F. W. Sydnor		15.00

April 18th—Irvin N. Wharton	15.00
April 30th—N. M. Taylor	15.00
May 14th—Louis Biagi	15.00
August 31st—J. W. Traylor	15.00
October 24th—Jos. H. Long	15.00
October 29th—F. W. Sydnor	15.00
October 30th—Mrs. A .M. Lucord	15.00
	\$ 225.00

Rental Moore Street School

May 1st to October 11th, 1925—Rev. J. E. Fountain.....	\$ 55.00
	\$ 55.00

Rental Old Ginter Park Engine House

April 9th—Myrtle Grove Corpn. for November, 1924.....	\$ 120.00
	\$ 120.00
Total	\$ 636.20

Summary of Bureau of Building Inspection Receipts

Commissions Public Telephone, City Hall	\$ 9.32
Sale of Waste Paper and Junk	90.84
Sale of Old Carpets and Furniture	30.00
Sale of Building Codes	61.04
Rental Howitzers Armory	45.00
Rental Grays Armory	225.00
Rental City Auditorium	1,865.00
Rental Moore Street School	55.00
Rental Old Ginter Park Engine House	120.00
Total	\$2,501.20

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing Total Number of Permits Issued for New Buildings, Including Additions, Alterations and Repairs, and the Total Estimated Cost for Each Year From the Time the Department of Building Inspection Was Created, August 1, 1907, to December 31, 1925.

Year	No. Permits	Estimated Cost
1907 (5 months)	509	\$ 769,322.00
1908	986	3,169,431.00
1909	1,004	3,574,812.00
1910	1,077	4,012,822.00
1911	1,176	6,018,699.00
1912	1,226	6,255,711.00
1913	1,196	3,636,476.00
1914	1,213	3,391,571.00
1915	1,375	3,244,752.00
1916	1,696	4,927,396.00
1917	1,184	4,118,688.00
1918	832	1,838,614.00
1919	1,763	8,770,452.00
1920	1,722	6,919,278.00
1921	2,391	9,292,879.00
1922	2,675	15,116,912.00
1923	2,713	15,642,229.00
1924	2,970	13,613,019.00
1925	2,735	13,398,246.00
Total	30,443	\$127,711,309.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Fire Department

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1925

W. H. JOYNES, Chief

RICHMOND:

THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS

1926

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.....Director of Public Safety
P. S. M. HECKMAN.....Chief Clerk
M. H. FINKE.....Stenographic Clerk

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN.....Chief

Fire

W. H. JOYNES.....Chief

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK.....Chief

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND.....Chief

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

W. H. THOMPSON.....Chief

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES.....Chief

Machine Shop

N. W. BAILEY.....Master Mechanic

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR., Director

Bureau of Fire

W. H. JOYNES.....	Chief of Fire Department
L. S. JONES.....	Assistant Chief
J. F. RAFFO.....	Battalion Chief, Eastern District
J. M. MEADORS.....	Battalion Chief, Eastern District
O. F. WISE.....	Battalion Chief, Western District
A. F. TAYLOR.....	Battalion Chief, Western District
N. W. BAILEY.....	Master Mechanic
H. J. LEBOLO.....	Secretary to Chief

ANNUAL REPORT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, RICHMOND FIRE DEPARTMENT

RICHMOND, VA., December 31, 1925.

CAPTAIN JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—

I beg to submit the thirty-eighth annual report of the operations of the Richmond Fire Department, for the year ending December 31, 1925, together with the number of alarms of fire, loss (insured and uninsured), insurance carried on and the value of buildings and contents as far as we could ascertain, hose laid at fires, etc., with complete statistical information regarding the working of the department, also such recommendations as I believe necessary for effective results of the work of this Department.

The department responded to 1,750 alarms for fire during the year, an increase of 199 alarms over the previous year, the alarms being classed as follows: Regular Bell Alarms, 416; Second Alarms, 11; Third Alarms, 3; Still Alarms, 1,129; Silent Alarms, 191; No calls or General Alarms being turned in.

The Silent Alarms are not received by the Fire Alarm Department and therefore will not show in their report.

The largest single loss occurred on August 20th at 124-30 Virginia Street, occupied by the Etchison Hat Manufacturing Co. The loss caused by this fire amounted to \$132,233.00, a decrease over the largest loss of last year of \$90,767.00.

The insurance loss for the year on buildings and contents was \$466,929.00, and the uninsured loss on buildings and contents was \$43,762.00, making a total loss for the year \$510,691.00 an increase over the previous year of \$45,463.00.

The total insurance carried on buildings and contents in which fires occurred was \$18,313,445.00, and the total value of buildings and contents in which fires occurred was \$30,488,575.00.

During the year there were 1,705 alarms for fire in the city and 45 alarms for fire outside of the city limits. Of these, 568 occurred in brick and stone buildings, 415 in frame buildings, 36 in stucco buildings, and 532 outside of building fires, such as dumps, bon fires, field fires, street cars, automobiles, etc.

There were 99 False Alarms turned in during the year, an increase of 19 over the previous year; Calls for other causes than for fire were 100.

Of the fires responded to, 1,548 were confined to place of origin, three extended to adjoining property, and none beyond adjoining property.

The members of the Department in general were drilled weekly and instructed in the line of their duties and as to good conduct and discipline required.

For more detail information concerning the activities of this Department, I respectfully refer you to the detailed reports hereto annexed:

Statistics of Fires for the Year Ending December 31, 1925

1. Population	est. 200,000		
2. Area, square miles.....	26		
3. Total number of fire alarms.....	1,750		
4. False alarms	99		
5. Calls other than for fire.....	100		
6. <i>Number of Fires—</i>			
In brick and stone buildings.....	568		
In frame buildings	415		
In stucco buildings	36		
Other than building fires.....	532		
Total.....	1,551		
7. <i>Number of Fires—</i>			
Confined to place of origin.....	1,548		
Extended to adjoining property.....	3		
Extended beyond adjoining property.....	0		
Total.....	1,551		
8. <i>Number of Fires—</i>			
Where no losses occurred.....	951		
Where losses occurred.....	600		
Additional calls and false.....	199		
Total.....	1,750		
	<i>Buildings</i> <i>Contents</i> <i>Total</i>		
9. Total value of property involved.....	\$18,730,400.00	\$11,758,175.00	\$30,488,575.00
10. Total insurance thereon.....	9,869,655.00	8,443,790.00	18,313,455.00
11. Total insurance loss	197,748.00	269,181.00	466,929.00
12. Total loss (insured & uninsured)	212,568.00	298,123.00	510,691.00
13. Losses (Total) on buildings and contents in which the fires originated; direct losses.....			\$510,081.00
14. Losses (Total) on buildings and contents in which the fires did not originate; exposure losses.....			610.00
15. <i>Runs—</i> Engine companies			1,496
Truck companies			449
Motorcycles			654
Water tower			0
Total.....			2,599
16. Hours companies worked			1,918
17. Hours engines worked			188
18. Large chemicals used (40) gal.....			161
19. Small chemicals used (3) gal.....			230
20. Feet of hose laid			292,250
21. Feet of ladder used			8,128

Recommendations and Remarks

In making my recommendations for the betterment of the service it will be necessary for me to repeat a number of items that have been asked for in these reports for several years. It is with pleasure and pride that some of the recommendations for improvements in this service in the past few years have been made, improvements involving considerable expense, some of which has made our efforts in this work less arduous and more efficient; but there are still some of our most urgent needs yet to be gotten.

While I dislike to keep repeating former recommendations, yet they are essential for the efficiency of our service, I will again briefly mention a number that I have noted in more detail for several years in my annual reports that I regard as essential for the efficiency of our service, and what I would term "immediate needs." While I realize that it may not be practical to acquire at once everything that we need, I will therefore confine myself strictly to our most urgent and pressing needs and in the order of their importance.

This department has consistently endeavored to maintain the cost of the department at the lowest possible figure and yet maintain and furnish proper protection to our citizens, but we are now confronted, because of the increased population and building, to take immediate steps for the erection and installation of a building in the far western section of our city on the lot owned by the Fire Department, at Hanover Avenue and Tilden Street, as quarters for an Engine and Truck Company, so that we may have adequate fire protection for this part of the city. I cannot be too emphatic on this point; this house is a positive necessity, if the city expects and hopes to extend to the citizens and property owners that measure of fire protection so essential, which it is Richmond's plain duty to extend.

This section of the city is fully developed and is fast growing away from its fire protection by the construction of large apartment houses and dwellings, which are thickly populated, while the nearest help in case of fire is several miles distant, which plainly shows that the department is not keeping pace with the growth of the city in its fire protection. While we considered this need essential many years ago, it is now imperative, and we cannot expect to render anything like proper service in this section until this house is installed for its protection. The need for this house is further emphasized by the last report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which indicates plainly its need. The need of immediate action towards building and installing this house was amply demonstrated by the series of down town business section fires during the year. If this house had been installed, apparatus there would or could have reached practically any fire in that section of the city in one-half of the time required otherwise, as quick action is very essential in this section of the city that is filling up with large apartment houses. Whereas, these two new companies will be of direct benefit to this section in question, I wish to point out that indirectly they are of benefit to the city at large. With these two new companies in service, it will not be necessary, as it is now at times, even for a general (666) alarm of fire, to strip other sections of the city of its fire protection, as we would always be able, even with a general (666) alarm of fire, to have sufficient companies to distribute over the city.

Therefore, though possibly trespassing on financial preserves, I emphasize

this most urgent need and I should ask that necessary appropriation for constructing and installing this house be proceeded with as early as possible.

No fire department can hope to be entirely successful or make use of good fire methods unless it is well trained. On the other hand, a department which is modernly equipped does not always use its appliances to good advantage because of insufficient training. Regular training is of the utmost importance, as it is evident that if the men cannot handle its equipment efficiently, they cannot work effectively at an actual fire. Therefore, I again recommend that a drill tower be provided as soon as possible, where a regular course of training and instruction may be given all members, as the one we now have is too small and unsuited to be of much practical value. As I have repeatedly stated before, our men are mostly young and energetic and anxious to learn and do, but for lack of proper facilities, they are not trained in their line of duties as they should be. This is not a reflection on our men, as they do wonderfully well for the experience they have, but their efforts are terribly handicapped for lack of proper training, and we cannot expect the men to do the real work of firemen until they are properly trained.

A drill tower should be erected similar to those in use in many of the cities, as in no way can efficiency be so readily obtained as by constant practice on a tower. This tower could be built in the rear of one of our Engine Houses and the only cost will be for materials used, as most of the labor necessary can be done by members of the department, so the cost will be nominal, compared with the wonderful training and results to be obtained.

Our City now covers such a large area and is being built up so rapidly that there should be three (3) "fire districts" instead of only two (2), as at present. This need is also further emphasized by the report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. To put this idea into effect, I earnestly ask that provision be made for adding two additional Battalion Chiefs, for establishing the third "fire district," thus further adding to our efficiency.

In connection of the hose question, I recommend that you provide and maintain for regular service and in reserve a quantity of hose to meet and cope with any condition and circumstance that may arise. The reserve supply of hose available at all times should not be less than 4000 feet in quantity. Our supply of hose is now, I am pleased to state, in excellent condition, but we have only 1,750 feet in store room. To keep our hose up to necessary standard I recommend that at least 3000 feet of first class interwoven cotton rubber lined hose be purchased, the hose to be used to replace unreliable hose that will possibly be thrown out as unserviceable at our semi-annual hose inspection and supply a reasonable supply for reserve as stated above. The matter of good dependable hose is a serious necessity in the fire service. Without sufficient reliable hose the best of pumps and water supply are rendered ineffective, as a bursted section of hose at a fire may undoubtedly be the cause of heavy damage at a fire.

The addition of the two motorcycles added to this department's equipment toward the close of the year is not only a decided gain for the service, but provide a big saving in the wear and tear of the larger apparatus in addition to using less fuel. The importance of these little wonders can hardly be over-estimated since they are used in fighting small fires every day of the year.

They have more than justified our anticipation of their efficiency, and in the past year they have done wonderful work, responding to 654 calls, to which we would have had to have sent the larger apparatus if we had not been equipped with these little wonders. Therefore, I unreservedly recommend that at least two additional ones be installed this year, and when this is done we will be amply provided with these little wonders for a few years to come. The installation of these machines will not require additional men, as men in the present companies are utilized for this purpose, and the only cost will be the initial cost of the motorcycles and their equipment, with a nominal amount for their annual upkeep, all of which is more than offset by the saving on our larger apparatus, in addition to keeping the larger apparatus in service for a possible greater fire.

I feel it my duty to again repeat my former recommendation for the consolidation of Engine House No. 2, Truck House No. 2, and the Machine Shop all in one building. These three separate units are now each in its own quarters, all in the same neighborhood, and the house Truck Co. No. 2, occupies and the Machine Shop, are neither in any way suited for their purpose, and all three requires separate upkeep. This consolidation would soon repay the outlay necessary and add greatly to the efficiency of the department. The quarters now used could be sold and the revenue would go a long way to pay for the proposed new building. In the interest of efficiency, comfort of the firemen and permanent economy, I again recommend that these three units be consolidated in a modern building somewhere in their present vicinity.

Again as in my previous reports, I desire to call your attention to the old, dark, and unsuited building occupied by Engine Company No. 7, located on Cary Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. This building is built in between two walls, and all the light and ventilation it receives is from the front and rear, and is not fit for quarters of men. Something should be done to improve this condition.

Again I wish to state that attention should be given to the problem this department has to contend with, relative to motor vehicle transportation and congestion. The tremendous increase in automobiles has brought about a condition difficult for us to cope with. In the endeavor to avoid accidents we have reduced the speed of apparatus and have warned officers and drivers to use every precaution, and yet there have been continual narrow escapes due largely to the indifference of civilian drivers to warning street signals and apparatus sirens. In addition, the habit is growing more evident daily of auto drivers following and racing apparatus to fire grounds which often creates congestion as to seriously handicap other apparatus in laying hose lines, or maneuvering Hook and Ladder Trucks. Sooner or later these conditions will lead to serious accidents, the death or injury of citizens and our own personnel, or heavy property loss because of delays in response. A campaign of publicity, and more stringent enforcement of traffic laws relative to the right of way of fire apparatus, is recommended in the endeavor to alleviate this most serious condition. We have laws calling upon the drivers of all vehicles to stop and draw to curb upon approach of fire apparatus, but these laws are frequently violated. Stringent efforts should be made to have these laws enforced, and to have an ordinance passed that will not allow a vehicle to follow fire apparatus within 600 feet, and that no vehicle shall park within

1,000 feet of the fire ground. This will allow us to have full swing in laying hose, raising ladders, running apparatus to hydrants, etc.

Another work which is of special value in reducing the water damage in small fires as well as exposure loss in large fires, is that of salvage; therefore I recommend that additional water proof covers be purchased for salvage purposes, the underwriters to share their proportionate share of the expense. These covers keep down loss and we are naturally anxious for a low loss ratio since it reflects directly on the department's record.

This department has been called to extinguish 115 dump fires during the year in city dumps, an increase of 69 over the precious year. Seldom do these fires constitute a fire menace, and where they do, the department is ready and willing to respond, but the majority of calls are made on account of the odors and smoke from burning refuse. In responding to these dump fires large property values are unprotected at times, and valuable apparatus responds and rapid depreciation of costly hose is inevitable. Proper supervision of the city dumps by the department in charge of same will tend to reduce this growing nuisance.

False alarms of fire have increased to an alarming extent, 99 having been sent in during the year. Immature age and the weak mentality are in a measure excusable, but all other offenders should be summarily dealt with. The co-operation of our citizens is requested in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this despicable trick, as our most serious accidents have happened while answering these alarms. A campaign of publicity would be of great benefit in this case.

For the purpose of enabling all members of the department to become thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of the rules and regulations, I recommend that new manuals be drafted and printed and distributed to the men. Thus, unfamiliarity with the rules could not be offered as an excuse by offenders of the rules governing this department. This leads to a point which I trust may be given due consideration, as the present manuals are old and over half of the rules and regulations have been changed by the change in administration and are not suited or corrected to date. Over half of the members have not been issued manuals, as we haven't any to issue.

I further recommend that the ordinance approved March 16, 1907, to require license for the manufacture, storage, sale and use, within the city limits of the city of Richmond, of combustible, explosive or dangerous materials, be amended so as to read "that this license or permit is granted until revoked," as I can't see any reason for this permit or license being issued yearly, as there is no charge made for this permit. This will be an added saving to us in the printing of these licenses or permits, in addition to the saving of much book and record keeping; therefore, I ask that this be acted upon as soon as possible, so that when additional license sheets are printed they can be corrected and changed.

Fire hydrants are, as the name indicated, provided for the use of the Fire Department in extinguishing fires, and in order that they may be always in the best operative condition they should be used for no other purpose. Some cities have ordinances providing that fire hydrants should not be opened except by members of the Fire Department and those specially authorized by the superintendent of the department responsible for their condition. These hydrants

are commonly used by contractors and others and some times left in a damaged condition, especially to the threads. Inspecting and greasing of the fire hydrants are made each month by this department, we having the city divided into seventeen districts, as there are Engine Companies, and when a damaged condition of any hydrant is found it is reported to this office, we in return reporting same to the Water Department.

In conclusion I desire to state that fire hydrants should not only be inspected and greased, but should be flushed to allow the dirty water and accumulations to be cleaned out. I further wish to state, that the law prohibiting parking of vehicles within ten feet of a fire hydrant be stringently enforced, as this space allowed is barely sufficient for the modern automobile pumper.

While there have been rapid and numerous improvements made in a number of our streets, still there are parts of our city that have streets which are impassable in bad weather; and I trust that the street improvements will soon eliminate these conditions. Some measure should be adopted or devised to avoid blocking entire streets while they are undergoing repairs. So far we have been fortunate in not having a large fire on a street so blocked, but it is liable to occur at any time, and the consequences are very probable to be most serious.

While the water supply is now sufficient in most sections of our city, and the recent improvements in this branch of the service are most remarkable, yet we still have a very limited supply in some sections, especially in Ginter Park. In this connection, I recommend that more fire hydrants be installed in many sections of the city, where they are now scarce, and in all cases where fire hydrants are installed that they be directly connected with the largest available main. Of course, I know that the street work and water supply is not under your jurisdiction, but ask that you will use your efforts with the Director of Public Works and the Director of Public Utilities, respectively, along the lines suggested.

Conclusion

In conclusion, allow me to return thanks to the Director of Public Safety for his kind assistance at all times; to His Honor, the Mayor, for the interest he has manifested in this department; to the Chief of Police, for generous assistance at all times, and to the members of the Police Force for their faithful performance of duties at fires; to the Building Inspector, and the Electrical Inspectors or their courteous and kind co-operation with this department during the past year. I wish to extend many thanks to the officers and men of the Fire Department for the faithful manner in which they have performed every duty incumbent upon them. To the Chief of Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, and his assistants, I desire to express my grateful appreciation for the valuable services they have rendered me at all times. All officers of the City Government, as well as citizens and local representatives of the insurance companies, I wish to extend my thanks for the information received relative to the amount of insurance carried and paid on losses at fires, thus enabling me to compile my report; and to the representatives of the press for their fair and impartial reports of the fire department's work. And I especially wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the always prompt and courteous ambulance corps.

Finally I desire to state that I have scanned carefully fire departments' reports from many cities in the United States and Canada; I have listened with a great deal of care and attention to debates at conventions of the International Association of Fire Engineers, as to the progress which other cities are making in fire department work, and from results obtained and accomplished, by our own Fire Department, such as a full equipment of the most modern fire fighting machinery of the present day, a sufficient reserve, a full quota of men, working under the Two Platoon System, the new Central Fire Alarm Station, and the wonderful new equipment of same, and many other achievements of less magnitude, I can say without fear of contradiction, that the department of our city of Richmond, Virginia, today is equal, if not better than, any city of our size in the country, and one which our citizenship can justly feel proud of.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. JOYNES,
Chief of Fire Department.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

MONTHS	BUILDINGS			Other Than Buildings	False Alarms	Calls Other Causes Than for Fire	Total
	Brick	Frame	Stucco				
January.....	66	49	3	30	14	11	173
February.....	44	27	1	57	13	9	151
March.....	46	48	1	54	6	9	164
April.....	49	38	3	44	5	15	154
May.....	41	26	3	31	6	8	115
June.....	40	18	1	41	5	5	110
July.....	30	23	3	73	3	7	139
August.....	33	20	1	43	7	8	112
September.....	25	20	1	56	7	5	114
October.....	55	39	2	43	10	4	153
November.....	47	31	7	34	9	11	139
December.....	92	76	10	26	14	8	226
Total....	568	415	36	532	99	100	1,750

EXTENT OF FIRES, ETC.

MONTHS	EXTENT OF FIRES			False Alarms	Calls for Other Causes Than Fire	Total
	Place of Origin	Extended to Adjoining Property	Extended Beyond Adj. Property			
January.....	148	0	0	14	11	173
February.....	129	0	0	13	9	151
March.....	149	0	0	6	9	164
April.....	134	0	0	5	15	154
May.....	101	0	0	6	8	115
June.....	100	0	0	5	5	110
July.....	128	1	0	3	7	139
August.....	97	0	0	7	8	112
September.....	102	0	0	7	5	114
October.....	138	1	0	10	4	153
November.....	118	1	0	9	11	139
December.....	204		0	14	8	226
Total....	1,548	3	0	99	100	1,750

TOTAL VALUATION, LOSS AND INSURANCE, YEAR 1925.

MONTHS	Total Number Alarms	Property Involved	Property Loss	Insurance Carried	Insurance Loss	Uninsured Loss
January.....	173	\$ 3,432,375.00	\$ 43,376.00	\$ 2,745,800.00	\$ 41,986.00	\$ 1,390.00
February.....	151	2,253,550 00	14,650 00	1,384,550 00	13,240 00	1,410.00
March.....	164	2,282,250 00	118,928 00	1,482,970 00	116,058 00	2,870.00
April.....	154	3,123,775 00	124,642 00	993,100 00	118,577 00	6,065.00
May.....	115	661,625 00	18,483 00	338,900 00	13,968 00	2,515.00
June.....	110	2,104,675 00	6,753 00	1,637,050 00	5,240 00	1,515.00
July.....	139	2,296,400 00	6,131 00	547,005 00	4,721 00	1,410.00
August.....	112	4,212,575 00	140,668 00	3,191,890 00	121,703 00	18,965.00
September.....	114	1,281,850 00	17,186 00	876,130 00	16,526 00	660.00
October.....	153	1,795,350 00	7,080 00	1,236,250 00	5,305 00	1,775.00
November.....	139	3,005,900 00	5,447 00	1,891,450 00	3,015 00	2,432.00
December.....	226	4,038,250 00	7,345 00	1,968,350 00	4,590 00	2,755.00
Total.....	1,750	30,488,575 00	519,691 00	18,313,445 00	466,929.00	43,762 00

INSURED, UNINSURED AND TOTAL LOST; AS TO BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS

MONTHS	INSURANCE LOSS			UNINSURED LOSS			INSURED AND UNINSURED LOSS		
	Buildings		Total	Buildings		Total	Buildings		Total
		Contents			Contents			Contents	
January.....	\$ 19,464.00	\$ 22,522.00	\$ 41,986.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 190.00	\$ 1,390.00	\$ 20,664.00	\$ 22,712.00	\$ 43,376.00
February.....	3,065.00	10,175.00	13,240.00	235.00	1,175.00	1,410.00	3,300.00	11,350.00	14,650.00
March.....	102,128.00	13,930.00	116,058.00	2,545.00	1,325.00	2,870.00	104,673.00	14,255.00	118,928.00
April.....	30,796.00	87,781.00	118,577.00	3,585.00	2,480.00	6,065.00	34,381.00	90,261.00	124,642.00
May.....	3,565.00	12,403.00	15,968.00	475.00	2,040.00	2,515.00	4,040.00	14,443.00	18,483.00
June.....	2,610.00	2,630.00	5,240.00	955.00	2,560.00	3,515.00	3,565.00	3,190.00	6,755.00
July.....	3,466.00	1,255.00	4,721.00	1,125.00	285.00	1,410.00	4,391.00	1,540.00	6,131.00
August.....	17,543.00	104,160.00	121,703.00	620.00	18,345.00	18,965.00	18,163.00	122,505.00	140,668.00
September.....	7,136.00	9,390.00	16,526.00	460.00	1,200.00	1,660.00	7,596.00	9,590.00	17,186.00
October.....	3,585.00	1,720.00	5,305.00	745.00	1,030.00	1,775.00	4,330.00	2,750.00	7,080.00
November.....	1,680.00	1,335.00	3,015.00	1,585.00	847.00	2,432.00	3,265.00	2,182.00	5,447.00
December.....	2,710.00	1,880.00	4,590.00	1,290.00	1,465.00	2,755.00	4,000.00	3,345.00	7,345.00
Total.....	\$ 197,748.00	\$ 269,181.00	\$ 466,929.00	\$ 14,820.00	\$ 28,942.00	\$ 43,762.00	\$ 212,568.00	\$ 298,123.00	\$ 510,691.00

INSURANCE CARRIED AND VALUE OF BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS.

MONTHS	INSURANCE CARRIED		Total	VALUE OF		Total
	Buildings	Contents		Buildings	Contents	
January.....	\$ 1,580,250 00	\$ 1,156,550 00	\$ 2,745,800 00	\$ 2,076,050 00	\$ 1,356,325 00	\$ 3,432,375 00
February.....	1,491,400 00	1,093,150 00	1,384,550 00	849,150 00	1,404,400 00	2,253,550 00
March.....	1,018,670 00	464,300 00	1,482,970 00	1,540,000 00	742,250 00	2,282,250 00
April.....	705,650 00	288,050 00	993,700 00	2,689,925 00	433,850 00	3,123,775 00
May.....	254,850 00	84,050 00	338,900 00	513,375 00	148,250 00	661,625 00
June.....	589,300 00	1,067,750 00	1,657,050 00	901,700 00	1,292,975 00	2,194,675 00
July.....	373,255 00	1,173,750 00	1,547,005 00	1,948,175 00	1,348,225 00	2,296,400 00
August.....	1,607,450 00	1,584,440 00	3,191,890 00	2,942,050 00	1,929,525 00	4,212,575 00
September.....	463,380 00	412,750 00	876,130 00	1,590,100 00	591,750 00	1,281,850 00
October.....	871,650 00	364,600 00	1,236,250 00	1,281,100 00	513,050 00	1,795,350 00
November.....	1,034,950 00	856,500 00	1,891,450 00	1,819,250 00	1,186,650 00	3,005,900 00
December.....	870,450 00	1,097,900 00	1,968,350 00	2,138,225 00	1,900,025 00	4,038,250 00
Total.....	\$ 9,869,655 00	\$ 8,443,790 00	\$ 18,313,445 00	\$ 18,730,400 00	\$ 11,758,175 00	\$ 30,488,575 00

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS INVOLVED IN FIRES.

MONTHS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
One story.....	14	5	10	17	8	9	7	8	11	11	15	34	139
Two story.....	70	44	64	52	48	32	37	28	21	63	53	121	633
Three story.....	28	19	17	18	11	15	7	13	9	19	11	24	191
Four story.....	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	6	8	43
Five story.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	7
More than five stories.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
Other than buildings.....	55	79	69	64	45	51	82	59	68	56	53	48	729
Total.....	173	151	164	154	115	110	139	112	114	153	139	226	1,750

STATISTICS

The statistical records of the Bureau of Fire, contained in this report, will show the following facts:

That most fires occurred in brick buildings.....	568
That most fires were confined to originating point.....	1,548
That most fires were in two-story buildings.....	633
That most fires occurred in dwellings.....	594
That most fires were caused by foul and defective chimneys.....	308
That most fires occurred on Saturdays.....	279
That most fires occurred on the P. M. hours.....	1,236
That most fires occurred between 7 and 8 P. M.....	128
That most alarms were received by phone.....	1,129
That the number of fire hydrants inspected during the year was.....	18,442
That the number of feet of hose laid during the year was.....	292,250
That the number of feet of ladders used during the year was.....	8,128
That the number of gallons of chemical used during the year was.....	7,130
That companies worked 1,918 hours.....	1,918
That engines worked 188 hours.....	188
That there were 2,599 company runs during the year.....	2,599
That at most fires nothing was used or it was out on arrival.....	398
That the most fires were in the western district.....	1,142
That the Department responded to 45 alarms out of the city.....	45
That the most fires in mercantile buildings were in grocery stores.....	28
That most of the fire losses were between five and ten dollars.....	174
That the Engine Company responding to the largest number of alarms was Engine Company No. 9.....	164
That the Truck Company responding to the largest number of alarms was Truck Company No. 3.....	152
That the motorcycle responding to the largest number of alarms was Motorcycle No. 5	132
That the largest single loss during the year was.....	\$132,233.00
That the capacity of the gasoline pumpers in the department is, gallons....	15,350

The following table shows the runs and work done by each company during the year ending December 31, 1925.

COMPANIES	Runs	Hours Company Worked	Hours Engine Worked	Large Chemical Used	Small Chemical Used	Sections Hose Laid
Engine Co. No. 1.....	122	58	6	9	8	337
Engine Co. No. 2.....	87	71	28	7	10	331
Engine Co. No. 3.....	132	148	16	6	15	748
Engine Co. No. 4.....	112	70	19	10	15	445
Engine Co. No. 5.....	136	75	19	21	6	441
Engine Co. No. 6.....	92	71	21	14	10	340
Engine Co. No. 7.....	64	51	7	11	16	278
Engine Co. No. 8.....	49	40	1	5	6	197
Engine Co. No. 9.....	164	171	18	17	8	718
Engine Co. No. 10.....	121	99	13	21	12	384
Engine Co. No. 11.....	89	53	9	9	7	527
Engine Co. No. 12.....	90	82	13	12	9	275
Engine Co. No. 13.....	75	66	2	0	3	209
Engine Co. No. 14.....	34	34	1	5	2	75
Engine Co. No. 15.....	35	25	1	5	5	96
Engine Co. No. 16.....	34	35	2	4	0	91
Engine Co. No. 17.....	60	55	12	5	2	223
Motor Cycle No. 1.....	83	43	0	0	17	0
Motor Cycle No. 5.....	132	59	0	0	21	15
Motor Cycle No. 6.....	38	19	0	0	7	8
Motor Cycle No. 10.....	121	71	0	0	19	32
Motor Cycle No. 12.....	108	128	0	0	9	20
Motor Cycle No. 13.....	59	43	0	0	3	11
Motor Cycle No. 14.....	113	11	0	0	12	24
						Feet of Ladder Used
Truck Co. No. 1.....	91	56	0	0	1	3,569
Truck Co. No. 2.....	78	52	0	0	5	1,798
Truck Co. No. 3.....	152	88	0	0	0	1,656
Truck Co. No. 4.....	52	22	0	0	2	224
Truck Co. No. 5.....	43	100	0	0	0	650
Truck Co. No. 6.....	33	22	0	0	0	231

The following is a list of the apparatus now in service in the Richmond Fire Department:

QUARTERS	MAKE	TYPE	CAPACITY	BUILT	REMARKS
Engine No. 1	Seagrave	Triple Combination	750 Gal.	1923	Auto
Cycle No. 1	Harley Davidson	Side Car		1920	Motor Cycle
Engine No. 2	Seagrave	Pumper and Hose	1,000 Gal.	1923	Auto
Wagon No. 2	American LaFrance	Combination		1914	Auto
Engine No. 3	Ahren-Fox	Pumper and Hose	1,000 Gal.	1920	Auto
Wagon No. 3	Hollaway	Combination		1915	Auto (Mack)
Engine No. 4	Seagrave	Pumper and Hose	1,000 Gal.	1923	Auto
Wagon No. 4	Diggs	Combination		1920	Auto (Mack)
Engine No. 5	American LaFrance	Pumper and Hose	750 Gal.	1920	Auto
Wagon No. 5	Mack	Combination		1916	Auto
Cycle No. 5	Indian	Side Car		1922	Motor Cycle
Engine No. 6	Ahren-Fox	Pumper and Hose	750 Gal.	1920	Auto
Wagon No. 6	Hollaway	Combination		1915	Auto (Mack)
Engine No. 7	American LaFrance	Pumper and Hose	1,000 Gal.	1920	Auto
Wagon No. 7	American LaFrance	Combination		1915	Auto (Mack)
Engine No. 8	American LaFrance	Triple Combination	750 Gal.	1920	Auto
Engine No. 9	Ahren-Fox	Pumper and Hose	750 Gal.	1920	Auto
Wagon No. 9	American LaFrance	Combination		1916	Auto (Mack)
Engine No. 10	American LaFrance	Triple Combination	750 Gal.	1920	Auto
Cycle No. 10	Harley Davidson	Side Car		1920	Motor Cycle
Engine No. 11	Seagrave	Triple Combination	750 Gal.	1923	Auto
Engine No. 12	Seagrave	Triple Combination	750 Gal.	1923	Auto
Cycle No. 12	Indian	Side Car		1924	Motor Cycle
Engine No. 13	Seagrave	Triple Combination	750 Gal.	1923	Auto
Cycle No. 13	Indian	Side Car		1922	Motor Cycle
Engine No. 14	Brockway LaFrance	Triple Combination	300 Gal.	1920	Auto
Cycle No. 14	Indian	Side Car		1923	Motor Cycle
Engine No. 15	Brockway	Triple Combination	300 Gal.	1920	Auto
Engine No. 16	Brockway LaFrance	Triple Combination	300 Gal.	1920	Auto
Engine No. 17	Brockway LaFrance	Triple Combination	300 Gal.	1920	Auto
Tower No. 1	Seagrave	65 ft.		1922	Auto
Truck No. 1	Seagrave	Aerial 85 ft.		1923	Auto
Truck No. 2	American LaFrance	Aerial 85 ft.		1920	Auto
Truck No. 3	American LaFrance	Aerial 85 ft.		1920	Auto
Truck No. 4	American LaFrance	Aerial 85 ft.		1914	Auto
Truck No. 5	Seagrave	Aerial 75 ft.		1923	Auto
Truck No. 6	Mack-LaFrance	Aerial 65 ft.		1920	Auto
Wrecking Truck	Packard	Wrecking Truck	3½ Tons	1920	Auto
Supply Truck	Ford	Supply Truck	1 Ton	1922	Auto
Chief's Car	Packard	Touring	5 Pass.	1921	Auto
Asst. Chief	Chalmers	Touring	5 Pass.	1922	Auto
Bat. Chief					
Eastern Dist.	Chalmers	Roadster	2 Pass.	1920	Auto
Bat. Chief					
Western Dist.	Chalmers	Roadster	2 Pass.	1923	Auto
Master Mechanic	Chalmers	Roadster	2 Pass.	1920	Auto
RESERVE DEPARTMENT					
Engine No. 18	American LaFrance	Triple Combination	600 Gal.	1920	Auto
Engine No. 19	Knox	Triple Combination	600 Gal.	1914	Auto
Engine No. 20	Knox	Triple Combination	600 Gal.	1912	Auto
Engine No. 21	Knox	Triple Combination	600 Gal.	1911	Auto
Engine No. 22	Waterous	Triple Combination	600 Gal.	1916	Auto
Engine No. 23	Waterous	Triple Combination	400 Gal.	1916	Auto
Engine No. 24	American LaFrance	Steam	1,000 Gal.	1906	Tractor Drawn
Engine No. 25	American LaFrance	Steam	1,000 Gal.	1905	Tractor Drawn
Engine No. 26	Amoskeag	Steam	1,000 Gal.	1908	Arranged to be Drawn
Engine No. 27	Amoskeag	Steam	600 Gal.	1906	Arranged to be Drawn
Truck No. 7	Seagrave	Aerial 85 ft.		1923	Auto
Wagon No. 1	Hollaway	Combination		1915	Auto (Mack)
Extra Chief's Car	Maxwell	Touring	5 Pass.	1923	Auto

STATISTICS OF FIRES—HOW EXTINGUISHED

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Nothing used; out on arrival.....	32	32	38	32	20	18	26	23	26	44	32	75	398
Buckets water; garden hose.....	39	28	32	34	31	28	26	24	15	31	27	61	376
Wire brooms; brush, etc.....	12	23	27	12	1	6	15	5	8	6	9	3	127
Johnson pump.....	15	8	10	9	5	5	5	1	7	5	8	10	88
Chemical extinguisher (3) Gal.....	10	7	9	8	12	4	7	11	3	17	9	16	113
Chemical extinguisher (40) Gal.....	16	7	13	5	7	3	8	6	1	8	6	12	92
Foamite extinguisher (3) Gal.....	6	8	4	4	7	6	5	4	3	8	6	4	65
Pyrene extinguisher.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Automatic sprinkler.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
With one stream.....	11	9	13	21	15	23	30	18	35	16	15	15	221
With two streams.....	2	6	1	3	3	3	6	2	0	2	5	7	40
With three streams.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	5
With four or more streams.....	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	10
False, unnecessary and additional calls..	26	22	15	22	14	13	10	16	14	15	21	21	209
Total.....	173	151	164	154	115	110	139	112	114	153	139	226	1,750
Engine pressure used.....	2	3	2	4	2	3	4	4	2	2	1	5	34
Water tower used.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REPORT OF CHARGES AGAINST MEN DURING THE YEAR AND
DISPOSITION OF CASES.

CHARGES FOR WHICH MEN WERE TRIED	No. of Men	Reprimanded	Discharged	Fined \$50.00	Fined \$50.00 and 30 Days	Fined 5 Days	Fined 1 Day	Loss of Pay While Absent
Good of service.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Absence without leave.....	7	2	3	0	0	0	1	1
Neglect of duty.....	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Intoxication.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Conduct unbecoming a fireman.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Insurbordination.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	15	2	7	1	1	2	1	1

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF ALARMS.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Ashes, hot, igniting woodwork, etc.....	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	14
Autos; back fire; defective carburetor....	4	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	3	2	29
Automatic sprinklers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Automobile wreck.....	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
Additional calls.....	11	9	9	15	8	5	7	8	5	4	11	8	100
Brush, forest; grass; weeds.....	14	26	32	13	3	7	30	6	13	5	11	8	168
Boiling over grease; greasy range, etc....	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	10
Bon fires; rubbish fires, etc.....	0	2	6	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	4	21
Candles; careless with, etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Children; matches—Fire.....	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	10
Clothing, paper near stove.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Careless handling of gasoline, etc.....	2	1	2	7	2	1	2	1	2	5	3	3	31
Careless handling of matches.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	7
Christmas trees; decorations, etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Careless with trash, paper etc.....	3	1	4	3	3	5	5	2	0	1	3	3	33
Cigars, cigarettes and pipes.....	2	2	5	9	2	4	2	5	6	9	3	4	54
Chimney fires; foul, etc.....	36	19	26	20	11	8	3	6	7	21	25	56	238
Dumping grounds.....	1	2	1	8	9	17	20	13	24	11	6	3	115
Defective, chimneys, flues.....	15	4	6	7	5	1	1	0	2	8	5	16	70
Defective, stoves, ovens, furnaces.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Defective fire places, mantles; spark from	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	15
Electric wires, defective in buildings.....	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	17
Electric wires, defective in street cars....	2	8	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	5	0	1	29
Electric wires, defective in autos.....	2	10	4	5	6	5	9	5	8	7	4	1	66
Electric irons; defective, careless with....	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	9
Electric motors and controllers.....	4	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	14
Electric wires on poles.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Explosions; escaping gas.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
Explosions; acetylene gas.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Explosions; miscellaneous.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	6
Extended from other fires.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
Escaping steam.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Fireworks.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
Fire pots; careless with, etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Friction of machinery, etc.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Fumigating.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fuel oil burners; defective overflow.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
False alarms.....	14	13	6	5	6	5	3	7	7	10	9	14	99
Gas stove, lights, tubes, etc.....	4	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	3	22
Hot metal.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Incendiary; known, supposed.....	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	7
Kerosene oil lamps; defective, etc.....	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	9
Kerosene oil stoves; careless with, etc....	3	3	4	5	2	1	4	5	1	3	0	0	31
Lightning; struck by.....	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Leaking Gasoline, etc.....	0	0	2	1	3	0	5	2	2	0	3	0	18
Meats, fats, etc., igniting on stove.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Mistake in giving location.....	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Mistaking smoke or light for fire.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	4	4	2	16
Needless alarms, etc.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	8
Overheated motors, etc.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
Overheated stoves, furnaces.....	9	2	3	5	2	1	0	0	1	3	6	10	42
Overheated stove pipes, flues, defective, etc.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Overheated varnishes, paints, tar, etc.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Rubbish, trash in basements, etc.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Rats and matches.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rekindling of fires.....	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Slack lime.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Smoking in bed.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Spontaneous combustion.....	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	11
Steam pipes, overheated, etc.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Set by children; mischievousness.....	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	9
Sparks from locomotive.....	0	4	1	2	1	4	3	2	1	0	2	1	21
Sparks from chimneys, smoke stacks, etc..	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	16
Sparks from stoves, furnaces, etc.....	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	7
Sparks from open grates.....	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7
Sparks from electric motors, etc.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Smoking stoves and furnaces.....	3	4	5	3	4	1	0	1	2	2	3	7	35
Storm; wind and rain, etc.....	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Thawing water pipes, etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Torches, defective, careless with, etc....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown; not ascertained.....	15	18	22	11	21	21	24	19	18	12	14	38	233
Fires outside of city limits.....	1	2	6	5	1	3	8	0	4	6	2	7	45

CLASSIFICATION OF CLASS OF BUSINESS, ETC.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Apartments and flats.....	5	3	5	5	6	5	3	6	5	10	7	10	70
Auto sales and supplies.....	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	11
Auto repair shops.....	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Auto filling stations.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Bakeries.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Banks.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Barber shops.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Barns, outhouses and stables.....	12	3	12	5	4	3	6	3	4	2	3	8	45
Churches.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Cleaners and dyers.....	4	0	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	19
Clothing and furnishings.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Club houses and halls, etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Commission and produce.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Confectionery stores.....	1	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
Coal and wood yards, etc.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Depots; passenger, etc.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drug stores.....	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	12
Dry goods and department stores.....	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	9
Dwellings.....	77	46	62	51	38	28	23	25	22	58	52	112	504
Electrical supply stores, etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Furniture stores.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	7
Foundries.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Factories (all classes).....	2	0	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	4	15
Furnished rooms and boardng.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	14
Grocery and meats.....	3	2	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	3	2	5	28
Garages (public).....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Garages (private).....	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	3	2	1	3	1	17
Hotels.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hospitals.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Hardware stores, etc.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Junk shops.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Lumber mills, yards, etc.....	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	7
Laundries.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Machine shops.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Music stores.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Newspaper and printing plants.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Office buildings; public, etc.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	8
Packing houses.....	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Plumbing houses.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paint manufacturing and stores.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Paper plants and products, etc.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pawn shops.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prison.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Restaurants and cafeterias.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	9
Railroad shops.....	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ruins.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Schools, colleges and homes.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	11
Shoe stores; shoe repairs.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	7
Shops, retail (miscellaneous).....	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Storage and auction.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Unfinished buildings.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Vacant stores, etc.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	3	11
Vacant dwellings.....	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	13
Warehouses (miscellaneous).....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Wholesale houses (miscellaneous).....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Miscellaneous buildings.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	8

FIRES OTHER THAN IN BUILDINGS, ETC.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Automobiles.....	12	15	12	14	12	7	15	14	14	12	11	6	144
Ash cans and piles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bill boards.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Dumping grounds.....	1	2	1	8	9	17	20	13	24	11	6	3	115
Field, forest, grass, lots, etc.....	14	29	34	12	5	8	29	6	13	6	13	12	181
Fences.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Poles; telephone, etc.....	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	7
Street cars.....	2	9	2	2	3	2	1	4	5	5	1	0	33
Viaducts, bridges, etc.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	7	1	1	1	0	9
False alarms.....	14	13	6	5	6	5	5	8	5	10	9	14	99
Additional calls; needless, etc.....	11	9	9	15	8	5	7	8	5	4	11	8	100
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	1	4	1	4	2	2	2	5	2	2	27
Fires outside city limits.....	1	12	6	5	1	3	8	0	4	6	2	7	45

CLASSIFICATION OF LOSSES AS TO AMOUNT.

LOSSES	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
None and additional calls.....	111	101	111	97	67	70	90	72	81	92	100	158	1,150
Not exceeding—													
\$ 10.....	18	17	9	18	11	14	21	15	11	14	11	15	174
25.....	12	12	10	5	12	6	5	6	6	23	5	16	118
50.....	7	7	9	5	9	4	7	4	3	6	8	8	77
100.....	10	6	9	6	3	3	2	6	6	5	4	14	74
250.....	9	3	8	5	4	7	4	4	2	4	4	6	60
500.....	2	0	4	3	4	3	7	1	0	12	3	7	36
750.....	1	0	1	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	19
1,000.....	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	9
1,500.....	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
2,000.....	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
5,000.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	6
7,500.....	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
10,000.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
15,000.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
20,000.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
30,000.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50,000.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70,000.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90,000.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100,000.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
125,000.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
150,000.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	173	151	164	154	115	110	139	112	114	153	139	226	1,750

HOSE TEST AND INSPECTION.

COMPANIES	Tested No. Sections		Condemned No. Sections		Repairable No. Sections		Sections to Fill Allotment	
	2½-Inch	3-Inch	2½-Inch	3-Inch	2½-Inch	3-Inch	2½-Inch	3-Inch
Engine Co. No. 1.....	41	0	4	0	4	0	3	0
Engine Co. No. 2.....	32	8	0	1	0	1	0	1
Engine Co. No. 3.....	34	6	0	2	0	0	0	2
Engine Co. No. 4.....	36	5	0	1	1	5	0	0
Engine Co. No. 5.....	39	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Engine Co. No. 6.....	36	5	4	1	2	3	4	0
Engine Co. No. 7.....	28	12	0	1	0	0	0	1
Engine Co. No. 8.....	42	0	6	0	4	0	4	0
Engine Co. No. 9.....	31	8	0	0	1	0	1	0
Engine Co. No. 10.....	39	0	2	0	6	0	3	0
Engine Co. No. 11.....	41	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Engine Co. No. 12.....	40	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Engine Co. No. 13.....	40	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Engine Co. No. 14.....	40	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
Engine Co. No. 15.....	39	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Engine Co. No. 16.....	38	0	3	0	5	0	5	0
Engine Co. No. 17.....	40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Truck Co. No. 1.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Co. No. 2.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Co. No. 3.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Co. No. 4.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Co. No. 5.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Co. No. 6.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Reserve 7.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	637	50	29	6	34	9	31	4

HOSE STATEMENT.

COMPANIES	IN ACTUAL SERVICE ON APPARATUS		SPARE HOSE IN STATIONS	
	Cotton Rubber Lined Hose	Chemical Hose	Cotton Rubber Lined Hose	Chemical Hose
Engine Co. No. 1.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 2.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 3.....	1,000 ft.	250 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 4.....	1,000 ft.	250 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 5.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 6.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 7.....	1,000 ft.	250 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 8.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 9.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 10.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 11.....	1,000 ft.	250 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 12.....	1,000 ft.	250 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 13.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 14.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 15.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 16.....	1,000 ft.	200 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Engine Co. No. 17.....	1,000 ft.	250 ft.	1,000 ft.	0
Reserve No. 18.....	Pumper			
Reserve No. 19.....		200 ft.		
Reserve No. 20.....		200 ft.		
Reserve No. 21.....		200 ft.		
Reserve No. 22.....		200 ft.		
Reserve No. 23.....		200 ft.		
Reserve Wagon 1.....		200 ft.		
Truck Co. No. 1.....	50 ft.			
Truck Co. No. 2.....	50 ft.			
Truck Co. No. 3.....	50 ft.			
Truck Co. No. 4.....	50 ft.			
Truck Co. No. 5.....	50 ft.			
Truck Co. No. 6.....	50 ft.			
Reserve Truck 7.....	50 ft.			
Total.....	17,350 ft.	4,900 ft.	17,000 ft.	0
In store room.....			2,750 ft.	100 ft.
	Garden Hose			
Cycle No. 1.....	100 ft.			
Cycle No. 5.....	100 ft.			
Cycle No. 6.....	100 ft.			
Cycle No. 10.....	175 ft.			
Cycle No. 12.....	100 ft.			
Cycle No. 13.....	100 ft.			
Cycle No. 14.....	100 ft.			
Total.....	775 ft.	0	0	0

NUMBER OF ALARMS SENT IN BY DISTRICTS.

MONTHS	EASTERN DISTRICT						WESTERN DISTRICT					
	Box	Still	Silent	Second	Thirds	Total	Box	Still	Silent	Second	Thirds	Total
January.....	21	35	10	1	0	67	22	73	10	1	0	106
February.....	18	25	11	0	0	54	18	72	7	0	0	97
March.....	23	27	6	1	0	57	16	75	15	1	0	107
April.....	12	31	3	1	0	47	19	71	14	2	1	107
May.....	12	22	8	0	0	42	17	49	7	0	0	73
June.....	10	31	6	0	0	47	18	38	7	0	0	63
July.....	14	33	6	0	0	53	18	65	3	0	0	86
August.....	11	25	2	1	1	40	14	46	12	0	0	72
September.....	11	21	5	2	1	40	14	52	8	0	0	74
October.....	11	28	3	0	0	42	28	74	9	0	0	111
November.....	10	28	6	0	0	44	21	68	6	0	0	95
December.....	26	38	11	0	0	75	32	102	16	1	0	151
Total.....	179	344	77	6	2	608	237	785	114	5	1	1,142

BOXES FOR WHICH EXTRA ALARMS WERE SOUNDED.

DATE	BOX	TIME	CHARACTER OF ALARMS	COMPANIES RESPONDING
January 15th.....	249	5.32 A. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 1, 3, 4, 9. Truck 1.
January 20th.....	659	5.36 A. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 2, 5, 7. Truck 2.
March 29th.....	234	2.59 P. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 5, 10. Truck 3.
March 31st.....	18	3.01 P. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 4, 6.
April 4th.....	147	1.12 A. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 4, 9. Truck 1.
April 7th.....	213	1.22 A. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 3, 5.
April 27th.....	378	2.06 P. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 1, 2, 3. Truck 2.
August 20th.....	34	2.11 P. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 4, 7. Truck 1.
September 10th.....	39	9.52 A. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 3, 4, 5, 9. Trucks 1, 3.
September 23rd.....	39	9.54 A. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 1, 7.
December 15th.....	121	1.48 P. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 3, 4, 7, 9. Trucks 1, 2.
		1.51 P. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 2, 5, 6.
		8.46 P. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 10, 12. Truck 3.
		8.49 P. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engine 6.
		8.55 P. M.....	Third alarm.....	Engine 5.
		2.37 A. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 2, 3, 4, 7. Truck 1.
		2.43 A. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 1, 9, 13. Truck 2.
		2.56 A. M.....	Third alarm.....	Engines 5, 6.
		4.16 A. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 2, 3, 4, 7. Truck 1.
		4.18 A. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 1, 5, 9. Truck 2.
		4.19 A. M.....	Third alarm.....	Engines 6, 10.
		9.22 P. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 2, 3, 4, 7. Truck 1.
		9.24 P. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 1, 5, 9. Truck 2.
		12.07 A. M.....	First alarm.....	Engines 4, 5, 6. Truck 3.
		12.15 A. M.....	Second alarm.....	Engines 9, 10. Truck 1.

Table showing number of men on each platoon in each company, and number of men to each company and apparatus responding to fires in the different districts as shown below:

COMPANY	"A" Platoon	"B" Platoon	Total
Engine Company No. 1.....	8	8	16
Engine Company No. 2.....	9	9	18
Engine Company No. 3.....	8	8	16
Engine Company No. 4.....	8	8	16
Engine Company No. 5.....	9	9	18
Engine Company No. 6.....	7	7	14
Engine Company No. 7.....	8	8	16
Engine Company No. 8.....	6	6	12
Engine Company No. 9.....	7	7	14
Engine Company No. 10.....	7	7	14
Engine Company No. 11.....	6	6	12
Engine Company No. 12.....	6	6	12
Engine Company No. 13.....	6	6	12
Engine Company No. 14.....	5	5	10
Engine Company No. 15.....	5	5	10
Engine Company No. 16.....	5	5	10
Engine Company No. 17.....	5	5	10
Truck Company No. 1.....	9	9	18
Truck Company No. 2.....	8	8	16
Truck Company No. 3.....	7	7	14
Truck Company No. 4.....	5	5	10
Truck Company No. 5.....	5	5	10
Truck Company No. 6.....	5	5	10

BUSINESS DISTRICT:—

8 and 9 men.
3 and 4 Engine Companies.
1 and 2 Truck Companies.

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT:—

6 and 7 men.
2 and 3 Engine Companies.
1 Truck Company.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT:—

5 and 6 men.
2 and 3 Engine Companies.
1 Truck Company.

Where there is a PRIVATE BOX turned in from the Residential or Suburban District, one or more Engine Companies and Truck Company respond to these Private Boxes than is shown above.

We also have over 75 per cent. of attendance at all large fires from the off platoon.

Number of Officers and Employees, December 31, 1925

Chief of Fire Department	1
Assistant Chief	1
Battalion Chiefs	4
Clerk	1
Master Mechanic	1
Assistant Master Mechanic	1
Mechanics	2
Captains, Senior Grade	23
Captains, Junior Grade	23
Enginemen	34
Firemen, Grades "A," "B," "C"	230
Fireman (Special)	1
Total.....	322

Salaries of Officers and Employees, December 31, 1925

Chief of Fire Department.....	\$3,500.00
Assistant Chief	3,000.00
Battalion Chiefs	2,424.00
Clerk	1,620.00
Master Mechanic	2,460.00
Assistant Master Mechanic	2,100.00
Mechanics	1,680.00
Captains, Senior Grade	1,920.00
Captains, Junior Grade	1,860.00
Enginemen	1,800.00
Firemen, Grade "A"	1,620.00
Firemen, Grade "B"	1,500.00
Firemen, Grade "C"	1,380.00
Fireman (Special)	834.00

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ALARMS IN EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

MONTHS	Box Alarms	Still Alarms	Silent Alarms	Special Calls	Second Alarms	Third Alarms	General Alarms	Total 1925	Total 1924	Increase Over 1924	Decrease Over 1924
January.....	43	108	20	0	2	0	0	173	204	0	31
February.....	36	97	18	0	0	0	0	151	180	0	29
March.....	39	102	21	0	2	0	0	164	189	0	25
April.....	31	102	17	0	3	1	0	154	116	38	0
May.....	29	71	15	0	0	0	0	115	81	34	0
June.....	28	69	13	0	0	0	0	110	81	29	0
July.....	32	98	9	0	0	0	0	139	75	64	0
August.....	25	71	14	0	1	1	0	112	68	44	0
September.....	25	73	13	0	2	1	0	114	74	40	0
October.....	39	102	12	0	0	0	0	153	125	28	0
November.....	31	96	12	0	0	0	0	139	163	0	24
December.....	58	140	27	0	1	0	0	226	195	31	0
Total.....	416	1,129	191	0	11	3	0	1,750	1,551	308	109

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ALARMS FOR EACH HOUR OF THE DAY.

HOURS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
A. M.													
12 to 1.....	1	0	2	1	6	2	4	2	1	5	1	8	33
1 to 2.....	5	0	6	1	3	5	1	4	5	1	1	3	35
2 to 3.....	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	4	2	0	2	5	20
3 to 4.....	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	19
4 to 5.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	11
5 to 6.....	2	0	2	2	3	3	0	2	1	2	0	3	20
6 to 7.....	3	2	1	3	5	2	1	0	3	1	4	5	30
7 to 8.....	3	0	3	5	6	1	7	5	3	2	1	6	42
8 to 9.....	9	3	10	5	2	4	7	4	4	9	2	8	67
9 to 10.....	7	3	1	6	2	7	5	2	4	7	3	8	55
10 to 11.....	10	5	7	8	8	3	4	8	5	8	13	12	91
11 to 12.....	11	8	4	11	4	8	7	1	6	13	8	10	91
P. M.													
12 to 1.....	8	12	9	6	9	7	16	4	7	4	8	15	105
1 to 2.....	8	15	9	8	9	11	10	8	3	5	9	15	114
2 to 3.....	13	7	12	7	5	9	6	10	7	7	5	13	97
3 to 4.....	12	11	13	10	5	7	13	7	11	5	10	12	116
4 to 5.....	7	12	10	6	3	1	13	9	8	5	7	12	93
5 to 6.....	13	11	12	11	4	5	5	3	5	5	12	19	105
6 to 7.....	15	15	13	10	7	6	4	7	6	14	7	10	114
7 to 8.....	14	15	15	13	6	6	10	4	7	18	9	11	128
8 to 9.....	7	13	11	17	9	9	5	8	9	6	5	11	110
9 to 10.....	9	5	12	10	4	4	8	6	13	9	11	9	99
10 to 11.....	7	7	4	9	5	5	4	5	17	9	12	8	89
11 to 12.....	7	4	3	2	7	3	6	6	3	4	9	12	66
Total	173	151	164	154	115	110	139	112	114	153	139	226	1,750

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ALARMS FOR EACH DAY OF THE WEEK.

DAYS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Sunday.....	17	18	25	14	17	15	13	15	21	13	23	34	225
Monday.....	20	16	24	34	8	23	18	27	14	18	21	32	255
Tuesday.....	19	15	27	25	20	16	18	13	19	22	26	24	244
Wednesday.....	22	15	22	21	9	9	27	14	18	26	23	44	250
Thursday.....	31	29	16	30	29	12	21	13	15	22	12	30	260
Friday.....	39	21	24	16	12	20	27	12	7	17	12	30	237
Saturday.....	25	37	26	14	20	15	15	18	20	35	22	32	279
Total....	173	151	164	154	115	110	139	112	114	153	139	226	1,750

NOTABLE FIRES AND FIRES WHERE MORE THAN ONE ALARM WAS TURNED IN.

DATE	LOCATION OF FIRE	LOSSES
January 15th.....	Seth Gayle Printing Co., 14th and Ross Sts.....	\$ 20,855.00
January 20th.....	Kingan & Co., Meat Packers, Howard Road....	18,000.00
March 29th.....	American Glass Works, 7th and Hospital Sts....	112,500.00
March 31st.....	Wilson Co., Meat Packers, 17th and Grace Sts..	100.00
April 4th.....	John Marshall High School, 9th and Marshall Sts.....	5,600.00
April 7th.....	Thos. Barbas, Hat Cleaners, 922 E. Main St....	702.00
April 27th.....	Montague Mfg. Co., Lumber Mill, High Point and Broad.....	94,000.00
August 20th.....	Etechison Hat Mfg. Co., 124-30 Virginia St....	132,233.00
September 10th...	W. C. Hill Printing Co., 1300 E. Franklin St....	2,623.00
September 23rd...	C. P. Dean Company, 10 N. Governor St.....	9,140.00
December 15th....	State Penitentiary, Richmond, Va.....	100.00
		\$395,853.00

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ALARMS SINCE THE YEAR 1908.

YEAR	Box Alarms	Still Alarms	Silent Alarms	Special Calls	Second Alarms	Third Alarms	General Alarms	Total
1925.....	416	1,129	191	0	11	3	0	1,750
1924.....	378	964	192	10	7	0	0	1,551
1923.....	351	729	253	2	10	0	0	1,345
1922.....	323	551	181	9	14	5	2	1,085
1921.....	299	536	272	4	14	1	2	1,128
1920.....	270	337	223	8	9	0	0	847
1919.....	264	291	161	3	4	0	0	723
1918.....	221	276	186	1	8	0	3	695
1917.....	275	320	200	6	8	1	1	811
1916.....	322	328	253	19	16	1	0	939
1915.....	234	297	251	7	9	3	1	802
1914.....	208	276	246	8	7	1	1	747
1913.....	202	270	203	4	4	0	0	683
1912.....	188	269	220	6	14	1	4	702
1911.....	141	218	178	1	8	1	3	550
1910.....	125	220	207	7	6	0	0	565
1909.....	143	197	186	4	4	0	0	534
1908.....	153	194	112	5	7	1	2	474

Showing the Fire Losses Since the Year 1875

1875	\$ 48,420.00	1901	961,713.64
1876	45,458.00	1902	278,422.43
1877	15,221.00	1903	366,583.00
1878	114,870.00	1904	126,926.00
1879	125,070.00	1905	122,386.20
1880	151,802.10	1906	145,612.01
1881	157,418.00	1907	278,536.15
1882	300,000.00	1908	323,136.18
1883	52,258.00	1909	160,682.63
1884	75,545.00	1910	152,012.58
1885	82,257.00	1911	207,992.88
1886	53,622.77	1912	345,456.17
1887	63,077.98	1913	90,749.79
1888	14,262.35	1914	169,694.72
1889	24,254.16	1915	458,414.30
1890	105,671.05	1916	294,540.57
1891	196,190.67	1917	238,218.62
1892	194,976.19	1918	366,981.18
1893	277,944.82	1919	134,426.00
1894	117,229.95	1920	425,577.00
1895	174,733.48	1921	431,404.00
1896	134,714.41	1922	739,418.00
1897	116,177.96	1923	370,880.00
1898	68,280.00	1924	465,228.00
1899	47,344.45	1925	510,691.00
1900	339,407.77		

CLASSIFICATION OF CLASS OF BUILDINGS

MONTHS	In Mercantile Bldgs.	In Dwellings	Other than Buildings	False, Unnecessary and Additional Calls
January.....	39	77	30	27
February.....	23	46	57	25
March.....	25	62	53	24
April.....	30	51	44	29
May.....	27	38	31	19
June.....	24	28	41	17
July.....	23	23	73	20
August.....	23	25	42	22
September.....	17	22	56	19
October.....	33	58	41	21
November.....	28	52	32	27
December.....	54	112	38	22
Total.....	346	594	538	272

MEMBERS REPORTED OFF DUTY SICK OR INJURED BY MONTHS AND DAYS LOST.

MONTHS	Number of Men Off		Decrease Over 1924	Days Lost		Decrease Over 1924
	1925	1924		1925	1924	
January.....	24	26	2	251	350	99
February.....	21	37	16	194	412	218
March.....	14	26	12	105	305	200
April.....	12	26	14	111	245	134
May.....	13	14	1	103	286	183
June.....	7	11	4	92	150	58
July.....	13	25	12	109	330	221
August.....	12	37	25	95	504	409
September.....	11	31	20	81	426	345
October.....	11	32	21	114	329	215
November.....	15	32	17	128	315	187
December.....	20	20	0	193	224	31
Total.....	173	317	144	1,576	3,876	2,300

FALSE ALARMS AND HOW RECEIVED

MONTH	Box Alarms	Still Alarms	Total
January.....	10	4	14
February.....	10	3	13
March.....	2	4	6
April.....	3	2	5
May.....	3	3	6
June.....	4	1	5
July.....	1	2	3
August.....	2	5	7
September.....	5	2	7
October.....	7	3	10
November.....	4	5	9
December.....	9	5	14
Total.....	60	39	99

FIRE HYDRANTS INSPECTED, GREASED AND FLUSHED AND DEFECTS REPORTED.

MONTHS	Number Inspected	Reported Defective
January.....	1,562	19
February.....	1,595	20
March.....	1,598	11
April.....	1,491	16
May.....	1,592	14
June.....	1,480	12
July.....	1,254	16
August.....	1,506	19
September.....	1,610	10
October.....	1,532	21
November.....	1,610	12
December.....	1,592	13
Total.....	18,422	183

TABLE SHOWING COMPANIES IN BATTALION DISTRICTS.

District	Engine Companies	Truck Cos.	Tower	Supply	Motor-Cycles
Eastern.....	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17.....	1, 2, 4, 5	1	1, 2	1, 13
Western.....	4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16..	3, 6	0	0	5, 6, 10, 12, 14

The following is the date, station and location of false alarms.

BOX ALARMS, 1925.

STATION	DATE	LOCATION
3.	January 1st.	6th and Marshall Sts.
371.	January 1st.	Carter and Winder Sts.
249.	January 3rd.	14th and Ross Sts.
72.	January 3rd.	19th and Cary Sts.
131.	January 4th.	15th and Cary Sts.
364.	January 4th.	17th and Hospital Sts.
159.	January 20th.	Creighton and Nine Mile Road.
41.	January 22nd.	9th and Leigh Sts.
53.	January 23rd.	Lester and Main Sts.
251.	January 24th.	Williamsburg Ave. and Erin St.
34.	February 15th.	13th and Cary Sts.
243.	February 15th.	23rd and "Q" Sts.
84.	February 17th.	Tredegear Iron Works.
451.	February 21st.	Maryland and Milton Aves.
641.	February 21st.	14th and Stockton Sts.
364.	February 21st.	17th and Hospital Sts.
619.	February 21st.	10th and McDonough Sts.
735.	February 22nd.	Howitzers Armory.
364.	February 25th.	17th and Hospital Sts.
34.	February 25th.	13th and Cary Sts.
134.	February 25th.	15th and Franklin Sts.
158.	March 4th.	Hanover and Granby Sts.
219.	March 28th.	17th and Dock Sts.
175.	April 10th.	St. James and Clay Sts.
65.	April 11th.	Hancock and Broad Sts.
57.	April 13th.	Harrison and Leigh Sts.
75.	May 12th.	Brook Ave. and Calhoun St.
453.	May 21st.	22nd and Bainbridge Sts.
148.	May 21st.	21st and Fairmount Ave.
75.	June 6th.	Brook Ave. and Calhoun St.
57.	June 16th.	Harrison and Leigh Sts.
269.	June 18th.	Williamsburg Ave. and Salem St.
75.	June 18th.	Brook Ave. and Calhoun St.
58.	July 17th.	28th and "O" Street.
75.	August 19th.	Brook Ave. and Calhoun St.
145.	August 22nd.	Davis Ave. and Grace St.
59.	September 2nd.	St. John and Coutts Sts.
235.	September 20th.	Lester and Pear Sts.
235.	September 20th.	Lester and Pear Sts.
615.	September 22nd.	6th and Bainbridge Sts.
59.	September 30th.	St. John and Coutts Sts.
57.	October 1st.	Harrison and Leigh Sts.
649.	October 1st.	Crutchfield and Roanoke Sts.
69.	October 1st.	7th and Preston Sts.
438.	October 1st.	Third Ave. and Victor St.
37.	October 21st.	Church and Rowe Sts.
43.	October 21st.	Spring and Pine Sts.
461.	October 31st.	Fourth and Magnolia Ave.
54.	November 3rd.	Harvie and Main Sts.
57.	November 9th.	Harrison and Leigh Sts.
43.	November 19th.	Spring and Pine Sts.
38.	November 22nd.	Leigh and Judah Sts.
352.	December 6th.	15th and Main Sts.
248.	December 6th.	32nd and "M" Sts.

BOX ALARMS, 1925—Continued.

STATION	DATE	LOCATION
72.....	December 10th.....	19th and Cary Sts.
195.....	December 16th.....	23rd and "T" Sts.
386.....	December 18th.....	2nd Ave. and Brookland Park Boule.
151.....	December 25th.....	Adams and Broad Sts.
379.....	December 30th.....	Altamont and Leigh Sts.
659.....	December 31st.....	4th St. and S. A. L. Rwy. Crossing.
389.....	December 31st.....	Crenshaw and Ellwood Ave.

STILL ALARMS, TELEPHONE CALLS, 1925.

CO. SENT	DATE	LOCATION
9-11.....	January 8th.....	1221 N. 34th St.
9-14.....	January 12th.....	1617 Confederate Ave.
9-10.....	January 13th.....	2004 W. Grace St.
9- 5.....	January 24th.....	Brook Ave. and Duval Sts.
9-12.....	February 7th.....	11 Augusta Ave.
9- 2.....	February 18th.....	15th and Franklin Sts.
9-12.....	March 5th.....	3020 Idlewood Ave.
9- 8.....	March 11th.....	1200 Denny St.
9-12.....	March 18th.....	310 N. Rowland St.
9-12.....	March 20th.....	Riverview.
9- 6.....	April 6th.....	100 S. Laurel St.
9-12.....	April 7th.....	1924 Grove Ave.
9- 2.....	May 3rd.....	18th and Franklin St.
9-12.....	May 19th.....	10 S. Boulevard.
9- 9.....	May 21st.....	615 N. 5th St.
9- 5.....	June 20th.....	508 N. 3rd St.
9-10.....	July 15th.....	Elizabeth and Leigh Sts.
9- 4.....	July 18th.....	5th and Marshall Sts.
9- 1.....	August 3rd.....	22nd and Jefferson Ave.
9-12.....	August 7th.....	17 N. Stafford Ave.
9- 5.....	August 8th.....	1st and Clay Sts.
9- 3.....	August 29th.....	821 E. Broad St.
9-12.....	August 30th.....	207 N. Boulevard.
9-14.....	September 19th.....	Park View and Henrico St.
9- 5.....	September 26th.....	700 E. Clay St.
9- 5.....	October 2nd.....	16 W. Catherine St.
9-12.....	October 18th.....	2013 Idlewood Ave.
9-17.....	October 31st.....	31st and Decatur Sts.
9-10.....	November 3rd.....	3400 W. Clay St.
9- 5.....	November 3rd.....	422 E. Broad St.
9- 5.....	November 7th.....	500 N. 7th St.
9- 5.....	November 26th.....	318 W. Grace St.
9-10.....	November 28th.....	2300 Monument Ave.
9- 4.....	December 2nd.....	4th and Marshall Sts.
9-13.....	December 12th.....	1307 Hull St.
9- 4.....	December 17th.....	5th and Leigh Sts.
9- 4.....	December 24th.....	3rd and Broad Sts.
9-12.....	December 31st.....	2100 W. Cary St.

CALLS FROM OUT OF THE CITY—OCCUPANT AND LOSSES.

DATE	LOCATION	OCCUPANT	LOSSES
January 8th.....	Pepper Avenue, Henrico County.....	J. H. Adams, (Res.).....	\$ 4,500.00
February 22nd.....	Patterson Avenue, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
February 26th.....	Grove Avenue, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
March 8th.....	Chesterfield County.....	Chesterfield Brick Works.....	75.00
March 9th.....	Henrico County.....	Richmond Cedar Works.....	
March 9th.....	Hermitage Road, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
March 9th.....	Bellevue Avenue, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
March 17th.....	Henrico County.....	N. W. Martin, (Barn).....	3,200.00
March 28th.....	Lakeside, Henrico County.....	Preston Powell, (Res.).....	200.00
April 8th.....	Osborne Pike, Henrico County.....	State Highway Department.....	600.00
April 17th.....	Henrico County.....	M. L. Feitig, (Res.).....	
April 19th.....	Lakeside, Henrico County.....	R. O. Berger, (Res.).....	6,000.00
April 19th.....	Chesterfield County.....	L. A. Sprouse, (Barn).....	1,100.00
April 27th.....	Brook Hill, Henrico County.....	W. H. Kelly, (Res.).....	8,500.00
May 28th.....	Three Chopt Road, Henrico County.....	H. L. Arendall, (Res.).....	11,000.00
June 3rd.....	Henrico County.....	Richmond Cedar Works.....	250.00
June 12th.....	Mechanicsville Pike, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
June 22nd.....	Petersburg Pike, Chesterfield County.....	E. Shelton, (Res.).....	225.00
July 10th.....	Henrico County.....	St. John Baptist Church.....	275.00
July 15th.....	23rd and Fairfield, Henrico County.....	Vacant Dwelling.....	500.00
July 18th.....	Hermitage Road, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
July 19th.....	Henrico County.....	Randolph Town Training School.....	500.00
July 27th.....	Osborne Pike, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
July 29th.....	Bellevue Avenue, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
July 29th.....	Bellevue Avenue, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
July 29th.....	Hermitage Road, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
July 29th.....	Henrico County.....	E. A. Cheatwood, (Auto).....	100.00
September 16th.....	Washington Highway, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
September 20th.....	3225 Fourth Avenue, Henrico County.....	W. S. Ragland, (Res.).....	750.00
September 24th.....	Brook Hill, Henrico County.....	N. W. Martin, (Auto).....	250.00
September 25th.....	Lakeside, Henrico County.....	Vacant Field.....	
October 5th.....	Petersburg Pike, Chesterfield County.....	Southside Brick Company.....	1,500.00
October 9th.....	Westhampton, Henrico County.....	University of Richmond.....	60,000.00
October 21st.....			

CALLS FROM OUT OF THE CITY—OCCUPANT AND LOSSES—Continued.

DATE	LOCATION	OCCUPANT	LOSSES
October 24th.....	Williamsburg Road, Henrico County	S. E. Gifford, (Res.).....	\$ 2,000.00
October 28th.....	Mechanicsville Pike, Henrico County	W. J. Strain, (Storage).....	4,250.00
October 29th.....	Westbrook Avenue, Henrico County	Westbrook Sanitarium.....	50.00
November 11th.....	Hilliard Road, Henrico County	T. W. Jones, (Res.).....	5,000.00
November 16th.....	Henrico County	Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.	200.00
December 18th.....	Petersburg Pike, Chesterfield County	M. G. Hudson, (Res.).....	50.00
December 27th.....	Cary Street Road, Henrico County	Gordon Wallace, (Barn).....	2,500.00
December 27th.....	Rover Road, Henrico County	H. W. Esterley, (Res.).....	250.00
December 27th.....	Cary Street Road, Henrico County	Gordon Wallace, (Barn).....	125.00
December 28th.....	River Road, Henrico County	H. W. Esterley, (Res.).....	50.00
December 28th.....	River Road, Henrico County	H. W. Esterley, (Res.).....	7,000.00
December 29th.....	Three Chopt Road, Henrico County	Henry Ford, (Filling Station).....	
Total Losses.....			\$ 121,000.00

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

- 16 Appointments were made.
 5 Members resigned.
 1 Member died.
 7 Members were discharged.
 1 Member was dropped from roll (account physical disabilities).
 9 Members were injured in actual performance of duties.
 7 Members were transferred.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1925, WERE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME	Date Appointed	Position	Company to
A. J. Duffy.....	January 1st.....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 5
E. H. Leiss.....	January 1st.....	Truckman.....	Truck Co. No. 6
W. K. Eacho.....	February 2nd....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 6
S. B. Baughan.....	June 1st.....	Truckman.....	Truck Co. No. 2
J. S. McGee.....	July 2nd.....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 3
C. Donnini.....	August 4th.....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 4
G. H. Rowe.....	August 7th.....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 6
S. T. Griffin.....	September 2nd....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 1
J. C. Young.....	September 15th..	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 11
W. C. Gilman.....	September 23rd..	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 1
S. D. Lindsey.....	September 23rd..	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 3
R. H. Wood.....	October 22nd....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 9
R. L. Reid.....	October 24th....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 2
F. A. Rowe.....	November 21st....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 9
L. P. Tyler.....	December 3rd....	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 3
W. R. Nunnally.....	December 17th...	Hoseman.....	Engine Co. No. 12

MEMBERS WHO RESIGNED DURING 1925.

NAME	RESIGNED	Came on Duty
G. F. Allen.....	May 7th.....	April 1, 1920
V. C. Lindsey.....	July 20th.....	November 1, 1921.
E. J. Parkinson.....	August 5th.....	November 10, 1922.
J. J. Grace.....	August 22nd.....	March 17, 1913.
L. L. Bottoms.....	October 22nd.....	May 1, 1923

MEMBERS THAT WERE DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

NAME	Discharged	Came on Duty
E. W. Dunn.....	September 9th.....	June 30, 1921.
W. D. Hart.....	September 16th.....	September 24, 1920.
E. H. Jones.....	September 17th.....	December 1, 1923.
G. T. Lowry.....	October 1st.....	September 1, 1923.
R. H. Wood.....	November 15th.....	October 22, 1925.
W. M. Owen.....	November 21st.....	February 10, 1919.
L. H. Holsclaw.....	December 15th.....	April 2, 1920.

MEMBERS DROPPED FROM ROLL ACCOUNT OF PHYSICAL
DISABILITIES.

NAME	Dropped	Came on Duty
J. L. Garnett.....	July 1st.....	January 23, 1919.

TRANSFERS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

DATE	NAME	COMPANY FROM	COMPANY TO
January 1st.....	C. S. Willis.....	Hoseman, Engine Co. 5.....	Hoseman, Engine Co. 14
January 2nd.....	M. A. Hall.....	Engineman, Engine Co. 3.....	Engineman, Engine Co. 6
January 2nd.....	H. A. Hetzer.....	Engineman, Engine Co. 6.....	Engineman, Engine Co. 3
June 1st.....	J. L. Hayes.....	Truckman, Truck Co. 2.....	Truckman, Truck Co. 4
July 2nd.....	R. M. Allen.....	Hoseman, Engine Co. 3.....	Truckman, Truck Co. 5
July 2nd.....	C. C. Longest.....	Truckman, Truck Co. 5.....	Hoseman, Engine Co. 17
September 15th.....	C. S. Longest.....	Hoseman, Engine Co. 11.....	Truckman, Truck Co. 2

DEATHS IN THE RICHMOND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Private Roy A. Andrews, Hoseman, Engine Company No. 6, Died January 24, 1925. Born at Richmond, Virginia, November 11, 1897, and appointed to Department April 2, 1920.

RECORD OF INJURIES RECEIVED BY FIREMEN OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE ACTUAL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

DATE	NAME	REMARKS
November 26th...	W. H. Bolan.....	Broke ankle, motorcycle turned over responding to alarm.
April 1st.....	H. W. Higgason.....	Sprained ankle fighting fire at Station 359.
July 26th.....	E. H. Harris.....	Sprained leg while on duty. (Details unknown).
December 26th....	E. P. McGehée.....	Injured back stepping off roof at Station 361.
December 5th....	W. J. Orcutt.....	Injured lifting motorcycle while on duty.
April 28th.....	F. B. Randlett.....	Injured hand fighting fire at Station 378.
September 25th...	J. H. Smith.....	Broke knee while drilling with company, making connection.
February 19th....	W. C. Thomas.....	Broke wrist cranking Engine No. 10.
October 1st.....	C. M. Tinder.....	Injured hand cranking Engine No. 4.

New Apparatus Purchased and Put in Service During the Year 1925

One Indian Fire Equipped Motorcycle, installed at Engine Company No. 6.

Two Indian Fire Equipped Motorcycles (not yet installed).

Hose

There is in service 34,350 feet of cotton rubber lined hose, and 4,900 feet of chemical hose. We have in store room (new) 2,750 feet of cotton rubber lined hose and 100 feet of chemical hose.

The hose is all tested semi-annually under 300 pounds water pressure, and those sections that do not stand this pressure are condemned and only used for "dump hose" and sold to other departments of the city; also to contractors and individuals at reasonable prices.

During the year we condemned 1,750 feet of cotton rubber lined hose, some of it having been in service for a number of years, and some of it having been injured at fires.

Sales During the Year

During the year we sold unused supplies, fire hose, junk, etc., from the Department to the amount of \$183.55, and the money was turned over to the City Treasurer.

Automobile Fire Apparatus

We have fifteen (15) Triple Combination Motor Pumping Engines, located in the following stations: Nos. 1, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and five (5) in reserve.

We have eight (8) Straight Pumping Engines, located in the following stations: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and one (1) in reserve.

We have eight (8) Combination Chemical and Hose Wagons, located in the following stations: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and one (1) in reserve.

We have seven (7) Aerial Hook and Ladder Trucks, located in the following stations: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and one (1) in reserve.

We have one (1) Latest Type 65 foot Water Tower.

We have nine (9) Fire Equipped Motorcycles with side car, located with the following Engine Houses: Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, and two (2) not as yet installed.

We have four (4) Chief's cars and one (1) car for Master Mechanic; one (1) three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) ton Wrecking Truck; one (1) one-ton Supply Truck; one (1) extra touring car in reserve for Chief's use.

Steam Engines

We have four (4) steam engines in reserve, two (2) tractor drawn, and two (2) so arranged as to be drawn in case of an emergency by the Wrecking Service Truck.

Capacity of Auto Apparatus, Etc.

Four (4) 1000 gallon pumpers.

Nine (9) 750 gallon pumpers.

Five (5) 600 gallon pumpers.

One (1) 400 gallon pumper.

Four (4) 300 gallon pumpers.

All Triple Combination Pumpers carry one (1) 40 gallon soda and acid tank. All Straight Pumpers carry 400 to 600 feet of cotton rubber lined hose.

Capacity of Steam Engines

Three (3) 1000 gallon pumpers.

One (1) 600 gallon pumper.

Two (2) of the 1000 gallon Steam Pumpers are tractor drawn and the rest are arranged so as to be towed in case of an emergency by the Wrecking Service Truck.

Combination Chemical and Hose Wagons

All are equipped with two (2) 35 gallon capacity soda and acid tanks, 200 to 300 feet of chemical hose, small soda and acid, Foamite, and Pyrene extinguishers, 1000 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 inch hose, and all necessary tools and appliances.

Aerial Trucks and Water Tower

Fully equipped, all modern tools and equipment, such as life nets, electric searchlights, deluge sets, hose clamps, cellar pipes, soda and acid and Foamite extinguishers, and all necessary tools and appliances

Overhead Wires

We still have to contend with overhead wires in many localities, making it impossible, in many instances, to raise ladders effectively, so as to get to the upper stories of buildings, and in a number of cases we encounter high voltage wires that greatly endanger the lives of our firemen, and I can say that it is providential that a number of them are not killed by these wires.

This overhead construction greatly retards the work of the Department and should be placed in the underground system as soon as possible.

Discipline

Cases of discipline in the department during the year were very rare, and I am glad to report that the high moral standing of the members of the force is still maintained, and I commend the officers and men for the faithful performance of their duties.

Regarding the Two Platoon System

This plan, as stated before, has been in successful operation in our department since November 15, 1921, same of which has provided a more humanitarian method of working hours for the men, and has no doubt, resulted in increased efficiency, by reason of the members being better satisfied with their living conditions. We have 75 per cent of attendance at all large fires from the off platoon.

Repairs—Building and Building Equipment—All Work Done by Members of The Department

JANUARY—Painted interior of apparatus, floor and put in two new pairs of front doors at Engine Co. No. 9. Repaired toilet and water tank at Engine House No. 6. Repaired wash basins at Engine House No. 3. Put in new plunger and repaired toilet tank at Engine House No. 4. Repaired weather vane at Engine House No. 10.

FEBRUARY—Painted Director's car. Painted Police Captain Samuel's car. Put in new sink at Engine Co. No. 4. Put in sash cords at Engine Houses 2 and 3. Recovered taper with leather for Engine Co. No. 5. Put in new basin and spigot for Engine House No. 5. Repaired yard toilet at Engine House No. 2.

MARCH—Repaired four sections of hose for Street Cleaning Department; painted and papered dormitory, hall and two bathrooms at Engine House No. 6; put in four bath tub spigots at Engine House No. 10; put in two bath tub spigots at Engine House No. 11; repaired toilet and put in new seat at Engine Co. No. 7; repaired tower bell at Engine House No. 10; repaired waste pipe at Engine House No. 9.

APRIL—Put doors on outbuildings at Engine House No. 11; put in new hardwood floor and shellacked same at Engine House No. 10; purchased and put in new bedsteads, pillows, and mattresses at Engine House No. 10, and Truck House No. 3.

MAY—Put in enamel closet tank, put stop cock in hot water pipe, repaired hot water pipe under flooring and put patch on hot water boiler at Engine House No. 10; put hardwood floors in dormitory, removed partition, repaired cement floor, painted woodwork and walls at Engine House No. 11; stenciled four cars for Department of Public Works; lettered four signs for Department of Public Works; painted hand reel for Pine Camp Hospital; worked on furniture in Chief of Police's Office.

JUNE—Repaired toilet at Engine House No. 5; made and installed new desk at Engine House No. 11; whitewashed all outhouses and fences in the department; given street showers in different locations of the city.

JULY—Painted Mayor's car; painted master mechanic's car; lettered car for Bureau of Building Inspection; given showers in different localities of the city.

AUGUST—Repaired roof and bell clapper at Engine House No. 10; repaired roof and down spouts at Engine House No. 12; repaired gutters at Engine House No. 14; put in sash cords at Engine House No. 2; put in new closet seat at Engine House No. 8.

SEPTEMBER—Painted Battalion Chief's car of western district; cleaned and varnished 18 chairs.

OCTOBER—Put in new grate bars at Engine Houses 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, and Truck House No. 2; repaired steam pipe to furnace and put in new trap under basin at Engine House No. 10; repaired steam pipe to furnace at Engine House No. 8; repaired roof at Engine House No. 14 and Truck House No. 2; repaired roof and put up 100 feet of swinging gutter and repaired gasoline pump at Engine House No. 12; made frames for running cards for Director's office and department; painted auto for Department of Public Utilities; lettered auto No. 10, repainted doors, placed transfers and varnished same on autos Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 26, for Department of Public Works.

NOVEMBER—Repaired swinging gutter at Engine House No. 10; put in three sash cords at Engine House No. 6; put on new roof on rear of house at Engine House No. 5; put in new closet tank at Engine House No. 5; put in new hot water spigot at Engine House No. 3; repaired and painted gutter at Engine House No. 13.

DECEMBER—Put in new pop valve in furnace at Engine House No. 8; repaired leak in bath room and put on new tin roof and painted same over furnace room at Engine House No. 9; put in new grate bar in furnace, put in window glass and sash cords at Engine House No. 10; repainted panels and placed transfers on the following cars of the Department of Public Utilities—Nos. 9, 35, 17, 20, 50, 4, 37, 38, 19, 27, 34, 41, 25, and 40.

Location of Fire Houses

Headquarters, Chief's Office	908-10 E. Broad Street.
Engine House No. 1	306 N. 25th Street.
Engine House No. 2	2016 E. Main Street.
Engine House No. 3	908-10 E. Broad Street.
Engine House No. 4	207 N. Third Street.
Engine House No. 5	200 W. Marshall Street.
Engine House No. 6	200 S. Laurel Street.
Engine House No. 7	910 E. Cary Street.
Engine House No. 8	500 Denny Street.
Engine House No. 9	801 N. Fifth Street.
Engine House No. 10	1609 W. Broad Street.
Engine House No. 11	1235 N. 28th Street.
Engine House No. 12	2223 W. Cary Street.
Engine House No. 13	1000 Bainbridge Street.
Engine House No. 14	2934 Hawthorne Avenue.
Engine House No. 15	1300 Brookland Avenue.
Engine House No. 16	2934 Hawthorne Avenue.
Engine House No. 17	3001 Bainbridge Street.
Truck House No. 1	908-10 E. Broad Street.
Truck House No. 2	1805 E. Grace Street.
Truck House No. 3	1609 W. Broad Street.
Truck House No. 4	1235 N. 28th Street.
Truck House No. 5	1000 Bainbridge Street.
Truck House No. 6	2934 Hawthorne Avenue.
Machine Shop	2013 E. Main Street.

IN MEMORIAM

MR. ROY A. ANDREWS,

Private, Engine Company Number Six

Born November 11, 1897

Joined Department April 2, 1920

Died January 24, 1925

Inventory and Valuation
OF
Fire Department Property
1925

TAKEN DECEMBER 31, 1925

INVENTORY AND VALUATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT PROPERTY, TAKEN DECEMBER 31, 1925.

QUARTERS	LANDS	BUILDINGS	APPARATUS	HOSE	OTHER EQUIPMENT	SUPPLIES	TOTAL
Headquarters and Officers' Department							
Engine Co. No. 1	2,400 00	\$ 12,600 00	\$ 4,150 00	1,500 00	942 00	76 60	\$ 5,168 00
Engine Co. No. 2	5,000 00	7,500 00	11,202 00	1,500 00	572 00	408 80	28,082 80
Engine Co. No. 3	50,000 00	30,000 00	13,702 00	1,500 00	621 00	402 92	28,725 92
Engine Co. No. 4	25,500 00	13,500 00	14,900 00	1,500 00	575 50	315 38	97,290 88
Engine Co. No. 5	10,500 00	5,000 00	13,702 00	1,500 00	524 50	228 21	55,954 71
Engine Co. No. 6	2,600 00	7,000 00	14,500 00	1,500 00	585 50	275 82	32,361 32
Engine Co. No. 7	7,500 00	2,500 00	15,100 00	1,500 00	490 75	200 41	26,291 16
Engine Co. No. 8	1,500 00	6,500 00	14,500 00	1,500 00	618 75	440 40	27,059 15
Engine Co. No. 9	3,250 00	8,750 00	11,500 00	1,500 00	532 00	292 72	21,842 72
Engine Co. No. 10	3,000 00	15,000 00	14,600 00	1,500 00	532 00	329 07	28,961 07
Engine Co. No. 11	2,800 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,500 00	484 75	284 14	28,105 75
Engine Co. No. 12	2,500 00	8,000 00	10,702 00	1,500 00	512 25	391 50	28,105 75
Engine Co. No. 13	2,500 00	12,500 00	11,202 00	1,500 00	549 00	417 87	24,468 87
Engine Co. No. 14	2,500 00	26,000 00	6,350 00	1,500 00	516 25	406 15	28,084 40
Engine Co. No. 15	1,920 00	16,000 00	5,750 00	1,500 00	455 25	225 54	36,569 15
Engine Co. No. 16	3,000 00	12,000 00	5,750 00	1,500 00	414 50	207 59	25,850 79
Engine Co. No. 17			5,750 00	1,500 00	386 50	212 55	7,872 09
Tower No. 1			22,500 00				22,500 00
Truck Co. No. 1			92,500 00		471 00	162 41	14,133 41
Truck Co. No. 2			13,500 00		442 50	282 25	22,224 75
Truck Co. No. 3	1,500 00	5,500 00	14,500 00		353 00	136 03	14,089 03
Truck Co. No. 4			8,000 00		300 50	139 98	8,440 48
Truck Co. No. 5			12,500 00		397 25	143 84	13,041 09
Truck Co. No. 6			6,000 00		273 50	87 78	6,361 28
Machine Shop	2,600 00	3,600 00	6,875 00		2,535 00		15,610 00
Reserve Department			52,500 00				52,500 00
Store Room				2,750 00	947 35	1,636 75	5,334 10
Extra Real Estate	7,000 00	2,000 00					9,000 00
Motorcycles not yet assigned							1,200 00
Total	\$ 185,470 00	\$ 206,050 00	\$ 348,837 00	\$ 28,250 00	\$ 15,167 85	\$ 7,866 61	\$ 791,341 46

Truck Companies 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 are quartered in combination houses with Engine Companies 3, 10, 11, 13 and 14 respectively.

**DEPARTMENT BY COMPANIES, WITH THE RANK AND
RESIDENCE OF MEMBERS.
HEADQUARTERS**

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
W. H. Joynes.....	Chief.....	3103 Floyd Avenue
L. S. Jones.....	Assistant Chief.....	2918 Montrose Avenue
J. F. Raffo.....	Battalion Chief.....	2409 E. Grace Street
O. F. Wise.....	Battalion Chief.....	2810 Montrose Avenue
A. F. Taylor.....	Battalion Chief.....	13 S. Allen Avenue
J. M. Meadors.....	Battalion Chief.....	3105 E. Broad Street
H. J. Lebolo.....	Secretary to Chief.....	3208 Hanes Avenue

MACHINE SHOP

N. W. Bailey.....	Master Mechanic.....	701 Lancaster Road
W. A. Sharp.....	Asst. Master Mechanic.....	1125 Carlisle Avenue
J. W. Grasberger.....	Mechanic.....	2216 E. Broad Street
J. Piacentini.....	Mechanic.....	2217 Pleasant Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 1

G. H. Schultz.....	Senior Captain.....	2704 W. Main Street
W. J. Kerr.....	Junior Captain.....	812 N. 34th Street
H. C. Simms.....	Engineman.....	1502 Carlisle Avenue
J. L. Hazlegrove.....	Engineman.....	428 S. Laurel Street
W. M. Hayes.....	Chauffeur.....	1812 E. Broad Street
W. V. Dillard.....	Chauffeur.....	516 Denny Street
W. C. Griffith.....	Hoseman.....	716 N. 33rd Street
J. H. Smith.....	Hoseman.....	313½ Louisiana Street
R. S. Miffleton.....	Hoseman.....	1121 N. 22nd Street
R. C. Padesag.....	Hoseman.....	2208 E. Marshall Street
W. C. Gilman.....	Hoseman.....	815 W. Main Street
C. F. Goldsmith.....	Hoseman.....	312 N. 29th Street
C. W. Burton.....	Hoseman.....	1404 Bryant Street
N. C. Houston.....	Hoseman.....	2123 E. Marshall Street
A. N. Creasey.....	Hoseman.....	2414 E. Marshall Street
S. T. Griffin.....	Hoseman.....	712 N. 27th Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 2

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
E. W. Hall.....	Senior Captain.....	3013 E. Main Street
S. E. Spain.....	Junior Captain.....	416 N. 32nd Street
C. I. Davis.....	Engineman.....	19 N. 29th Street
W. J. Higgans.....	Engineman.....	531 N. 21st Street
H. H. Harlow.....	Hoseman.....	2512 E. Franklin Street
R. E. Saunders.....	Hoseman.....	601 N. 22nd Street
J. C. Stone.....	Hoseman.....	8 N. 30th Street
W. H. Flippin.....	Hoseman.....	411 W. 26th Street
G. L. Mullen.....	Hoseman.....	3607 E. Broad Street
B. A. Bailey.....	Hoseman.....	21 S. Adams Street
R. L. Reid.....	Hoseman.....	2008 Fairmount Avenue
W. L. Harlow.....	Hoseman.....	922 Louisiana Street
J. F. Butler.....	Hoseman.....	708 N. 33rd Street
E. W. Christian.....	Hoseman.....	609 Bancroft Avenue
J. L. Sampson.....	Hoseman.....	1427 Perry Street
C. B. Gill.....	Hoseman.....	1108 N. 21st Street
R. L. Overstreet.....	Hoseman.....	1300 Perry Street
L. O. Crowe.....	Hoseman.....	517 N. 26th Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 3

G. D. Rust.....	Senior Captain.....	316 N. 34th Street
A. Podoll.....	Junior Captain.....	18 S. Allen Avenue
P. Salotti.....	Engineman.....	2609 Second Avenue
H. A. Hetzer.....	Engineman.....	304½ S. Cherry Street
H. P. Wilson.....	Hoseman.....	2629 W. Cary Street
W. L. Morecock.....	Hoseman.....	3321 Maryland Avenue
L. E. Gray.....	Hoseman.....	1700 Fifth Avenue
H. H. Keeton.....	Hoseman.....	2317 Fifth Avenue
J. S. McGee.....	Hoseman.....	1416 Porter Street
L. P. Tyler.....	Hoseman.....	2310 E. Clay Street
H. B. Taylor.....	Hoseman.....	506½ N. 26th Street
M. I. Chinault.....	Hoseman.....	3211 Ellwood Avenue
C. R. Cornick.....	Hoseman.....	3004 Stuart Street
C. E. Johnson.....	Hoseman.....	1517 Stuart Street
E. H. Jones.....	Hoseman.....	907 N. 24th Street
H. B. Rudd.....	Hoseman.....	201 S. Pine Street
S. D. Lindsay.....	Hoseman.....	724 N. 27th Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 4

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
J. S. Gibson.....	Senior Captain.....	1906 W. Main Street
F. E. Phelps.....	Junior Captain.....	318 N. 23rd Street
J. H. Wade.....	Engineman.....	1315 Avondale Avenue
M. E. Floyd.....	Engineman.....	2913 North Avenue
I. C. Childress.....	Hoseman.....	236 S. Cherry Street
G. L. Minter.....	Hoseman.....	415 S. Randolph Street
L. P. Holt.....	Hoseman.....	202 S. Belvidere Street
C. H. Sweeney.....	Hoseman.....	2809 Edgewood Avenue
P. L. Burnett.....	Hoseman.....	10 S. Shields Avenue
C. B. Fairlamb.....	Hoseman.....	3 S. Vine Street
W. J. Robinson.....	Hoseman.....	3 S. 5th Street
F. R. Parrish.....	Hoseman.....	2104 Miller Avenue
C. M. Tinder.....	Hoseman.....	2607 Second Avenue
O. F. Murdock.....	Hoseman.....	201 E. Main Street
B. E. Samuels.....	Hoseman.....	2005 Parkwood Avenue
W. L. Bowman.....	Hoseman.....	2400 Third Avenue
C. Donnini.....	Hoseman.....	1518 W. Broad Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 5

B. J. Gill.....	Senior Captain.....	2814 Hawthorne Avenue
G. W. Robinson.....	Junior Captain.....	2513 W. Main Street
W. T. Burley.....	Engineman.....	8 W. Cary Street
T. O. Johnson.....	Engineman.....	209 N. 26th Street
S. T. Fifer.....	Chauffeur.....	231 S. Linden Street
W. L. Smith.....	Chauffeur.....	3224 Floyd Avenue
O. C. Cornett.....	Hoseman.....	3015 Letcher Street
A. P. Jenkins.....	Hoseman.....	3001 Montrose Avenue
E. W. Tye.....	Hoseman.....	221 S. Laurel Street
C. W. Brooks.....	Hoseman.....	12 S. Sycamore Street
A. J. Duffy.....	Hoseman.....	11 S. 3rd Street
J. L. Williams.....	Hoseman.....	3157 Ellwood Avenue
S. L. Furness.....	Hoseman.....	205 Minor Street
G. E. Soper.....	Hoseman.....	2609 Edgewood Avenue
V. B. Robinson.....	Hoseman.....	418 N. Addison Street
R. A. Garnett.....	Hoseman.....	2012 W. Main Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 6

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
M. O. Parrish.....	Senior Captain.....	118 S. Pine Street
E. S. Thompson.....	Junior Captain.....	2814 Hawthorne Avenue
L. J. Mesco.....	Engineman.....	245 S. Laurel Street
M. A. Hall.....	Engineman.....	16 S. Cherry Street
W. J. Mills.....	Hoseman.....	2006 W. Cary Street
W. J. Puryear.....	Hoseman.....	1513 Nottaway Avenue
F. O. Baldwin.....	Hoseman.....	610 N. 32nd Street
W. K. Eacho.....	Hoseman.....	405 Denny Street
G. H. Rowe.....	Hoseman.....	1747 Winder Street
A. W. Howle.....	Hoseman.....	234 S. Temple Street
A. C. Farmer.....	Hoseman.....	338 S. Laurel Street
W. R. Blankenship.....	Hoseman.....	500 S. Harrison Street
D. I. Burgess.....	Hoseman.....	1302 N. 28th Street
W. H. Bolan.....	Hoseman.....	3937 Williamsburg Ave.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 7

J. F. Finnegan.....	Senior Captain.....	1 S. Plum Street
C. D. Hirschberg.....	Junior Captain.....	2401 E. Grace Street
J. W. Woolard.....	Engineman.....	1720 N. 20th Street
G. M. Andrews.....	Engineman.....	825 N. 27th Street
A. H. Cox.....	Hoseman.....	1813 W. Main Street
C. C. Williams.....	Hoseman.....	907 Semmes Street
F. A. Loehr.....	Hoseman.....	1910 Powhatan Street
A. L. Smith.....	Hoseman.....	1602 Summit Avenue
A. W. Sears.....	Hoseman.....	1506 N. 27th Street
J. P. Hamilton.....	Hoseman.....	1010 E. Marshall Street
W. H. Hutchison.....	Hoseman.....	1505 Carlisle Avenue
W. F. Lawson.....	Hoseman.....	129 S. 5th Street
I. E. O'Connell.....	Hoseman.....	3000 W. Clay Street
A. T. Rouse.....	Hoseman.....	2629 W. Cary Street
J. P. Bowry.....	Hoseman.....	309 N. 24th Street
L. E. Hairfield.....	Hoseman.....	24 Maiden Lane

ENGINE COMPANY No. 8

G. M. Rogers.....	Senior Captain.....	311 Nicholson Street
R. B. Southard.....	Junior Captain.....	11 N. 29th Street
W. J. O'Connor.....	Engineman.....	13 State Street
W. H. Childress.....	Engineman.....	3011 Montrose Avenue
A. B. Crittenden.....	Hoseman.....	900 Louisiana Street
E. P. McGehee.....	Hoseman.....	2814 E. Franklin Street
J. K. Williams.....	Hoseman.....	422 N. 34th Street
R. E. Wilkinson.....	Hoseman.....	2023 Rosewood Avenue
W. C. Gill.....	Hoseman.....	820 Louisiana Street
R. H. Moore.....	Hoseman.....	407 Nicholson Street
H. A. Baumgart.....	Hoseman.....	1204 Lewis Street
F. G. Kirby.....	Hoseman.....	2712 E. Grace Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 9

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
W. R. Cardwell.....	Senior Captain.....	20 S. Allen Avenue
R. E. Burch.....	Junior Captain.....	506 N. 31st Street
J. L. Sweeney.....	Engineman.....	127 S. Cherry Street
L. J. Schonberger.....	Engineman.....	3014 Idlewood Avenue
L. B. Bullock.....	Hoseman.....	2216 Fourth Avenue
J. F. Jeter.....	Hoseman.....	2201 Grayland Avenue
S. G. Anderson.....	Hoseman.....	2515 Fifth Avenue
F. M. Kanary.....	Hoseman.....	3021 Fendall Avenue
F. A. Rowe.....	Hoseman.....	909 Petersburg Pike
P. L. Smith.....	Hoseman.....	1307 W. Cary Street
E. M. Rucktaschel.....	Hoseman.....	1702 Fifth Avenue
T. C. Mayo.....	Hoseman.....	719 N. 34th Street
W. G. Longest.....	Hoseman.....	412 N. 32nd Street
R. F. Wade.....	Hoseman.....	919 N. 27th Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 10

D. H. Whitlock.....	Senior Captain.....	6 N. Mulberry Street
J. G. Forristal.....	Junior Captain.....	2301 E. Broad Street
L. D. Wade.....	Engineman.....	2419 E. Main Street
H. L. Weimer.....	Engineman.....	106 S. Meadow Street
R. H. Childress.....	Hoseman.....	1920 Lakeview Avenue
W. C. Thomas.....	Hoseman.....	904 N. 27th Street
B. F. Abbott.....	Hoseman.....	723 S. Laurel Street
C. L. Williams.....	Hoseman.....	912 N. Boulevard
C. R. Quate.....	Hoseman.....	2427 E. Main Street
W. B. Jennings.....	Hoseman.....	2410 Floyd Avenue
R. B. Moseley.....	Hoseman.....	1239 W. Cary Street
F. H. Browning.....	Hoseman.....	133 S. Cherry Street
F. B. Randlett.....	Hoseman.....	3123 Lamb Avenue
F. E. King.....	Hoseman.....	605 N. 27th Street
P. LaTouche.....	Hoseman.....	811 Beverly Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 11

R. H. Figg.....	Senior Captain.....	3315 E. Marshall Street
J. J. Loterzo.....	Junior Captain.....	414 N. 33rd Street
W. S. Whitlow.....	Engineman.....	713 N. 35th Street
B. J. Steis.....	Engineman.....	813 N. 27th Street
J. P. Curtis.....	Hoseman.....	911 N. 35th Street
C. G. Berry.....	Hoseman.....	2423 E. Grace Street
P. G. Phaup.....	Hoseman.....	3007 E. Marshall Street
J. S. Beazley.....	Hoseman.....	20 S. Stafford Avenue
A. L. Lumsden.....	Hoseman.....	501 N. 29th Street
A. B. Sydnor.....	Hoseman.....	3307 E. "P" Street
G. C. Conti.....	Hoseman.....	814 N. 23rd Street
F. C. Lucas.....	Hoseman.....	2606 E. Grace Street
J. C. Young.....	Hoseman.....	2608 W. Main Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 12

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
A. T. Samuels.....	Senior Captain.....	2211 Parkwood Avenue
L. R. Rogers.....	Senior Captain.....	2128 W. Main Street
A. A. Smith.....	Engineman.....	2000 W. Cary Street
W. L. Kent.....	Engineman.....	2222 Idlewood Avenue
C. Outland.....	Hoseman.....	7 S. Robinson Street
C. E. Flippen.....	Hoseman.....	1320 Laburnum Road
A. G. Curran.....	Hoseman.....	1009 Graham Road
L. F. Seal.....	Hoseman.....	1912 Parkwood Avenue
W. D. Williams.....	Hoseman.....	211 Temple Street
C. W. Weimer.....	Hoseman.....	106 N. Crenshaw Avenue
T. Sherwood.....	Hoseman.....	1 S. Addison Street
S. M. Haynes.....	Hoseman.....	2215 W. Cary Street
W. R. Nunnally.....	Hoseman.....	15 S. Laurel Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 13

H. B. Cosby.....	Senior Captain.....	1202 Bainbridge Street
J. H. Bowman.....	Junior Captain.....	1020 Perry Street
C. A. Cottom.....	Engineman.....	501 W. 13th Street
S. J. Collins.....	Engineman.....	1112 Decatur Street
E. S. Covington.....	Hoseman.....	3207 Forest Hill Avenue
W. J. McNamara.....	Hoseman.....	406 N. 24th Street
A. W. Gates.....	Hoseman.....	413 W. 14th Street
L. B. Butler.....	Hoseman.....	2205 Jefferson Avenue
H. C. Bottoms.....	Hoseman.....	917 Bainbridge Street
W. R. Bottoms.....	Hoseman.....	720 Louisiana Street
W. J. Orcutt.....	Hoseman.....	900 Bainbridge Street
E. L. Milburn.....	Hoseman.....	620 N. 27th Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 14

T. H. Davis.....	Senior Captain.....	3038 Moss Side Avenue
L. A. Pond.....	Junior Captain.....	16 S. Harrison Street
J. H. Blackburn.....	Engineman.....	423 S. Pine Street
F. H. Robinson.....	Engineman.....	3616 Noble Avenue
C. J. Miller.....	Hoseman.....	2100 Greenwood Avenue
R. M. Thomas.....	Hoseman.....	408 N. 33rd Street
R. M. Johnson.....	Hoseman.....	3510 E. Clay Street
E. L. Redford.....	Hoseman.....	2712 Fendall Avenue
W. A. Wallace.....	Hoseman.....	521 N. 8th Street
C. S. Willis.....	Hoseman.....	3308 Stuart Avenue

ENGINE COMPANY No. 15

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
J. M. Sack.....	Senior Captain.....	510 E. Bancroft Avenue
C. V. Toney.....	Junior Captain.....	524 E. Northside Avenue
J. W. Weimer.....	Engineman.....	3011 Second Avenue
C. J. Johnson.....	Engineman.....	706 E. Bancroft Avenue
W. E. Peroe.....	Hoseman.....	518 E. Brookland Boul.
E. F. Cason.....	Hoseman.....	3308 Maryland Avenue
R. E. Moore.....	Hoseman.....	3509 First Avenue
J. P. Corker.....	Hoseman.....	528 E. Arnold Avenue
D. B. Gilliam.....	Hoseman.....	1703 Fourth Avenue
J. H. Lodge.....	Hoseman.....	700 E. Brookland Boul.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 16

G. H. Davis.....	Senior Captain.....	3110 Idlewood Avenue
E. L. Gibson.....	Junior Captain.....	226 S. Vine Street
G. A. Corr.....	Engineman.....	1904 North Avenue
C. C. Vanentine.....	Engineman.....	6 Auburn Avenue
W. B. Walker.....	Hoseman.....	2922 Fendall Avenue
J. J. Williams.....	Hoseman.....	1308 Westmoreland Ave.
R. L. Sheppard.....	Hoseman.....	28 S. Pine Street
H. W. Higgason.....	Hoseman.....	3020 Hanes Avenue
L. W. Frith.....	Hoseman.....	1314 Laburnum Avenue
A. C. Liggon.....	Hoseman.....	1102 Beverly Street

ENGINE COMPANY No. 17

W. B. Shaw.....	Senior Captain.....	2804 Semmes Avenue
E. M. Ball.....	Junior Captain.....	2318 E. Broad Street
V. J. Goode.....	Engineman.....	2626 Bainbridge Street
S. D. Garrett.....	Engineman.....	507 N. 21st Street
S. R. Perdue.....	Hoseman.....	305 Cowardin Avenue
J. J. Andrews.....	Hoseman.....	223 W. 41st Street
R. F. Cosley.....	Hoseman.....	2218 Perry Street
J. A. Hall.....	Hoseman.....	204 W. 33rd Street
J. H. Parsons.....	Hoseman.....	2904 Midlothian Pike
C. C. Longest.....	Hoseman.....	407 W. 24th Street

TRUCK COMPANY No. 1

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
E. H. Harris.....	Senior Captain.....	2519 W. Main Street
F. Gardon.....	Junior Captain.....	109 W. Clopton Street
W. H. Taliaferro.....	Chauffeur.....	2416 Second Avenue
E. W. Garthright.....	Chauffeur.....	2213 Parkwood Avenue
P. A. Cockerham.....	Truckman.....	114 N. 5th Street
E. D. Wade.....	Truckman.....	403 N. 27th Street
C. C. Madison.....	Truckman.....	715 S. Pine Street
L. V. Cooley.....	Truckman.....	2508 Walker Street
H. J. Woolcott.....	Truckman.....	2508 E. Marchall Street
A. J. Woodhouse.....	Truckman.....	5 W. Main Street
D. W. Wade.....	Truckman.....	2006 Powhatan Street
T. E. Williams.....	Truckman.....	2105 Floyd Avenue
E. J. Flippo.....	Truckman.....	3020 E. Broad Street
P. J. Denzler.....	Truckman.....	817 N. 26th Street
W. H. Jones.....	Truckman.....	2418 Fourth Avenue
T. M. Joyce.....	Truckman.....	3016 Woodrow Avenue
E. R. Peasley.....	Truckman.....	1523 Spottsylvania St.
A. Rosenzweig.....	Truckman.....	120 N. 20th Street

TRUCK COMPANY No. 2

J. L. O'Beirne.....	Senior Captain.....	2517 E. Grace Street
W. C. Boisseau.....	Junior Captain.....	1112 Floyd Avenue
C. P. Eckert.....	Truckman.....	1525 Stewart Street
R. S. Childress.....	Truckman.....	1530 Carlisle Avenue
J. A. Laveri.....	Truckman.....	2816 E. Broad Street
C. B. England.....	Truckman.....	312 N. 32nd Street
R. O. Creasey.....	Truckman.....	419 N. 26th Street
A. D. Waddell.....	Truckman.....	2809 Edgewood Avenue
C. S. Longest.....	Truckman.....	3107 Edgewood Avenue
J. R. Pasedag.....	Truckman.....	3119 Enslow Avenue
W. E. Denzler.....	Truckman.....	1543 Roger Street
M. H. Bosher.....	Truckman.....	504 N. 22nd Street
G. B. Anderson.....	Truckman.....	2805 E. Marshall Street
C. E. Starnell.....	Truckman.....	411 N. 30th Street
S. B. Baughan.....	Truckman.....	2804 Hull Street
T. E. Griggs.....	Truckman.....	623 N. 31st Street

TRUCK COMPANY No. 3

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
G. C. Shepperson.....	Senior Captain.....	108 S. Meadow Street
C. E. Stone.....	Junior Captain.....	19 N. Granby Street
J. T. Kennedy.....	Truckman.....	210 Temple Street
L. W. Mingee.....	Truckman.....	1829 W. Cary Street
R. T. Grimes.....	Truckman.....	2109 Jefferson Avenue
F. W. Schneider.....	Truckman.....	1102 Dance Street
A. W. Glenn.....	Truckman.....	3121 Chaffin Street
J. M. Pintavalle.....	Truckman.....	324 S. Laurel Street
W. F. Tinsley.....	Truckman.....	1430 Floyd Avenue
J. G. Walker.....	Truckman.....	1413 Ashland Street
W. M. Johnston.....	Truckman.....	611 Randolph Street
J. E. Morgan.....	Truckman.....	4929 Patterson Avenue
W. K. Robinson.....	Truckman.....	3616 Noble Avenue
G. L. Griffin.....	Truckman.....	2722 "N" Street

TRUCK COMPANY No. 4

H. W. Clarke.....	Senior Captain.....	1639 W. Grace Street
J. H. Woodward.....	Junior Captain.....	2802 E. "Q" Street
H. F. Thompson.....	Truckman.....	914 N. 21st Street
W. E. Hammons.....	Truckman.....	808 N. 27th Street
R. C. Moore.....	Truckman.....	1313 N. 28th Street
W. A. Gunn.....	Truckman.....	1427 Oakwood Avenue
C. Thompson.....	Truckman.....	2215 E. Venable Street
J. H. Key.....	Truckman.....	1313 N. 28th Street
W. E. Wood.....	Truckman.....	1517 Oakwood Avenue
J. L. Hayes.....	Truckman.....	2718 E. Franklin Street

TRUCK COMPANY No. 5

W. T. Smith.....	Senior Captain.....	19 E. 11th Street
G. T. Lyne.....	Junior Captain.....	2642 Bainbridge Street
P. S. Harton.....	Truckman.....	2814 Hull Street
J. F. Ballard.....	Truckman.....	904 Maury Street
C. R. Griffin.....	Truckman.....	2300 E. Marshall Street
I. H. Jordan.....	Truckman.....	704 N. 24th Street
J. B. Jennings.....	Truckman.....	112 Cowardin Avenue
F. P. Gann.....	Truckman.....	925 Perry Street
J. F. Flood.....	Truckman.....	406 N. 24th Street
R. M. Allen.....	Truckman.....	2317 Venable Street

TRUCK COMPANY No. 6

NAME	POSITION	RESIDENCE
W. H. Garthright.....	Junior Captain.....	3018 Woodrow Avenue
V. V. Levy.....	Truckman.....	3510 E. Broad Street
J. W. Kain.....	Truckman.....	2704 Hull Street
T. J. Wood.....	Truckman.....	2712 Garland Avenue
H. T. Emerson.....	Truckman.....	811 Albemarle Street
J. W. Parrish.....	Truckman.....	3012 Beverly Street
W. E. Hobson.....	Truckman.....	2008 Fairmount Avenue
A. R. Hutchison.....	Truckman.....	1513 Williamsburg Ave.
E. H. Leiss.....	Truckman.....	318 N. 29th Street
C. A. Merriman.....	Truckman.....	801 China Street

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Fire Prevention

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1925

L. S. JONES, Chief of Bureau

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1926

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.....Director of Public Safety

P. S. M. HECKMAN.....Chief Clerk

M. H. FINKE.....Stenographic Clerk

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN.....Chief

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES.....Chief

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK.....Chief

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND.....Chief

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON.....Chief

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES.....Chief

Machine Shop

N. W. BAILEY.....Master Mechanic

ANNUAL REPORT

RICHMOND, VA., December 31, 1925.

CAPTAIN JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to submit to you my sixth annual report of the Bureau of Fire Prevention for the year ending December 31, 1925, together with certain recommendations that I deem necessary for the efficiency and future welfare and growth of this branch of the service.

As you know, the force of this bureau is composed of four regular firemen detailed for this work, under the Chief of the Bureau, and with this limited force the city cannot be thoroughly covered as often as it should be, and with its present rapid growth the intervals between inspections of the various sections of the city are entirely too long. It is true that we give more attention to the mercantile and manufacturing districts than to other sections, but with the necessary neglect of the balance of the city, our inspections of the business centers are not as frequent as we would like.

Since the establishment of this Bureau, May 20, 1920, when the Assistant Chief of the Fire Department was designated as Chief of the Bureau, in addition to his regular fire duties, and four regular firemen were detailed to this work a wonderful improvement has been noted in the general condition of all of our business houses, and also other public and semi-public places that we have authority to inspect. Not only does this improvement show as to fire hazards, but our efforts, while not aimed in this direction, have also added greatly to the general neatness and appearance of practically all of our business houses. In many cases the proprietors raised strenuous objections when our regular and systematic inspections started, and when they were served with our form of "Notice to Correct" some defect within a specified time, they went up in the air, and at times became actually insulting; stating that we were meddling with their private business, etc. Especially was this the case when a merchant was notified to straighten up his basement and to arrange such boxes, crates, etc., as he actually needed to conduct his business, in a neat compact manner, and to remove all surplus and broken pieces from the premises; also when we caused them to open up aisles in their stock and to remove goods from certain windows, so as our firemen would have access in the event of a fire. They were not accustomed to this, and at first did not take kindly to it, and it was only with persistent efforts that results were accomplished. These early days have passed and we now find that the same merchants who originally did the most kicking, are now our strongest advocates, and if our inspectors do not visit their places as often as they think they should, they will call for them.

In many cases our citizens have saved considerable money by a reduction in their individual insurance rates. The insurance companies have not granted

a general reduction of rates, but each risk is given a rating in accordance with the fire hazards existing when the insurance policy is issued, and as an example, the following additional premium is added to the cost of insurance in a brick mercantile house, when these conditions are found:

Lights not safely arranged, .10 per \$100.00; untidiness as to rubbish, ashes, etc., especially in attics, cellars, or in yards exposing, .10 to .25 per \$100.00; heating; chimneys, flues, pipes and stoves not safely arranged, .10 to .25 per \$100.00; and many other defects increase the cost of insurance. Therefore, when we cause corrections and remove the defects, our citizens reap the benefits.

Fire inspectors to accomplish results must have a keen sense of observation, must be tactful, polite and always positive without offending, and must thoroughly understand their business and recognize fire hazards at once. They must know human nature, and how to best deal with all classes of people, as well as individuals, to obtain results. We always insist upon our inspectors having these qualifications, and our results are positive. Most of our inspectors have had considerable experience, and our citizens look upon them as their friends, knowing that they are always looking after their safety from fire, and promptly correct any defect reported to them, but we still find an obstinate one at times, and occasionally have to take cases to court before we can cause corrections of fire hazards, but I am glad to report that such cases are few, as we never go to court until all other efforts have failed. We could have cases in court quite often, but believe we can do more effective work "with molasses than we can with vinegar."

We inspect regularly all classes of property except private dwellings, which are inspected only upon request of the owner or occupant, or upon complaint, or belief that a fire hazard exists.

All complaints are promptly investigated, and while a great many are matters that do not come under our jurisdiction as fire hazards, or are merely imaginary, yet we often find serious conditions and have them corrected; and when we find the complaint is only imaginary, we reassure the complainant as to the condition feared.

The following will show a summary of our inspections for the year 1925, with a comparison of the four preceding years:

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Original inspections	20,593	16,475	15,419	15,446	8,219
Re-inspections.....	1,957	1,956	2,153	3,698	2,933
*Special inspections	1,246	1,104	1,347	1,572	1,458
Complaints investigated	654	686	635	592	545
Total inspections	24,450	20,221	19,554	21,308	13,155
Conditions satisfactory	19,066	14,539	13,966	13,675	6,086
Notices for corrections	1,793	1,998	1,618	2,574	1,983

*All special inspections are made by, or followed up by the Chief of this Bureau.

Night duty performed by our inspectors during the year, in attendance at theaters and other public gatherings, totaled 221 nights.

The principal causes of alarms of fire during the year were as follows:

Chimneys (generally no loss)	238
Dry grass, weeds, etc.	181
Automobiles	144
Dumps	115
Defective flues	70
Overheated stoves, furnaces and pipes.....	61
Carelessness of smokers	54
Burning rubbish, trash, paper, etc.	54
Oil and gas stoves	53
Sparks from chimneys, locomotives, etc.....	51
Careless handling of gasoline	48
Street cars on street	33
Children playing with matches and fire.....	14
Spontaneous combustion (known)	11
Electric pressing irons	9
Christmas trees	3

Other causes of alarms of fire were unknown, or from numerous minor causes, a great many being needless. We had 99 false alarms, 100 alarms from causes other than fires, and 45 calls outside of the city.

Fires occurring in specially hazardous places were as follows:

Garages	20
Dry cleaning and pressing establishments.....	19
Automobile and accessories stores	20
Restaurants	9
Paint manufacturing and paint stores	3

Comparison of number and kind of alarms received in 1925, and the three preceeding years:

	1925	1924	1923	1922
Box Alarms	416	378	351	323
Second alarms	11	7	10	14
Third alarms	3	0	0	5
General alarms (6-6-6)	0	0	0	2
Calls for additional apparatus	0	10	2	9
Still alarms	1,129	962	729	551
Silent alarms	191	192	253	181

There were 568 alarms from fires in brick buildings, 415 in frame buildings, and 36 in stucco buildings; the balance were outside of buildings.

The number of alarms of all kinds naturally increase each year as our city expands and grows, and in this connection you must take into consideration that there were 99 false alarms, 100 alarms for causes other than fires, and 45 calls for service outside of the city.

About two-thirds of the entire fire loss for 1925 was suffered at the following three fires:

Etchison Hat Manufacturing Co.	\$132,223.00
American Glass Company	112,500.00
Montague Manufacturing Co.	94,000.00

Loss at three fires\$338,733.00

During the past year the following defects were the most numerous fire hazards noted in our inspections, under each heading, in the order listed:

ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS—Rubbish and trash, gasoline, ashes, broken windows, oily waste and rags, and open exposures.

DANGEROUS CONDITIONS—Heating appliances, chimneys, lighting systems, holes in street gratings, and elevators.

OBSTRUCTIONS—Windows, stairways, fire escapes, doors, hallways, aisles, and areas.

FIRE APPLIANCES OUT OF ORDER—Fire escapes, fire doors, fire extinguishers and fire shutters. Of course, there were many other defects not noted above, and some of a very serious nature, but these were the most common.

Naturally we assume, and really believe that our continuous and persistent efforts in eliminating the many causes of fires, and the material on which a fire would feed and spread after it is started, had much to do with the small number of large fires we had during the year.

While the fire loss for the past year was slightly larger than for the preceding year, yet it is below the average for the three preceding years, and will compare favorably with other cities of our size, as you may judge from the following figures:

	1925	1924	1923	1922
Losses	\$ 510,691	\$ 465,228	\$ 370,880	\$ 739,418
Values involved	30,448,575	24,355,575	12,144,204	13,978,605

It is in many cases a hopeless task to apply measures to eliminate or to even minimize fire hazards in the construction of a very large number of the many old buildings in Richmond, which is doubtless the case in any other old city, where the buildings were erected before proper safeguards and restrictions controlled building. As a rule, the owners of these old buildings will not spend money in correcting the fire hazards found in the construction of these buildings, unless their nature is such that our modern building code will apply, but there are many conditions that existed before Richmond had a Building Inspector, and unfortunately our building laws are not retroactive, and the best we can do in such cases is to give these structures extra attention and see that all other fire hazards are kept at a minimum.

Under our present building laws these fire hazards could not be built into a structure, but we have a great many of these old buildings, and when a fire starts in one of them with their open stairways and open elevator shafts of wood construction, it is more than probable the fire will spread over the entire building very rapidly. We fear this condition will continue in Richmond until these old buildings are removed, and it is gratifying to state that in our most important business districts we now daily see some of these old structures removed and replaced by modern stores, or remodeled with many improved fire conditions.

While our efforts are confined to fire prevention and fire protection, and we cause corrections to be made promptly where we have proper authority, we often find many violations of ordinances that come under the jurisdiction of other branches of the city government, that are fire hazards, and when

they are of such a nature as pertains to construction, alteration, improper installations, electric wiring, etc., we promptly make a written report of the defects to the department having jurisdiction, and always receive prompt and efficient co-operation in such cases.

During the past year, and previous years, we have reported several hundred cases to the Building Inspector, including certain buildings needing fire escapes, fire escapes out of order, fire doors needed or out of order, flues, chimneys, and smoke stacks in dangerous condition; the improper installation of boilers, furnaces and ranges, dilapidated buildings as fire hazards, dangerous walls, floors and roofs; open exposures in buildings or to buildings, exits, and many other matters that come under his jurisdiction. Quite a number of inspections are made jointly with the Building Inspector or his deputies, which are not listed in our tabulated report on inspections.

Many cases of dangerous electric wiring have been reported to the Electrical Inspector, and quite a number to the Health Department, the latter, while not exactly fire hazards, are a menace to the community. We also have other departments to report fire hazards to us for correction, and we often call on other departments for assistance, and during the past year Mr. Moody, the Chemist of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, has been of great assistance to us in analyzing various matters that we have found caused fire or the spread of fire, such as commercial cleaning compounds, fire resisting pipe covering, and other things that need the attention of a chemist to determine their right character. I am pleased to state that in all cases the co-operation has been perfect, and we never feel a hesitancy in reporting anything to any other department, or in calling upon them for assistance, knowing that we will always receive prompt and careful attention.

Fire conditions continue to improve throughout the city, and our citizens are becoming more careful, and their willing response to our notices to remedy fire defects found on their premises, emphasizes the fact that they fully recognize the value and importance of fire prevention and the efforts of this bureau, and is very gratifying.

As stated before, many new and dangerous fire hazards are constantly arising, both in the natural advancement of science and in the business world, and many of these we do not, and have no means of recognizing as fire hazards until some disaster occurs, and along this line we again emphasize the continued danger of the general use of inflammable nitrocellulose films used in hospitals for X-Ray pictures, where these films are kept and stored, in most cases, without any regard to their highly inflammable nature. These films are dangerous without proper care and protection anywhere, but it strikes me as almost criminal to allow such conditions to exist in hospitals, where there are always a number of helpless persons, and many of our hospitals are entirely unsuited for their purpose and should even a small fire occur in them, no one wants to think of what might happen. For the purpose of X-Ray pictures in hospitals and institutions, at least, only the slow burning or safety base (acetate-cellulose) films should be allowed to be used, as these safety films do not have the fire hazard of those in common use, and their cost for such usage is nominal.

The increasing and careless use and handling of gasoline again demands special mention, as it is a growing fire menace in our city, and should be carefully considered with the view of better control.

In most cases in the homes the trouble from gasoline and cleaning compounds, which contain explosive fluids, is from ignorance, and the people should be protected especially from the dangerous cleaning fluids that are sold under different trade names; and gasoline should not be allowed to be sold to anyone unless it is delivered into a safe container. At present anyone can buy any quantity of gasoline, and it will be delivered into any kind of a receptacle that is presented for it. Dealers, etc., are required to obtain a permit for the sale and handling of gasoline, but there are no restrictions on them as to what kind of receptacle it is delivered into, nor to whom it is sold and delivered. Glass bottles and glass jars are common receptacles for handling of small quantities of gasoline, and these have caused many fires and the loss of life.

In many cases here in Richmond we have found dry cleaners, mostly of the smaller type, using ordinary "washing machines" full of gasoline, and they have caused a great number of fires in these establishments. These machines are only intended for the use of water, and they will always sooner or later cause a fire if used for gasoline. Whenever we find these machines so used we at once stop such usage, but usually these machines are hidden away, and it is hard to locate them until a fire results.

The ever increasing number of oil burners that are being installed in our city should be properly controlled, both as to the type of such burners and as to their installation. At present we have no laws governing such matters, and anyone can install any kind of a burner they may desire, and in any manner they care to, and we will never know anything of it until something happens, and usually it is then too late.

We have had a number of fires and many persons burned from the use of the so-called "harmless sparkler," and will continue to have them until the people realize the serious fire hazard of the sparkler, or until their sale is prohibited. Other fireworks are also dangerous, but none as much so as the sparkler, as they are given to children, are used in entertainments, and in the houses. No one would think of giving a child roman candles or sky-rockets to play with, especially to fire in the house, but the sparkler seems to be looked upon as safe and many fires and many deaths are caused by their promiscuous use. Clothing, Christmas trees, decorations and anything else inflammable is easily ignited from these sparklers, as the wire base on which they are made becomes intensely hot and are exceedingly dangerous as they are now used, especially by children.

The common custom of saving and selling all kinds of old paper, especially of late years, is another serious fire hazard. Of course, there is no objection to saving and selling this old stock, provided it is properly and safely stored until it is removed from the premises, but in most places there is absolutely no provision made for this, and we find it stored, or rather, stacked and stuffed in all manner of dangerous places, where it is kept until enough is accumulated to bale and make a load. This is generally done by the janitors of office buildings, and any other large place where janitors are employed, and there are many persons who make a business of collecting up all old paper they can find and storing it in any old shack available, generally in the most out-of-the-way places. These conditions are hard to control under our present lack of laws covering these conditions.

We have many classes of business and many other conditions that should be protected by either ample fire extinguishers, of the type best suited for each case, and many that should have sprinkler systems in the places of business. We can only recommend these extinguishers, but sadly need an ordinance to at least require some form of fire protection in any place where either the business, the location or other conditions render it specially hazardous as to fires.

All of these matters and many others of equal importance are fully and simply cared for in the Fire Prevention Code, or Ordinance, that you have forwarded to the City Council, or which has been given your hearty approval, with the recommendation that it be adopted, and we trust that you will use your best efforts to have this Fire Prevention Code adopted into a city ordinance at an early date as possible. There is absolutely nothing in this proposed ordinance that anyone that wants to do right can object to.

As I have reported in all of my annual reports and in a number of special reports on the subject, I will again call special attention to the lack of any ordinances or laws that cover the scope of our work in Fire Prevention, and the draft of the proposed ordinance above referred to, which is now before the Committee on Ordinances of our City Council, if adopted will give this Bureau its most urgent present need, and we can then cause the correction of a great number of fire hazards that under present conditions we can only make certain recommendations concerning. We have used persuasion and appealed to the common sense of many of our citizens to do certain things that under the law we could not force, and to others, where we thought it would work better we have used plain bluff, and in many cases have gotten by with it; but I think you will agree with me that this is not a pleasant nor effective way to work and to get results. The Committee on Ordinances, before which this Fire Prevention Ordinance has been considered on several occasions, seems to be very favorably impressed with both the ordinance and the need for such a law, and have referred it to the City Attorney to have any legal points in the same that may not be in proper shape, straightened out, and I have the assurance that with possibly a few alterations that this ordinance will receive a favorable report from this committee. Therefore, I earnestly ask that some action be taken to expedite the passage of this paper, or to keep it properly before the committee until acted upon.

This same draft of our Fire Prevention Code, with a few additions, has been adopted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and by the National Fire Protection Association's field secretary as a model law for cities to cover this branch of service, and copies of it are given to such cities that are after proper ordinances for the execution of fire prevention work, and in all cases Richmond is given credit for the ordinance. This is mentioned only to show that our efforts in preparing this ordinance, in the work of which the fire prevention committee of our Chamber of Commerce labored many hours in whipping it into shape, is apparently a proper law, as it has passed the scrutiny of two of the highest authorities in the land, who have adopted it as their standard at this time.

I have for a number of years recommended that the officers of the several companies of the Fire Department be required to inspect the buildings in the

districts adjacent to their quarters, noting in detail the result of each such inspection, upon a form to be prepared for the purpose, and that all such inspection reports be filed in this office. When any defects are found that need correcting from a fire hazard standpoint, such defects should be noted on the inspection blank and forwarded to this office, where they will be promptly taken up and corrections effected by the regular inspectors of this Bureau. In this manner more frequent inspections of all sections will be assured, and more time will be allowed for more effective work from our inspectors in special cases and in follow up work. Thus the officers of the fire companies will not be bothered with the corrections of fire hazards reported to us, nor will they lose time from their duties in attendance at courts when cases are reported there. Our regular inspectors will attend to all of this detail work, and we could also then make a general inspection of all buildings in the city, including the basements and premises surrounding residences, where permission of the occupants is given, which I believe will be the general rule. This new system, if adopted, would allow the officers of the companies in the Fire Department to become familiar with all the buildings in their respective territories, which will be of great benefit in handling a fire that may occur in any of them, and would necessarily add greatly to the efficiency of both the Fire Department and to the work of this Bureau.

This suggestion and recommendation is in line with the report of the engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who recently made a report on the conditions in Richmond, and I also think it will meet with the approval of the Chief of the Fire Department, to whom I have previously mentioned the matter.

Our force of four inspectors is not large enough to obtain the results we would desire and which could be obtained in this work, as every business house and every public and semi-public building should be inspected thoroughly at least once each month, and proper record of each inspection should be kept of such inspections. I earnestly recommend that this system be adopted, or at least tried out, as I am convinced that the result will prove satisfactory to all concerned. With this change of system in effect there will still be plenty of work for the four inspectors now assigned to this Bureau. This is simply a brief general outline of the proposed plan and if adopted, the full details will have to be worked out.

Again I call your attention to the fact that we have no clerical help connected with this Bureau, and when you view the fact that last year we had over 24,000 inspections, and the necessary detail work in connection therewith, and the proper filing of these inspection reports, and the hundreds of letters that have to be written, and the many other details that necessarily demand our time and attention; for the efficiency and future welfare of this work I again recommend that clerical help of some kind be provided for this work.

Since the establishment of this Bureau all of the clerical work in connection with it has been performed by the writer, which, while the records are not filed in as systematic order as they should be for ready reference, it is the best we can do under present conditions, and as the work grows daily, the necessary work in the office limits my activities on the "outside"

where we must look for our permanent results. I ask that you will give this matter your careful consideration and try and relieve this condition.

We fully appreciate and are grateful for the interest and encouragement given us in our work by our Honorable Mayor, and for the kindness and consideration shown by you, the Director of Public Safety, and also from all of the city departments with which we have had dealings. The kind consideration and co-operation shown us at all times is indeed encouraging and highly appreciated, encouraging us to greater efforts in our work.

I especially desire to extend to the Chief of the Fire Department, and the Chief of Police my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesies and help rendered us at all times, and to the Building Inspector and his deputies, on whom we have to depend in many cases to cause corrections of defects found, and to again assure them of our appreciation of the prompt and intelligent attention given to the many matters referred to them. To the chemist of the Bureau of Weights and Measures we are very grateful for the manner in which he has assisted us in analyzing the various articles and substances we have found in our work, and for his intelligent reports concerning the same, which have greatly assisted us.

To the inspectors who have worked in this Bureau during the past year, I want to assure them that their fidelity to their duties and the very satisfactory and intelligent manner in which they have performed their work has made possible the excellent record we feel that we have made in 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. JONES,
Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief of the Bureau

OF

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1925

Headquarters, Monroe Park

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1926

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.....Director of Public Safety

P. S. M. HECKMAN.....Chief Clerk

M. H. FINKE.....Stenographic Clerk

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN.....Chief

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES.....Chief

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK.....Chief

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND.....Chief

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON.....Chief

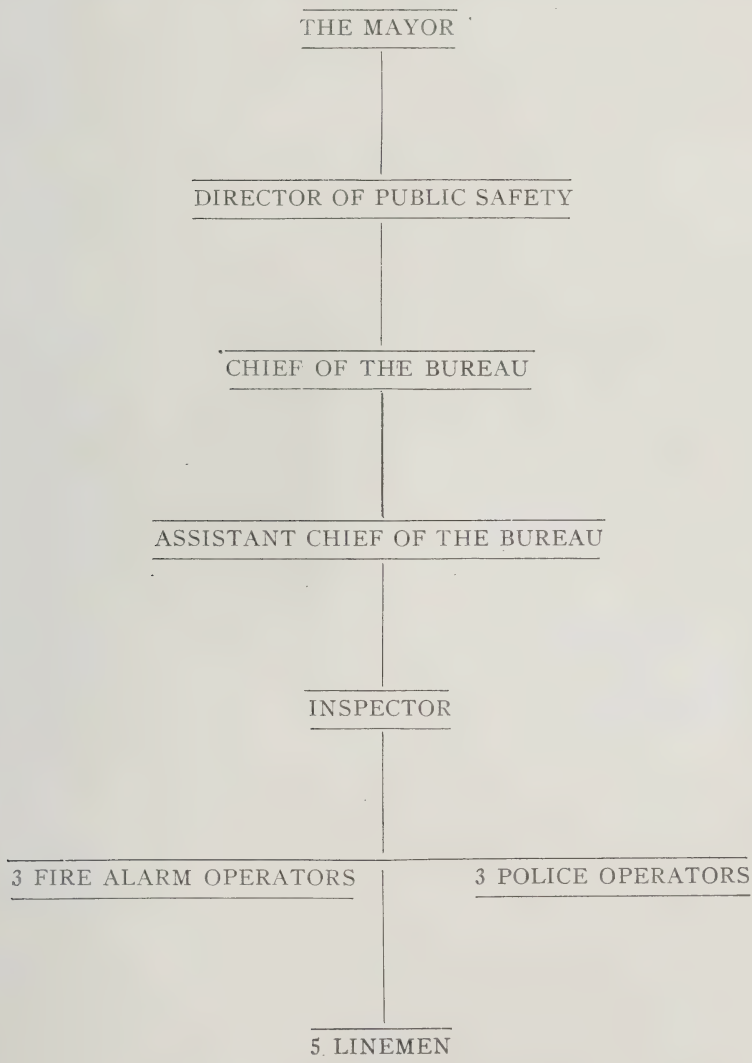
Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES.....Chief

Machine Shop

N. W. BAILEY.....Master Mechanic

CHART OF THE BUREAU
OF
FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH



Personnel of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

W. H. THOMPSON	Chief
P. G. RANDOLPH	Assistant Chief
H.T. TAYLOR	Inspector
L. A. UMLAUF	Signal Operator, Fire Alarm
E. L. HICKMAN	Signal Operator, Fire Alarm
FRANK A. WADE	Signal Operator, Fire Alarm
J. N. FAGAN	Lineman and Assistant Operator
O. W. HAGEMEYER	Lineman
WM. J. WINSTON	Lineman
W. L. BROOKS	Lineman
M. H. DUDLEY	Lineman
C. E. CANNON	Operator, Police Signal
THOS. MARTIN	Operator, Police Signal
J. L. THEIMER	Operator, Police Signal

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH CENTRAL STATION, MONROE PARK

Richmond, Virginia, December 31, 1925.

CAPT. JAMES R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, for the year ending December 31st, 1925, the same being my forty-first as Superintendent, or Chief of this Bureau.

The following table will show the number of alarms of fire received and transmitted during the year, there having been 449 box alarms, 1,025 still alarms, 12 second alarms, 3 third alarms; we also handling 42,701 telephone calls.

MONTH	Box	Still	Second	Third	General	Totals
January.....	43	109	2			154
February.....	36	98				134
March.....	39	103	2			144
April.....	31	102	3	1		137
May.....	29	67				96
June.....	64	28				92
July.....	30	83				113
August.....	25	63	1	1		90
September.....	25	55	2	1		83
October.....	39	87				126
November.....	31	91				122
December.....	57	139	2			198
Totals.....	449	1,025	12	3		1,489

REGULAR ALARMS WERE RECEIVED BETWEEN:

Midnight and Six o'clock A. M.....	54
Six o'clock A. M. and Noon.....	88
Noon and Six o'clock P. M.....	135
Six o'clock P. M. and Midnight.....	172

ALARMS RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS BOXES WERE AS FOLLOWS:

One Alarm

121	128	136	145	149	158	168	174	182
195	23	26	27	218	237	241	245	259
268	269	346	348	357	147	159	167	176
29	213	232	246	36	318	325	328	349
351	356	368	4	526	531	547	65	67
613	623	641	645	653	7	735	84	321
467	361	465	653	628	389	386	387	46
49	421	423	427	436	437	453	457	458
459	461	523	568	62	64	621	649	673
71	78	124	129	134	139			

Two Alarms

146	238	262	39	42	438	58	561	618
642	18	138	24	25	216	219	251	261
32	313	314	315	316	352	367	371	378
451	53	59	514	528	615	619	646	648
672	72	761	862	151	21	175	379	324
52								

Three Alarms

12	186	213	232	235	37	326	345	435
5	631	15	131	158	234	3	317	319
362	47	416	425	452	54	524	654	674
17	659							

Four Alarms

189	31	674	284	289	34	359	364	41
43	45	513	69	165	625			

Five Alarms

19	148	419	54	342
----	-----	-----	----	-----

Six Alarms

38	531	59	157	56
----	-----	----	-----	----

Nine Alarms

75

Eleven Alarms

57

ALARMS OF FIRE FOR THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS

YEAR	Box	Still	Second	Third	General	Calls	Totals
1916.....	322	328	16	1	.....	19	686
1917.....	275	320	8	1	1	6	611
1918.....	221	276	8	.....	3	1	509
1919.....	264	391	4	.....	.....	3	562
1920.....	271	337	9	.....	.....	7	624
1921.....	298	536	14	1	2	4	855
1922.....	322	552	14	5	2	10	1,005
1923.....	350	718	10	.....	.....	2	1,080
1924.....	378	939	7	.....	.....	10	1,334
1925.....	449	1,025	12	3	.....	.....	1,489

We now have connected with the System, 367 Fire Alarm Boxes, of which number 254 are located on the public streets and highways, where they are accessible to the greatest number of citizens.

We also have 115 Private Fire Alarm Boxes connected with the System, these being located in schools, hospitals, bank buildings, manufacturing plants, &c.

CLASSIFICATION OF POLICE BOXES

Street Stations.....	145
Pawn-Shops.....	11
Pawnbroker's Sales Stores.....	1
Insurance Buildings.....	1
Banks.....	5
Total.....	163

The Police Signal System Was Used as Follows

Box Calls, First District	79,970
Box Calls, Second District	72,802
Box Calls, Third District	27,135
Traffic Calls	36,894
Bank Calls	22,709
Bridge Police Calls	2,131
Pawn Shop Calls	58
Miscellaneous Calls	13,692
Making a grand total of	255,391

Outside Equipment

This includes everything outside of the Central Office and covers Fire Alarm and Police Signal Boxes, both Private and Street, poles, wires, underground and aerial equipment, cables, ducts, test-posts, garage and store room equipment, etc.

The outside system is in fairly good condition, although all of our underground cables are in a crowded condition, and it will soon be necessary for us to purchase and install additional cables to take care of the natural growth of the system.

A large percentage of our Fire Alarm and Police Boxes are connected on overhead circuits, and it seems as if it would be good business policy for the Council to allow us a small additional sum each year for the especial purpose of placing these important wires underground. With a reasonable appropriation each year we could gradually extend our "underground" until we could feel satisfied that the business section at least, was properly protected.

During the year we have been able to build four additional Fire Alarm Box circuits, thus relieving the congestion on several of our larger circuits and enabling thirty-two new Fire Alarm Boxes to be installed without seriously overloading any of the circuits. We hope, during 1926 to be able to add several more circuits to the system.

New Boxes Installed—Located as Follows

No. 178, Second & Marshall.	No. 258, Roseneath & Patterson.
No. 186, Madison & Broad.	No. 267, Lamont & Nottoway.
No. 179, Third & Broad.	No. 387, Belmont & Floyd.
No. 192, Davis Ave. & Main.	No. 458, Fourth & Alder.
No. 193, Laurel & Broad.	No. 461, Fourth & Magnolia.

No. 463, First Av. & Meadowbridge.	No. 265, Lamont & Confederate.
No. 467, Hanes Ave. & Meredith.	No. 268, Maplewood & Addison.
No. 549, Hawthorne & Dupont C'le.	No. 389, Crenshaw & Ellwood.
No. 562, Chamberlayne & Quickball.	No. 459, Fourth & Cypress.
No. 182, Fourth & Grace.	No. 462, Fourth & Brookland Boul.
No. 187, Harrison & Grace.	No. 465, Lamb Av. & Meredith.
No. 189, Ryland & Broad.	No. 468, Edgewood Av. & Crawford.
No. 194, Twenty-third & Main.	No. 561, Chamberlayne & Overbrook.
No. 264, Wilmington & Chatham.	No. 563, Sherwood & Brook Road.
Private Box No. 257, Kingan's Plant, Hermitage & Howard Rd.	
Private Box No. 564, Richmond Forgings Corporation.	
Private Box No. 729, Life Insurance Co. of Virginia.	
Private Box No. 753, State & City Bank & Trust Bldg.	

All of the above street boxes are of the Harrington-Seaberg type, being taken from those we have in stock; the private boxes being the Gamewell type.

All of the boxes have been inspected and tested during the year and we have completed the work of replacing all of the old type "brush contact fingers" with the new and approved "wiping contact" style.

In pursuance of my recommendation of last year, and with your approval, Mr. Taylor has been promoted to the position of Inspector in this Bureau, Mr. Wade being transferred from the Police Signal Office to the position made vacant by his promotion and Mr. Theimer being designated to fill the position thus left vacant in the Police Signal Office.

The work formerly done by Mr. Theimer has been apportioned among the other members of the force.

I am very glad to say that this arrangement has not only produced the results we confidently expected but will also allow us to start on the work of mapping our circuits, something that should have been done long ago but which had to be postponed from time to time, as we had no one at liberty to do this work.

Recommendations

Owing to the extension of our "underground," certain of our aerial cables are now about to be taken down, the contract for this work having been awarded. The best of this cable we expect to place underground, running from the Central Fire Alarm Office, down Belvidere Street to Canal and as far east on Canal as it will go. We desire, in connection with this, to purchase as much 30 conductor cable as our appropriation will allow and use this new cable to further extend the above as far east on Canal as it will go. We are unable to say just how far this will go, as some of the cable to be taken down will probably be unfit for underground use.

Upon the completion of the above, we will be able to reroute some of our present circuits, taking them from our Grace and Marshall Street cables and running them through this new cable, thus relieving the present congestion and giving us extra wires which will be necessary for our new Fire Alarm Box circuits, as well as those we may need for the proposed Traffic Signal System on Broad and Grace Streets.

Our ultimate object is to connect the above cable with our present one at Ninth and Canal Streets.

I also strongly recommend the securing of some suitable location that we can use as a pole yard and if possible, build in connection therewith a store-room and garage for the proper housing of our motor vehicles. Our present location, in the rear No. 3 Engine House, is entirely unsuited for this purpose, the store-room being very small and dark and the garage only large enough to house two of our automobiles. At present both our working materials and apparatus is scattered in different parts of the city, wherever we could find place to put them. In a number of instances, in taking down poles, we have been compelled to dispose of them as we had no place to store them until needed.

I also recommend the employment of an additional man for this Bureau, to be general utility man and to be trained in the different branches of the service, so that he may be enabled to fill in whenever it might become necessary. This has ben gone into in more detail in the annual "Budget Request."

In conclusion, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to the Director of this Bureau and his honor, the Mayor, for the courtesies shown me and the interest they have taken in the work of the Bureau.

To the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Fire Department the Battalion Chiefs and members of the Fire Department, who have been ever ready to extend their assistance when requested, I extend my sincere thanks.

To the members of this Bureau, I most earnestly and sincerely extend my heartiest thanks and appreciation for the spirit they have shown in co-operating with me in the work of the Bureau, and for the able and conscientious manner in which they have performed their various duties, in many cases, of a dangerous and unpleasant character.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. THOMPSON,
Chief of Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Police Department

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1925

MAJOR R. B. JORDAN, Chief

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1926

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.....Director of Public Safety
P. S. M. HECKMAN.....Chief Clerk
M. H. FINKE.....Stenographic Clerk

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN.....Chief

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES.....Chief

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK.....Chief

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND.....Chief

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON.....Chief

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES.....Chief

Machine Shop

N. W. BAILEY.....Master Mechanic

ANNUAL REPORT

RICHMOND, VA., December 31, 1925.

CAPTAIN JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—

Pursuant to ordinance, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the activities of the Richmond Police Department for the administrative year ending December 31, 1925. The statistical tables, compiled by the Chief Clerk's office, embodied elsewhere in this report, will show more definitely the activities of each district or bureau.

The total number of arrests for the year were 20,412. There were 1,837 arrests made for drunkenness; 547 arrests for drunk and disorderly; 212 arrests made for driving an automobile while intoxicated, making a total of 2,596 arrested for being under the influence of ardent spirits. There were 1,707 arrests made for violating the Prohibition Laws—such as transporting, manufacturing, storing or keeping ardent spirits for illegal purposes. There were 1,069 arrests made for speeding automobiles and 1,376 arrests made for carelessly and recklessly running automobiles.

The morale of the Department is far above the standard for many years, and I take great pleasure in commending the Captains of the various precincts and bureaus for their loyalty and willingness in co-operating in the work performed during the past year. Your ready co-operation and constant interest have made you familiar with much that is herein set forth.

The following recommendations are submitted for your consideration:

- 1st—That twenty-five new policemen be added to the present force.
- 2nd—That three automobiles be purchased, one for each station. To be kept there for the purpose of answering emergency calls.
- 3rd—That the horses now used in the First District be replaced by automobiles.
- 4th—That, in order to increase the efficiency of the Detective Bureau, I would recommend that all acting detectives be promoted to Detective Sergeants.

In conclusion I wish to thank the various heads of the City Departments for their ready co-operation, and the general public as well, for the hearty and unstinted support given me.

Respectfully,

R. B. JORDAN,
Chief of Police.

OFFICERS OF THE RICHMOND POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police Headquarters

(11th and Broad Streets)

MAJOR R. B. JORDAN.....	Chief of Police
GEORGE C. MULLINS.....	Chief Clerk
CAPTAIN A. S. WRIGHT.....	Commanding Detective Bureau
CAPTAIN C. B. SAMUELS.....	Commanding Traffic Bureau
DR. B. L. HILLSMAN.....	Surgeon of Police
E. P. T. MULLINS.....	Clerk

First Police District

(Station—Broad, between 17th and 18th Streets)

Comprises all that territory within the corporate limits lying east of Seventh Street and north of James River.

T. J. McMAHON.....	Captain, Commanding
--------------------	---------------------

Second Police District

(Station—Smith and Marshall Streets)

Comprises all that territory lying west of Seventh Street and north of James River.

J. W. SHEPPARD.....	Captain, Commanding
---------------------	---------------------

Third Police District

(Station—14th and Stockton Streets)

Comprises all that territory within the corporate limits south of James River.

C. C. GREEN.....	Captain, Commanding
------------------	---------------------

Distribution of the Police Force and Employees, 1925

	Headquarters	First District	Second District	Third District	Traffic Bureau	Juvenile Court	Police Court	Hustings Court	Shop	Total
Chief of Police.....	1									1
Chief Clerk.....	1									1
Surgeon of Police.....	1									1
Captains—District.....		1	1	1	1					4
Captain—Detective.....	1									1
Lieutenants—District.....		2	2							4
Lieutenant—Detective.....	1									1
Sergeants—Detective.....	11							1		12
Sergeants—Desk.....		3	3	3						9
Sergeants—Street.....		2	2	2						6
Sergeants—Traffic.....					2					2
Sergeant—Clean-up Squad.....	1									1
Sergeant—Bertillon and Finger Print Operator.....	1									1
Traffic Officers.....					17					17
Auto Traffic Squad.....					11					11
Auto District Squad.....				3						3
Motorcycle Officers.....			8		5					13
Bicycle Officers.....		7	2							9
Patrolmen.....		42	46	14			2			104
Patrolmen—Mounted.....		6								6
Patrolmen—Mechanics.....			1		1					2
Patrolmen—Clean-up Squad.....	8									8
Patrolmen—House Duty.....		3	3		1					7
Patrolmen—Probation Officers.....						2				2
Patrolmen—Detailed Headquarters.....	2									2
Patrolman—Special Ordinance.....	1									1
Patrolmen—Plain Clothes.....	6									6
Policewomen.....	2									2
Clerks—Civilian.....	3				1					4
Matrons—Civilian.....			2							2
Mechanics—Civilian.....									3	3
Chauffeurs—Civilian.....		3	3	3						9
Hostler—Civilian.....		1								1
Janitors—Civilian.....	2	1	1							4
Janitress—Civilian.....		1	1							2
Total.....	42	72	75	26	39	2	2	1	3	262

Arrests Made, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
White.....	9, 240	861	10, 101
Colored.....	8, 401	1, 910	10, 311
Total.....	17, 641	2, 771	20, 412

Arrests—Misdemeanors and Felonies, 1925

MONTH	Misde- meanors	Felonies	Total
January.....	1, 492	90	1, 582
February.....	1, 673	129	1, 802
March.....	1, 861	118	1, 979
April.....	1, 562	85	1, 647
May.....	1, 830	98	1, 928
June.....	1, 614	120	1, 734
July.....	1, 584	106	1, 690
August.....	1, 641	110	1, 751
September.....	1, 460	97	1, 557
October.....	1, 569	132	1, 701
November.....	1, 377	125	1, 502
December.....	1, 435	104	1, 539
Total.....	19, 098	1, 314	20, 412

Arrests Made by Districts, 1925

MONTH	First District	Second District	Third District	Total
January.....	489	994	94	1, 582
February.....	573	1, 119	110	1, 802
March.....	655	1, 159	165	1, 979
April.....	616	880	151	1, 647
May.....	648	1, 113	167	1, 928
June.....	604	950	180	1, 734
July.....	679	832	179	1, 690
August.....	651	1, 063	137	1, 751
September.....	590	811	156	1, 557
October.....	543	1, 035	123	1, 701
November.....	549	836	117	1, 502
December.....	503	897	139	1, 539
Total.....	7, 000	11, 689	1, 723	20, 412

Arrests Each Month—Male and Female, 1925

MONTH	White Male	White Female	Colored Male	Colored Female	Total
January.....	686	73	695	128	1,582
February.....	855	92	717	138	1,802
March.....	870	71	835	194	1,979
April.....	780	67	627	173	1,647
May.....	894	107	742	185	1,928
June.....	774	77	703	180	1,734
July.....	768	22	686	164	1,690
August.....	733	69	764	185	1,751
September.....	690	53	640	174	1,557
October.....	773	71	707	150	1,701
November.....	635	55	683	129	1,502
December.....	773	54	602	110	1,539
Total..	9,240	861	8,401	1,910	20,412

Ages of Persons Arrested, 1925

Under ten years of age.....	11
Between ten and eighteen years.....	1,221
Between eighteen and twenty-one years.....	2,624
Between twenty-one and thirty years.....	8,541
Between thirty and forty years.....	4,789
Between forty and fifty years.....	2,194
Between fifty and sixty years.....	779
Between sixty and seventy years.....	207
Over seventy years.....	46
Total.....	20,412

Arrests for Misdemeanors, 1925

MONTH	First District	Second District	Third District	Total
January.....	463	937	92	1,492
February.....	531	1,037	105	1,673
March.....	618	1,084	159	1,861
April.....	590	834	138	1,562
May.....	629	1,042	159	1,830
June.....	578	866	170	1,614
July.....	628	784	172	1,584
August.....	516	1,002	123	1,641
September.....	557	752	151	1,460
October.....	482	971	116	1,569
November.....	513	750	114	1,377
December.....	474	831	130	1,435
Total.....	6,579	10,890	1,629	19,098

Arrests for Felonies, 1925

MONTH	First District	Second District	Third District	Total
January.....	26	57	7	90
February.....	42	82	5	129
March.....	37	75	6	118
April.....	26	46	13	85
May.....	19	71	8	98
June.....	26	84	10	120
July.....	51	48	7	106
August.....	35	61	14	110
September.....	33	59	5	97
October.....	61	64	7	132
November.....	36	86	3	125
December.....	29	66	9	104
Total.....	421	799	94	1,314

Ordinance Violations Reported by Districts, 1925

MONTH	First District	Second District	Third District	Traffic Bureau	Total
January.....	18	6	1	16	41
February.....	30	15	8	198	251
March.....	23	7	10	115	155
April.....	10	11	32	414	467
May.....	7	1	33	222	263
June.....	15	7	33	225	280
July.....	30	5	58	597	690
August.....	8	5	8	197	218
September.....	14	1	1	245	261
October.....	10	7	2	212	231
November.....	8	17	2	170	197
December.....	9	3	22	543	577
Total..	182	85	210	3,154	3,631

Accidents to Persons, 1925

NATURE	White	Colored	Male	Female	Child	Adult	Killed	Injured	Total
Automobile.....	511	203	496	48	279	435	19	695	714
Bicycle.....	7	1	7	1	4	4		8	8
Motorcycle.....	1	2	3		2	1		3	3
Street Railway....	58	10	35	33	11	57		68	68
Railroad.....		3	2	1		3	1	2	3
Horse Vehicles....	7	1	6	2	4	4		8	8
Industrial.....		1	1		1			1	1
Miscellaneous.....	40	22	52	10	10	52	14	48	62
Total.....	624	243	602	265	311	556	34	833	867

Conjugal Condition and Educational Status of Persons Arrested, 1925

MONTH	Married	Single	Read and Write	Illiterate
January.....	699	883	1,531	51
February.....	800	1,002	1,748	54
March.....	842	1,137	1,818	61
April.....	746	901	1,599	48
May.....	880	1,048	1,872	56
June.....	871	863	1,677	57
July.....	792	898	1,632	58
August.....	818	933	1,687	64
September.....	805	752	1,495	62
October.....	831	870	1,655	46
November.....	738	764	1,455	47
December.....	767	772	1,516	23
Total.....	9,589	10,823	19,785	627

Occupation of Prisoners Arrested, 1925.

Actor	3	Manager	56
Adjustor	3	Merchant	644
Agent	103	Machinist	253
Architect	1	Musician	13
Auctioneer	1	Moulder	35
Banker	5	Motorman	85
Barber	80	Mechanic	574
Baker	49	Maid	2
Blacksmith	32	No occupation	1,650
Bricklayer	46	Nurse	7
Boilermaker	32	Officer	5
Bookkeeper	18	Optician	5
Butcher	33	Operator	20
Broker	6	Palmist	2
Brakeman	37	Physician	25
Butler	5	Policeman	3
Ball player	2	Printer	79
Collector	19	Painter	233
Chemist	1	Paper hanger	11
Contractor	69	Plasterer	32
Carpenter	200	Plumber	43
Clerk	855	Peddler	80
Cook	33	Photographer	1
Conductor	33	Preacher	9
Chauffeur	1,063	Pressman	1
Detective	4	Porter	39
Decorator	6	Reporter	10
Dentist	6	Stenographer	5
Druggist	9	Servant	18
Domestic	1,687	Sailor	18
Engraver	8	Soldier	54
Electrician	53	Stonecutter	12
Engineer	63	Showman	12
Foreman	31	Shoemaker	9
Farmer	193	Student	454
Fireman	64	Salesman	788
Flagman	4	Steam fitter	32
Florist	2	Tailor	16
Glass blower	1	Teacher	13
Harness maker	6	Tinner	27
Huckster	2	Teamster	5
Iron worker	18	Upholsterer	5
Inspector	4	Undertaker	4
Janitor	7	Veterinary	3
Jeweler	7	Waiter	10
Lawyer	19	Waitress	1
Letter carrier	6	Watchman	2
Laborer	10,060		
Lineman	9		
Manufacturer	3	Total	20,412

Causes of Arrests, 1925

	Male	Female	Total
Abandonment.....	2	2	4
Adultery.....	7	12	19
Abortion.....	1	1	2
Allow minors in pool room.....	1		1
Arson.....	1	2	3
Assault and battery.....	1, 124	230	1, 354
Assault—Felonious.....	196	49	245
Assault—Criminal.....	22		22
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	4	4	8
Burglary.....	10		10
Bribery.....	1		1
Bigamy.....	4		4
Cruelty to Animals.....	28	1	29
Contempt of court.....	665	71	736
Child delinquency.....	355	90	445
Contributing to child delinquency.....	99	34	133
Carrying concealed weapons.....	75	1	76
Cruelty to children.....	1		1
City ordinance.....	391	9	400
Car breaking.....	2		2
Disorderly conduct.....	3, 505	742	4, 247
Drunk and disorderly.....	462	85	547
Drunkenness.....	1, 750	87	1, 837
Defraud boarding house keeper.....	78	13	91
Deserters—Army and Navy.....	28		28
Detained as witness.....		1	1
Distribute obscene literature.....	5		5
Defacing city property.....	1		1
Doing business without license.....	23	5	28
Drug addicts.....	24	2	26
Disrupt marital relations.....	17	34	51
Exposure of person.....	7		7
Embezzlement.....	15		15
Escaped prisoners.....	6		6
Forgery.....	83	3	86
False pretense.....	588	57	645
Fighting in street.....	115	27	142
Fugitives from justice.....	288	37	325
Fornication.....	27	24	51
Gambling.....	185	1	186
Grand larceny.....	233	34	267
Highway robbery.....	25	6	31
House breaking.....	200	6	206
Impersonating an officer.....	3		3
Incorrigible youths.....	13	1	14
Interfering with an officer.....	43	14	57
Kidnapping.....	6	3	9
Keeping disorderly house.....	36	42	78
Keeping house of ill fame.....	3	5	8
Keeping gambling house.....	5		5
Lunacy.....	76	38	114
Labor at trade or calling on Sabbath.....	12		12
Loitering on street.....	64		64
Murder.....	20	5	25
Manslaughter.....	22	1	23
Neglected children.....	3	7	10

Causes of Arrest, 1925—Continued

	Male	Female	Total
Non-support.....	291	5	296
Operate slot machine.....	5	1	6
On capias.....	24	4	28
Persons not of good fame.....	91	156	247
Peddling without license.....	14	3	17
Perjury.....	5		5
Petit larceny.....	505	129	634
Policy writing and playing.....	38	2	40
Recklessly running street car intoxicated.....	1		1
Runaway children.....	10	6	16
Recklessly running auto.....	1,328	48	1,376
Receiving stolen goods.....	56	27	83
Resisting police.....	58	11	69
Robbery felonious.....	5		5
Recklessly running auto intoxicated.....	212		212
Recklessly running street car.....	46		46
Speeding automobiles.....	1,031	38	1,069
Selling cocaine illegally.....	25	10	35
Street walking.....		1	1
Suspicious characters.....	392	28	420
Seduction.....	34		34
Surrendered by bondsman.....	44	7	51
Selling fire arms to minors.....	1		1
Traffic law.....	149	2	151
Trespass.....	199	18	217
Turn in false fire alarm.....	1		1
Unlawful cohabitation.....	24	27	51
Using auto without permission.....	35		35
Unlicensed dogs.....	44	12	56
Vagrancy.....	403	8	411
Violating parole.....	7	1	8
Violating pure food laws.....	23		23
Violating health laws.....	5	3	8
Violating pawn broker laws.....	1		1
Violating prohibition law.....	1,301	406	1,707
Violating State automobile law.....	149		149
Violating Federal anti-narcotic law.....	6		6
Violating State dog law.....	63	27	90
Violating weights and measures.....	48		48
Violating moving ordinance.....	1		1
Miscellaneous.....	8	3	11
Total.....	17,643	2,769	20,412

Comparative Statement—Causes of Arrest, 1921-1925, Inclusive

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Abandonment.....	4	8	8	3	4
Abduction.....	3				3
Arson.....	4	4			3
Adultery.....	70	48	26	34	19
Abortion.....	3		2	3	2
Assault and battery.....	1, 169	1, 274	1, 177	1, 267	1, 354
Assault—Felonious.....	203	236	217	206	245
Assault—Criminal.....	25	19	12	22	22
Assault—Attempted criminal.....	2	3		3	
Aiding prisoners to escape.....				4	8
Allowing minors in pool room.....	1				1
Burglary.....	31	8	11	27	10
Burglary—Attempted.....			2		
Bribery.....	1		1		1
Bigamy.....	9	4	11		4
Buggery.....	2	3	2	3	
Blue sky law.....			2	2	
Cruelty to animals.....	29	31	20	16	29
Contempt of court.....	287	563	782	792	736
Child delinquency.....	115	200	290	323	445
Contributing to child delinquency.....	82	112	114	159	133
Carrying concealed weapons.....	100	94	100	92	76
Cruelty to children.....	2	2		1	1
City ordinance.....	411	637	628	540	400
Car breaking.....	20	5	2	1	2
Damaging railroad equipment.....		2			
Disorderly conduct.....	2, 483	3, 402	4, 277	5, 007	4, 247
Drunk and disorderly.....	408	529	701	560	547
Drunkenness.....	1, 545	2, 070	1, 995	2, 036	1, 837
Defrauding boarding house keeper.....	49	63	80	101	91
Deserters—Army and Navy.....	63	19	27	26	28
Detained as witness.....					1
Distributing obscene literature.....	1	1	2	9	5
Defacing city property.....	7	6	2	2	1
Doing business without license.....	31	35	12	31	28
Drug addicts.....	36	31	27	27	26
Disrupt marital relations.....				10	51
Exposure of person.....	9	8	5	6	7
Embezzlement.....	1	3	23	15	15
Expectorating on sidewalk.....	1				
Escaped prisoners.....	10	2	8	3	6
Extortion.....				3	
Forgery.....	21	40	61	55	86
False pretense.....	259	330	375	609	645
Fighting on street.....	165	187	180	222	142
Fugitives from justice.....	271	341	311	660	325
Fornication.....	125	126	59	98	51
Gambling.....	757	592	605	372	186
Gasoline ordinance.....			1		
Grand larceny.....	235	237	203	233	267
Have burglary tools in possession.....			2		
Highway robbery.....	32	35	44	17	31
House breaking.....	193	137	99	167	206
Harboring minors immoral purposes.....				2	
Impede Commonwealth witness.....			2		
Impersonating an officer.....	5	9	18	5	3
Incorrigible youths.....	92	31	23	10	14
Interfering with an officer.....	59	74	54	53	57

Comparative Statement—Causes of Arrest, 1921-1925, Inclusive—Continued

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Jail breaking.....		3	1	2	
Kidnapping.....		4	1	4	9
Keeping disorderly house.....	25	48	75	127	78
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	24	19	12	12	8
Keeping gambling house.....	26	28	16	25	5
Libel—Criminal.....			1	6	
Lunacy.....	136	122	109	141	114
Labor at trade and calling on Sab- bath.....	130	40	24	12	12
Loitering on street.....				24	64
Murder.....	14	22	13	20	25
Manslaughter.....	19	19	31	30	23
Neglected children.....	13	12	26	16	10
Non-support.....	326	267	231	315	296
Operate slot machines.....				1	6
On capias.....	32	48	75	26	28
Pandering.....	3	2	1		
Persons not of good fame.....	305	320	315	254	247
Peddling without license.....	31	24	19	47	17
Perjury.....		3	2	11	5
Petit larceny.....	607	615	553	684	634
Passing counterfeit money.....				1	
Policy writing and playing.....	10	4	11	28	40
Recklessly running street car intox- icated.....				1	1
Runaway children.....	18	12	13	6	16
Recklessly running automobile.....	1,682	1,039	1,392	1,284	1,376
Receiving stolen goods.....	78	55	40	68	83
Refusing to assist police.....	2	1	6		
Resisting police.....	30	58	47	57	69
Robbery—Felonious.....	7	5	7	1	5
Rocking railway train.....	1	1			
Recklessly running auto intoxicated.....	123	153	254	230	212
Recklessly running motorcycle.....		2	3	1	
Recklessly running street car.....	6	50	65	70	46
Rape.....				3	
Speeding automobiles.....	91	1,245	1,751	1,218	1,069
Selling cocaine illegally.....	22	36	39	56	35
Selling cigarettes to minors.....	2		3		
Street walkers.....	6	2		18	1
Suspicious characters.....	353	213	195	285	420
Seduction.....	39	36	29	26	34
Slander.....	5	13	1	1	
Surrendered by bondsman.....	24	47	66	64	51
Selling fire arms to minors.....				1	1
Traffic law.....					151
Trespass.....	304	207	135	170	217
Turn in false fire alarm.....					1
Unlawful cohabitation.....	27	26	30	48	51
Using auto without permission.....	21	37	25	28	35
Unlicensed dogs.....			12	18	56
Usury.....			8		
Vagrancy.....	530	206	274	350	411
Violating State game law.....	2	3	2	1	
Violating parole.....	18	3	12	16	8
Violating pure food laws.....	32	35	12	33	23
Violating State censorship law.....			1		

Comparative Statement—Causes of Arrest, 1921-1925, Inclusive—Continued

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Violating State health law.....	11	21	2	8	8
Violating State labor laws.....	21	16	10	8	.....
Violating pawn broker laws.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Violating State prohibition law.....	416	738	1,003	1,385	1,707
Violating State automobile law.....	170	430	413	297	149
Violating jitney ordinance.....	.....	62	62	139	.....
Violating State dog law.....	63	32	29	38	90
Violating Federal anti-narcotic law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Violating traffic ordinance.....	237	185	220	165	.....
Violating junk dealers law.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating U. S. military laws.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Violating State advertising laws.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Violating weights and measures ordinance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Violating moving ordinance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	44	7	12	8	11
Total.....	15,532	18,237	20,232	21,726	20,412

Disposition of Cases, 1925

CAUSE OF ARREST	Convicted	Dismissed	Pending	Total
Abandonment.....	2	1	1	4
Aid and abet.....	5	2	1	8
Adultery.....	18			18
Abortion.....	1	2		3
Allow minors in pool room.....	1			1
Arson.....	2	1		3
Assault and battery.....	820	525	10	1,355
Assault—Felonious.....	154	82	14	250
Assault—Criminal.....	17	10	1	28
Burglary.....	9	3		12
Bribery.....	1			1
Bigamy.....	2	2		4
Cruelty to animals.....	26	4		30
Contempt of court.....	695	43	2	740
Child delinquency.....	377	59	14	450
Contributing to child delinquency.....	104	28	7	139
Carrying concealed weapons.....	70	5	1	76
Cruelty to children.....	1			1
City ordinance.....	383	22	1	406
Car breaking.....	1			1
Disorderly conduct.....	3,720	56.3	6	4,289
Drunk and disorderly.....	469	49	1	519
Drunkenness.....	1,804	20	2	1,826
Defraud boarding house keeper.....	46	44		90
Deserters—Army and Navy.....	23	5		28
Detained as witness.....			1	1
Distribute obscene literature.....	4	1		5
Doing business without license.....	24	3	1	28
Drug addicts.....	24	2		26
Disrupt marital relations.....	37	13	2	52
Exposure of person.....	3	2		5
Embezzlement.....	6	12		18
Escaped prisoners.....	6			6
Forgery.....	68	32	5	105
False pretense.....	293	468	2	763
Fighting in street.....	110	24		134
Fugitives from justice.....	325	16	3	344
Fornication.....	50	2		52
Gambling.....	176	9	1	186
Grand larceny.....	184	90	16	290
Highway robbery.....	15	15		30
House breaking.....	178	18	15	211
Impersonating an officer.....	3			3
Incorrigible youths.....	12	2		14
Interfering with an officer.....	45	13	1	59
Jail breaking.....				
Kidnapping.....	1			1
Keeping disorderly house.....	71	15		86
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	8	1		9
Keeping gambling house.....	5			5
Lunacy.....	104	9		113
Labor at trade or calling on Sabbath.....	8	4		12
Loitering on street.....	63	1		64
Murder.....	18	8	4	30
Manslaughter.....	6	17	2	25
Neglected children.....	8	2		10
Non-support.....	227	70	3	300

Disposition of Cases, 1925—Continued

CAUSE OF ARREST	Convicted	Dismissed	Pending	Total
Operate slot machines.....		6		6
On capias.....	22	6		28
Persons not of good fame.....	204	54		258
Peddling without license.....	15	2		17
Perjury.....	2	3		5
Petit larceny.....	510	128	6	644
Policy writing and playing.....	33	7		40
Recklessly running street car intoxicated.....	1	1		2
Runaway children.....	16			16
Recklessly running automobile.....	947	416	26	1,389
Receiving stolen goods.....	56	23	4	83
Refusing to assist police.....	42	1		43
Resisting police.....	23	2		25
Robbery—Felonious.....	5	1		6
Recklessly running auto intoxicated..	172	61	22	255
Recklessly running street car.....	25	23	4	52
Speeding automobiles.....	1,042	33	1	1,076
Selling cocaine illegally.....	22	11	3	36
Street walking.....	1			1
Suspicious characters.....	261	156	12	429
Seduction.....	18	16	3	37
Surrendered by bondsman.....	46	3		49
Selling fire arms to minors.....	1			1
Traffic law.....	139	12	1	152
Trespass.....	182	26		208
Turn in false fire alarm.....	1			1
Unlawful cohabitation.....	47	4		51
Using auto without permission.....	12	23		35
Unlicensed dogs.....	14	41		55
Using city water and gas without permission.....		1		1
Vagrancy.....	319	80		399
Violating parole.....	6	2		8
Violating pure food laws.....	18	5		23
Violating health laws.....	7	1		8
Violating pawn broker law.....	1			1
Violating prohibition law.....	1,233	590	93	1,916
Violating State auto law.....	127	40		167
Violating State dog law.....	30	45		75
Violating weights and measure ordinance.....	52	3		55
Violating moving ordinance.....	1			1
Miscellaneous.....	14	4		18
Total.....	16,500	4,149	292	20,941
Number brought forward from 1924..				529
Total.....				20,412

Arrests for Drunkenness, 1925

MONTH	Male	Female	Total
January.....	190	9	199
February.....	194	9	203
March.....	253	16	269
April.....	201	17	218
May.....	243	8	251
June.....	146	10	156
July.....	157	38	195
August.....	207	22	229
September.....	184	9	193
October.....	241	16	257
November.....	183	11	194
December.....	225	7	232
Total.....	2, 424	172	2, 596

Comparative Statement—Arrests for Drunkenness, 1921-1925—Inclusive

MONTH	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January.....	116	186	197	180	199
February.....	174	206	236	198	203
March.....	156	263	301	255	269
April.....	153	234	270	271	218
May.....	139	240	253	270	251
June.....	113	169	178	185	156
July.....	131	177	208	237	195
August.....	146	241	239	212	229
September.....	179	225	273	233	193
October.....	222	279	308	279	257
November.....	180	281	213	239	194
December.....	245	251	274	268	232
Total.....	1, 953	2, 752	2, 950	2, 827	2, 596

Nativity of Persons Arrested, 1925

United States, White.....	9,601
United States—Colored.....	10,311
Argentina.....	1
Armenia.....	12
Austria.....	17
Bohemia.....	1
Canada.....	5
China.....	10
Cuba.....	2
Denmark.....	1
England.....	22
France.....	4
Germany.....	22
Greece.....	40
Hawaii.....	1
Hungary.....	4
Holland.....	2
Ireland.....	5
Italy.....	66
Japan.....	1
Norway.....	3
Persia.....	3
Poland.....	25
Roumania.....	1
Russia.....	207
Scotland.....	5
Servia.....	3
Sweden.....	2
Switzerland.....	1
Syria.....	29
Turkey.....	3
West Indies.....	2
Total.....	20,412

Ordinance Violations Reported, 1925

Animals running at large.....	15
Cellar caps—Defective.....	17
Defacing city property.....	11
Disorderly in street.....	17
Failing to stop street car for passengers.....	1
Failing to place lights at night.....	17
Failing to secure license to do business.....	8
Failing to clean snow from sidewalk.....	2
Failing to sweep sidewalk.....	2
Firing air rifle in street.....	1
Nuisance on street.....	9
Nuisance on lot.....	8
Obstructing street.....	4
Obstructing sidewalk.....	1
Obstructing fire hose or plug.....	9
Playing ball in street.....	4
Throwing rocks in street.....	2
Unlicensed vehicles.....	159
Vicious dogs.....	27
Violating chicken ordinance.....	3
Violating building code.....	41
Violating food ordinance.....	36
Violating weights and measure.....	2
Violating traffic ordinances (general).....	363
Improper hand signals.....	10
Using street as public garage.....	48
Obstructing fire hydrant.....	43
Improper parking.....	864
Improper lights.....	957
Parking opposite safety zone.....	203
Failing to come to full stop.....	20
Passing street cars discharging passengers.....	10
Operating without permit.....	32
Operating with muffler open.....	6
Unnecessary noise.....	17
Cutting corners.....	13
Exceeding time limit.....	366
Operating without chauffeur's license.....	1
Moving ordinance.....	1
Wasting city water.....	1
Obstructing traffic.....	38
Passing closed signals.....	217
Violating health law.....	5
Failing to report accident.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	19
Total.....	3,631

REPORT OF SECRET SERVICE CORPS

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1926.

MAJOR R. B. JORDAN,
Chief of Police,
 Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—

I most respectfully submit the following as a report of the service rendered by the Detective Bureau, in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Police Department, for the year ending December 31, 1925.

Total number of arrests..... 2,612

Enumeration of Offences

Abandonment	2	House breaking	149
Aid and abet murder.....	3	Habitual drunkards	1
Assault, felonious	77	Interfering with police.....	1
Assault, unlawful	22	Impersonating an officer.....	3
Adultery	3	Keeping disorderly house.....	2
Burglary	12	Kidnapping	2
Burglar's tools in possession.....	1	Murder	21
Bigamy	3	Manslaughter	4
Car breaking	1	Not of good fame.....	12
Criminal operation	2	Non-support	52
Cocaine in possession.....	3	Obscene literature	1
Contempt of court.....	37	Peddling	4
Child delinquency	71	Petit larceny	725
Contributing to moral delinquency..	40	Pandering	1
Concealed weapons	8	Perjury	1
Disorderly	190	Rape	5
Doing business without license.....	11	Recklessly running auto.....	68
Drunk and disorderly.....	7	Receiving stolen goods.....	76
Drunk	9	Robbery	9
Defrauding board bill.....	8	Suspicious characters	262
Deserters	5	Seduction	10
Drug addicts	2	Surrendered by bondsman.....	7
Embezzlement	3	Trespassing	10
Escaped prisoners	1	Unlawful cohabitation	7
Forgery	76	Using auto without permission.....	4
Fugitives from justice.....	212	Unsound mind	10
Fugitives from parents.....	5	Vagrants	76
False pretence	10	Violating traffic law	2
Gambling	21	Violating prohibition law.....	59
Grand larceny	190	Violating Mann act	3

Amount of Property Reported Lost or Stolen

MONTHS	Amount of Property Reported Lost or Stolen				Recovered by Dept.
	First District	Second District	Third District	Total	
January.....	\$ 15,423.41	\$ 19,117.02	\$ 2,014.10	\$ 36,554.53	\$ 25,933.46
February.....	4,487.05	22,936.41	1,383.50	28,806.96	16,639.57
March.....	11,010.60	26,739.93	699.64	38,450.17	24,002.12
April.....	18,408.01	27,528.66	2,611.72	48,548.39	37,734.49
May.....	14,784.25	20,826.79	473.00	36,120.04	25,823.64
June.....	8,926.51	15,085.71	988.50	25,000.72	15,919.07
July.....	12,554.40	29,844.53	922.40	43,321.33	30,299.72
August.....	18,790.63	36,708.77	1,713.28	57,212.68	41,917.02
September.....	9,545.44	26,873.16	874.91	37,293.51	27,905.20
October.....	7,084.16	19,849.78	297.50	27,231.44	15,841.01
November.....	13,216.38	38,041.32	1,782.44	53,040.14	42,952.01
December.....	15,758.95	29,147.80	1,331.95	46,238.70	33,143.74
Total.....	\$ 149,989.79	\$ 312,734.88	\$ 15,093.94	\$ 477,818.61	\$ 338,111.05

DETECTIVES	Re- ports	Recov- eries	No Re- sults	Per- centage	Ar- rests	Amount Assigned	Amount Recovered	Per- centage
Atkinson and Thurman.	1, 252	560	692	45	224	\$ 264, 728. 89	\$ 231, 707. 93	87
Kellam and Walton.	931	294	637	31	577	37, 667. 89	9, 399. 39	22
Duffy and Haake.	635	242	393	37	212	57, 468. 95	24, 246. 88	42
Waymack and Tiller.	589	233	356	39	220	20, 004. 94	8, 929. 02	44
Eddleton and Sterling.	640	184	456	28	354	30, 748. 15	20, 280. 50	65
Gentry and Cousins.	455	133	322	29	264	16, 329. 24	7, 652. 81	46
Organ and Parker.	387	146	241	37	184	9, 247. 71	5, 870. 26	63
Duling and Haake.	287	72	215	25	113	6, 289. 69	2, 863. 90	45
Smith and Wiltshire.	45	15	30	33	194	4, 407. 22	4, 366. 62	99
Duling and Fox.	281	90	191	32	122	10, 876. 02	6, 647. 99	61
Gentry.	27	9	18	33	32	3, 287. 15	139. 00	48
Organ.	2	.	2	.	.	3, 385. 00	.	.
Brennan.	9	2	7	22	.	74. 00	52. 00	70
District officers.	55	48	7	87	.	9, 273. 60	9, 125. 60	98
Memorandum.	48	.	48	.	.	200. 00	.	.
Owners.	17	15	2	88	.	6, 830. 15	.	100
Wright, Bryant, Waymack, Sterling, Duling, Haake.	.	.	.	.	88	.	.	.
Bryant.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.
Total.	5, 660	2, 043	3, 617	36	2, 612	\$ 477, 818. 61	\$ 338, 111. 05	70

Fugitives from Justice Arrested for Other Places by this Department

NAME	CHARGE	ARRESTED FOR	ARRESTED BY
Alston, James	Felony	Raleigh, N. C.	Kellam and Burke
Adams, Earl	Grand larceny	Petersburg, Va.	Bertucci and Duffy
Alford, John W.	Grand larceny	Wilson, N. C.	Bertucci and Duffy
Alford, Mary	Grand larceny	Wilson, N. C.	Bertucci and Duffy
Artemus, John	Grand larceny	New York, N. Y.	Bertucci and Duffy
Albany, T. V.	Violating prohibition law	Goochland Co., Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Adkins, E. L.	Grand larceny	Farmville, Va.	Organ and Parker
Booker, Sidney	Felony	Newport News, Va.	Cousins
Bourman, D. M.	Robbery	Henrico Co., Va.	Kellam and Burke
Bates, D. E.	Misdemeanor	Powhatan Co., Va.	Smith and Wiltshire
Bennett, Eugene	Petit larceny	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Brooks, Henry	Grand larceny	Charlottesville, Va.	Bertucci and Duffy
Budd, R. E.	Petit larceny	Covington, Va.	Organ and Parker
Branch, Wilmer	House breaking	Charlottesville, Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Brown, Martha	Grand larceny	New York, N. Y.	Kellam and Burke
Brown, Mabel	Runaway	Hampton, Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Bryant, A. E.	N on-support	Huntington, W. Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Bishop, L. B.	Reckless auto	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Haake and Fox
Bobbitt, W. G.	Reckless auto	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Duling and Fox
Brown, Guy	Violating motor law	Goochland Co., Va.	Organ and Parker
Brown, C. B.	Forgery	Baltimore, Md.	Kellam and Walton
Brown, C. B.	Forgery	Portsmouth, Va.	Kellam and Walton
Bristow, Christian	Misdemeanor	Hanover Co., Va.	Kellam and Tiller
Bristow, C. W.	Misdemeanor	Hanover Co., Va.	Kellam and Tiller
Carr, Aubrey	Petit larceny	Ashland, Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Cheatam, Albert E.	Seduction	Carthage, N. C.	Organ and Parker
Carter, Virginia	Grand larceny	Roanoke, Va.	Gentry and Burke
Cole, Ida	Escaped prisoner	Peaks, Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Carter, C. P.	Reckless auto	Nottoway Co., Va.	Organ and Parker
Camp, Hobie	Misdemeanor	King William Co., Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Corbin, Louis	Felony	Henrico Co., Va.	Duling and Gentry
Coney, John A.	Violating parole	Washington, D. C.	Duling and Eddleton
Capanera, Etta	Forgery	Westminster, Md.	Atkinson and Parker

Fugitives from Justice Arrested for Other Places by this Department—Continued

NAME	CHARGE	ARRESTED FOR	ARRESTED BY
Cunningham, C.	Grand larceny	Washington, D. C.	Kellam and Walton
Dowd, Wm. C.	Runaway	Elm City, N. C.	Atkinson and Thurman
Doyle, Thos. E.	Misdemeanor	Goochland Co., Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Deal, Edward	House breaking	Goochland Co., Va.	Haake and Duling
Dawes, Chas.	Grand larceny	Wilson, N. C.	Waymack and Tiller
Dodson, Vanvill	Auto thief	Ashland, Va.	Smith and Wiltshire
Dent, Horace O.	Non-support	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Haake and Duling
Dewoski, Sylvester	Felony	Chester, Pa.	Waymack and Tiller
Draper, Dolly	Grand larceny	Washington, D. C.	Organ and Parker
Dixon, Jos.	House breaking	Baltimore, Md.	Waymack and Tiller
Denetto, James	Runaway	Utica, N. Y.	Atkinson and Thurman
Evans, Burman	Grand larceny	Roanoke, Va.	Kellam and Burke
Evans, W. E.	False pretense	Greenville, S. C.	Organ and Parker
Ellis, Wm.	Misdemeanor	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Duling and Haake
Evans, E. T.	Bogus checks	Norfolk, Va.	Kellam and Walton
Elliott, J. E.	Violating prohibition law	King William Co., Va.	Duffy and Haake
Foster, H. S.	Non-support	Hampton, Va.	Organ and Parker
Fry, John	Larceny	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Duling and Haake
Faulconer, B. F.	Bond forfeiture	Bayboro, N. C.	Organ and Parker
Ford, S. M.	Misdemeanor	Buckingham Co., Va.	Kellam and Walton
Foster, John D.	Non-support	Baltimore, Md.	Duffy and Haake
Fletcher, J. M.	House breaking	Durham, N. C.	Duffy and Haake
Fuller, Leory	House breaking	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Duffy and Haake
Grandison, Robert D.	Non-support	Bowling Green, Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Green, William	Escaped prisoner	Peaks, Va.	Duling and Haake
Brown, Martha	Grand larceny	New York, N. Y.	Kellam and Burke
Gentry, Norris C.	Perjury	Washington, D. C.	Gentry and Consins
Hudgins, Geo.	Reckless auto	South Boston, Va.	Smith and Wiltshire
Hicks, Melvina	Larceny	Darlington, S. C.	Burke and Eddleton
Hunt, T. R.	Forgery	Roanoke, Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Hughes, O. V.	Grand larceny	Roanoke, Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Howerton, Jno. H.	Bigamy	Burlington, N. C.	Organ and Parker
Hooker, Spencer	Seduction	Mt. Airy, N. C.	Eddleton and Sterling

Hinckley, Henry.....	Non-support.....	Washington, D. C.....	Gentry and Cousins
Harrison, J. P.....	Speeding.....	Powhatan Co., Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Holbert, Arthur.....	Larceny.....	Chesterfield Co., Va.....	Eddleton and Sterling
Hopkins, Estelle.....	Grand larceny.....	Alderson, W. Va.....	Waymack and Tiller
Harvie, Jno. B.....	Misdemeanor.....	Powhatan Co., Va.....	Haake and Duling
Hooper, Jno. W.....	Felony.....	Henrico Co., Va.....	Organ and Parker
Hall, Howard.....	Felony.....	U. S. Government.....	Cousins and Parker
Hayes, Edw.....	Grand larceny.....	Fitzgerald, Ga.....	Gentry and Cousins
Hughes, H. R.....	Non-support.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	Duling and Fox
Horsley, A. C.....	Reckless auto.....	Chesterfield Co., Va.....	Organ and Parker
Hord, Hester.....	Adultery.....	West Point, Va.....	Kellam and Walton
Haynes, R. B.....	Burglary.....	New York, N. Y.....	Eddleton and Fox
Henderson, Eugene.....	House breaking.....	Hanover Co., Va.....	Organ and Parker
Haynes, S. M.....	Misdemeanor.....	Chesterfield Co., Va.....	Kellam and Walton
Hall, W. A.....	Misdemeanor.....	Newport News, Va.....	Bertucci and Duffy
Johnson, Clarence.....	Escaped prisoner.....	Chesterfield Co., Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Johnson, A. B.....	Reckless auto.....	Chesterfield Co., Va.....	Organ and Parker
Jacobs, Jos.....	Misdemeanor.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.....	Waymack and Tiller
Jones, Jesse.....	Felony.....	Roanoke, Va.....	Organ and Parker
Jamison, C. S.....	Grand larceny.....	Peaks, Va.....	Kellam and Burke
Jones, Pearl.....	Escaped prisoner.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	Smith and Wiltshire
Jenkins, Alex.....	Non-support.....	West Point, Va.....	Organ and Parker
Jordan, Geo. W.....	Adultery.....	King William Co., Va.....	Smith and Wiltshire
Kelley, Ryland.....	Felony.....	Vance Co., N. C.....	Gentry and Cousins
Kelley, Arthur.....	Desertion.....	Fitzgerald, Ga.....	Organ and Parker
Knight, Dolly.....	Grand larceny.....	Norfolk, Va.....	Organ and Parker
Larson, Ruth.....	Runaway.....	Winston, Salem, N. C.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Long, Jesse.....	Felony.....	Bowling Green, Va.....	Organ and Parker
Lewis, Louis.....	Violating prohibition law.....	Nottoway Co., Va.....	Organ and Parker
Lewis, P. L.....	Speeding.....	Wake Co., N. C.....	Gentry and Cousins
Lewis, James.....	Escaped prisoner.....	Fluvanna Co., Va.....	Eddleton and Sterling
Luck, A. B.....	Felony.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Light, C. M.....	Misdemeanor.....	Paterson, N. J.....	Burke and Eddleton
Mitchell, R. S.....	Grand larceny.....	Darlington, S. C.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Moore, Frances.....	Larceny.....	Powhatan Co., Va.....	Organ and Parker
Melvin, W. J.....	Speeding.....	Hopewell, Va.....	Haake and Duling
Mitchell, Frank.....	Defraud board bill.....	Tapahannock, Va.....	Organ and Parker
Mountz, Geo. F.....	Violating motor law.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	
Manlon, Robt.....	Misdemeanor.....		

Fugitives from Justice Arrested for Other Places by this Department—Continued

NAME	CHARGE	ARRESTED FOR	ARRESTED BY
Michelboro, Lee	Misdemeanor	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Martin, G.	House breaking	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Haake and Duffy
Mitchell, Thos. W.	Felony	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Moss, R. A.	Misdemeanor	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Kellam and Tiller
Miller, Russell	Grand larceny	Goochland Co., Va.	Atkinson and Walton
Marks, Roy U.	Grand larceny	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Atkinson and Thurman
Mitchell, C. L.	Misdemeanor	Cumberland Co., Va.	Breiman & Manoley
McGhee, J. L.	Bogus checks	Ashland, Va.	Bertucci and Duffy
McIntyre, Mary	Runaway	Burlington, N. C.	Gentry and Cousins
McNamee, Howard	Runaway	Wilmington, N. C.	Organ and Parker
Newsome, Charles	Grand larceny	Wilson, N. C.	Waymack and Tiller
Neal, Jamie	Speeding	Phoebus, Va.	Organ and Parker
Osborne, Eugene	Deserter	Norfolk, Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Ostrander, George	House breaking	Goochland Co., Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Oliver S. Kent	Felony	Petersburg, Va.	Haake and Duling
Page, Wilbur	Escaped prisoner	Peaks, Va.	Organ and Parker
Peterson, E. B.	Parole violator	Norfolk, Va.	Kellam and Burke
Purveyer, J. A.	Misdemeanor	Powhatan Co., Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Patterson, Mrs. A. J.	Kidnapping	Hampton, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Patterson, E. J.	Kidnapping	Hampton, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Parker, Fleming	Larceny	New Kent Co., Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Powers, Jno. C.	Violating motor law	Phoebus, Va.	Organ and Parker
Patterson, C. E.	House breaking	Elizabeth, N. C.	Duling and Eddleton
Paul, Clifford	Runaway	Corning, N. Y.	Waymack and Tiller
Pace, Benj.	Misdemeanor	Goochland Co., Va.	Duffy and Haake
Patrick, R. C.	Felony	Roanoke, Va.	Kellam and Walton
Parr, W. L.	Felony	Charlottesville, Va.	Kellam and Walton
Robinson, M. M.	Felony	New York City	Waymack and Tiller
Robinson, H. J.	Non-support	Hopewell, Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Richter, H. C.	Petit larceny	Botetourt Co., Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Riley, M. J.	Violating prohibition law	Goochland Co., Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Rhodes, Walker J.	Auto thief	Charlottesville, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Randolph, Eugene	Reckless auto	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Eddleton and Sterling

Rodgers, Wm. E.	Bogus checks.	Newport News, Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Robinson, Monroe	Non-support.	Durham, N. C.	Eddleton and Sterling
Rogers, Wm. E.	Misdemeanor.	Charlottesville, Va.	Kellam and Walton
Renzetti, Alex.	Grand larceny.	Dinwiddie Co., Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Schneider, Loman.	Grand larceny.	Powhatan Co., Va.	Gentry
Simpson, Morris.	Bogus checks.	Charlottesville, Va.	Gentry
Sacra, Sam.	Non-support.	Alexandria, Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Stith, Geo. C.	Misdemeanor.	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Duling and Haake
Sookins, Damon	Grand larceny.	Powhatan Co., Va.	Kellam and Burke
Smith, Henry	Grand larceny.	Petersburg, Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Smith, Mack	Escaped prisoner.	Harnett Co., N. C.	Gentry and Cousins
Strother, Viola	Misdemeanor.	Peaks, Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Slaughter, W. D.	Misdemeanor.	Roanoke, Va.	Smith and Organ
Smith, T. F.	Misdemeanor.	Dinwiddie Co., Va.	Bertucci and Duffy
Southall, F. H.	Bogus checks.	Danville, Va.	Organ and Parker
Sweeney, Jas. A.	Violating motor law.	Phoebus, Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Stewart, Margaret	Runaway.	Hampton, Va.	Duffy and Haake
Scales, Bessie.	Grand larceny.	Norfolk, Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Seelman, Clarence	House breaking.	Baltimore, Md.	Gentry and Cousins
Smith, Major.	Violating prohibition law.	Hampton, Va.	Organ and Parker
Southard, Leslie.	Grand larceny.	Wilmington, Del.	Eddleton and Sterling
Spratley, William	Escaped prisoner.	South Boston, Va.	Organ and Parker
Sadler, Elizabeth	Runaway.	Phoebus, Va.	Thurman and Cousins
Stuart, G. L.	Misdemeanor.	Greensboro, N. C.	Duling and Fox
Smith, Everett	Misdemeanor.	Charlottesville, Va.	Duffy and Smith
Seay, Leo.	Misdemeanor.	Hanover Co., Va.	Organ and Parker
Southard, Leslie.	Violating parole.	Wilmington, Del.	Wiltshire and Haake
Shipley, Mary	Grand larceny.	Grand Haven, Mich.	Wiltshire and Haake
Shipley, George	Grand larceny.	Grand Haven, Mich.	Atkinson and Thurman
Santalucia, Nicholas	Grand larceny.	Dinwiddie Co., Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Sigmund, F. A.	Felony.	Hanover Co., Va.	Gentry and Thurman
Tyler, Lucian	Grand larceny.	Powhatan Co., Va.	Haake and Duling
Toney, Russell.	Grand larceny.	Goochland Co., Va.	Kellam and Burke
Trent.	Escaped prisoner.	Peaks, Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Thomas, C. A.	Defraud board bill.	Staunton, Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Tucker, A. L.	Violating prohibition law.	Goochland Co., Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Tinsley, Jno. F.	Misdemeanor.	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Duling and Haake
Toler, George	Grand larceny.	Anderson, S. C.	Duling and Sterling
Taylor, Melvin.	Murder.	Henderson, N. C.	

Fugitives from Justice Arrested for Other Places by this Department—Continued

NAME	CHARGE	ARRESTED FOR	ARRESTED BY
Vary, Raymond.	Bogus checks.	Louisa Co., Va.	Organ and Parker
Vivelo, Tony	Runaway	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Organ and Parker
Vunck, Chas. C.	Trespassing	Hanover Co., Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Wilson, Martha	Felony	Greensboro, N. C.	Waymack and Tiller
Watkins, Maury	Grand larceny	Princeton, N. J.	Waymack and Tiller
Watson, Minnie G.	Runaway	Elm City, N. C.	Atkinson and Thurman
Worsham, Bettie	House breaking	Prince George Co., Va.	Bertucci and Duffy
Walker, Elizabeth	House breaking	Prince George Co., Va.	Bertucci and Duffy
Williams, Edw.	House breaking	Ashland, Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Wickham, W. N.	Bogus checks	Ashland, Va.	Kellam and Burke
Willis, James	Rape	Caroline Co., Va.	Waymack and Tiller
White, Geo. J.	Defraud board bill	Rockingham Co., Va.	Gentry and Cousins
White, Robert	Larceny	Petersburg, Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Willard, Roy	Bigamy	Stokes Co., N. C.	Gentry and Cousins
Washington, Harris	Felony	Buckingham Co., Va.	Gentry and Cousins
West, Bunny	Misdemeanor	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Wiggs, Philip	Grand larceny	Fitzgerald, Ga.	Gentry and Cousins
Wescott, W. C.	Embezzlement	Greensboro, N. C.	Duling and Gentry
Watts, C.	Grand larceny	Norfolk, Va.	Duling and Haake
Wills, Duncan	Bigamy	New York, N. Y.	Duling and Gentry
Wyatt, Thos. H.	Embezzlement	Chesterfield Co., Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Wright, C. D.	Misdemeanor	Hopewell, Va.	Organ and Duling
Young, Amy	Desertion	Chase City, Va.	Smith and Wiltshire
			Eddleton and Sterling

Fugitives from Justice Arrested in Other Cities for this Department

NAME	CHARGE	WHERE ARRESTED	BROUGHT BACK BY
Allen, David.....	Grand larceny	Baltimore, Md.	Atkinson and Thurman
Anderson, Sue.....	Larceny	Richmond, Va.	Eddleton and Sterling
Andrews, D. M.....	Bogus checks	Baltimore, Md.	Organ and Parker
Atkinson, M. L.....	Larceny	Petersburg, Va.	Organ and Parker
Ancarrow, Peachy.....	Delinquency	Dendron, Va.	Organ and Parker
Anderson, John.....	Misdemeanor	Buffalo, N. Y.	Eddleton and Sterling
Atkinson, W. T.....	Non-support	Raleigh, N. C.	Duffy and Haake
Addison, Simon.....	Non-support	Victoria, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Brooks, Harry.....	Grand larceny	Stafford Co., Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Bentz, Harry.....	Grand larceny	Washington, D. C.	Atkinson and Thurman
Brady, Joseph.....	Grand larceny	Hanover Co., Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Bird, Raleigh.....	Seduction	Roanoke, Va.	Organ and Parker
Brown, D.....	Grand larceny	Baltimore, Md.	Haake and Duling
Boxley, James N.....	Rape	Petersburg, Va.	Organ and Parker
Bragg, Elizabeth.....	Delinquency	Baltimore, Md.	Eddleton and Sterling
Boyer, Harry L.....	Non-support	Hanover Co., Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Bartlett, R. O.....	Bogus check	Ashland, Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Borchus, Louis.....	Grand larceny	Baltimore, Md.	Kellam and Burke
Bradley, Lester.....	Forgery	Baltimore, Md.	Gentry and Cousins
Boatwright, William.....	Rape	Washington, D. C.	Duling and Fox
Beale, Orlin W.....	Non-support	Tampa, Fla.	Gentry and Cousins
Brightwell, H. T.....	Bigamy	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Atkinson and Thurman
Combs, C. S.....	Felony	Tampa, Fla.	Organ and Parker
Crowder, Wm. C.....	Non-support	Washington, D. C.	Kellam and Burke
Covet, Walter.....	Jail breaking	Wellsburg, W. Va.	Waymack and Tiller
Christian, Oliver.....	Grand larceny	Petersburg, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Carver, H. F.....	Grand larceny	Roanoke, Va.	Kellam and Walton
Craig, J. F.....	Misdemeanor	Danville, Va.	Kellam and Walton
Caulfield, W. B.....	Misdemeanor	Philadelphia, Pa.	Gentry and Cousins
Card, Jesse P.....	Desertion	Roanoke, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Duncan, Maynard.....	Grand larceny	Norfolk, Va.	Organ and Parker
Draper, Lindsay C.....	Bogus checks	Lynchburg, Va.	Haake and Duling
Dement, Carrie.....	Moral delinquency		

Fugitives from Justice Arrested in Other Cities for this Department—Continued

NAME	CHARGE	WHERE ARRESTED	BROUGHT BACK BY
Denetto, James.....	Runaway	Utica, N. Y.	Atkinson and Thurman
Efferson, Elhora.....	Grand larceny	Nottoway Co., Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Elbert, Chester.....	Grand larceny	Washington, D. C.	Atkinson and Thurman
Epps, Earl J.....	Grand larceny	Roanoke, Va.	Atkinson and Thurman
Evans, W. E.....	Grand larceny	Johnson City, Tenn.	Organ and Parker
Eaton, Douglas E.....	Non-support	Youngstown, O.	Eddleton and Sterling
Fletcher, Hilton.....	Grand larceny	Washington, D. C.	Atkinson and Thurman
Filles, John.....	Runaway	Chester, Penn.	Duling and Sterling
Flint, Velma.....	Runaway	Bon Air, Va.	Smith and Wiltshire
Faison, Emmett P.....	Grand larceny	South Orange, N. J.	Gentry and Cousins
Fife, Samuel.....	Felony	Washington, D. C.	Atkinson and Thurman
Fahed, Madeline.....	Runaways	St. Louis, Mo.	Haake and Duling
Fahed, Irma.....	Runaways	St. Louis, Mo.	Haake and Duling
Fuller, Louis.....	Rape	Washington, D. C.	Haake and Duling
Fulcher, George.....	Non-support	New York, N. Y.	Atkinson and Thurman
Finney, Percy.....	Felony	Newport News, Va.	Duling and Fox
Garthright, C. C.....	Bogus checks	Goochland Co., Va.	Kellam and Burke
Goodlife, Wm. H.....	Bogus checks	Baltimore, Md.	Kellam and Burke
Gullett, Oscar L.....	Non-support	Washington, D. C.	Organ and Parker
Graham, Wm.....	Seduction	Boydton, Va.	Organ and Parker
Huckofee, Marion.....	Non-support	South Boston, Va.	Organ
Harris, Stanley.....	Non-support	Baltimore, Md.	Smith and Wiltshire
Hobson, C. E.....	House breaking	Baltimore, Md.	Haake and Duffy
Hendric, Glenn.....	Felony	East Radford, Pa.	Organ and Parker
Harris, Allan T.....	Grand larceny	Norfolk, Va.	Duffy and Haake
Jones, Jesse.....	Felony	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Waymack and Tiller
James, W. H.....	Non-support	Washington, D. C.	Haake and Duling
Jennings, E. L.....	Non-support	Washington, D. C.	Haake and Duling
Johnson, Robert A.....	Non-support	Norfolk, Va.	Gentry and Cousins
Jones, Robert H.....	Defrauding	U. S. Government	Duling and Gentry
James, C. C.....	Misdemeanor	Ashland, Va.	Kellam and Walton
Johnson, Wade H.....	Misdemeanor	Ashland, Va.	Eddleton and Sterling

Johnson, Walter.....	Burglary.....	Milford, Va.....	Waymack and Tiller
Korean, Jos. K.....	Rape.....	Miami, Fla.....	Bertucci and Duffy
Kelley, King.....	Escaped prisoner.....	Richmond, Va.....	Parker and Cousins
Kennedy, Oscar.....	Non-support.....	Norfolk, Va.....	Eddleton and Sterling
Kidd, Edw. F.....	Grand larceny.....	Nutley, N. J.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Kochler, Robt. F.....	Non-support.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Organ and Parker
Krug, E. W.....	Misdemeanor.....	Petersburg, Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Key, Geo.....	Seduction.....	Mt. Airy, N. C.....	Waymack and Tiller
Lane, F. B.....	Non-support.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Nichols
Lucado, T. R.....	Bogus checks.....	Radford, Va.....	Kellam and Burke
Lubinski, P. S.....	Bogus checks.....	Caroline Co., Va.....	Organ
Lubinski, P. S.....	False pretense.....	Washington, D. C.....	Kellam and Burke
Larner, Betty.....	Grand larceny.....	Petersburg, Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Lewis, Benjamin.....	Misdemeanor.....	Caroline Co., Va.....	Waymack and Tiller
Lapkin, Wm. D.....	Bogus checks.....	Henderson, N. C.....	Kellam and Walton
Morris, Buck.....	Grand larceny.....	Roanoke, Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Morrow, Ellen.....	Runaway.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Haake and Duling
Moore, Lee.....	Non-support.....	Homestead, Pa.....	Eddleton and Sterling
Mullins, James.....	Grand larceny.....	New York, N. Y.....	Duling and Fox
McGhee, Herbert.....	Bogus checks.....	Roanoke, Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
McMullin, L. A.....	Bogus checks.....	Washington, D. C.....	Kellam and Burke
McCrow, Lillian.....	Grand larceny.....	Johnson City, Tenn.....	Organ and Parker
McMullin, L. A.....	Bogus checks.....	Charlottesville, Va.....	Kellam and Burke
Nicholas, Si.....	Defraud board bill.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.....	Eddleton and Sterling
Nelson, Robert.....	Misdemeanor.....	Athens, Ga.....	Waymack and Tiller
Napolitan, Jos.....	Grand larceny.....	Dinwiddie Co., Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
O'Briant, F. O.....	Seduction.....	Charlottesville, N. C.....	Smith and Wiltshire
Ozement, E. N.....	Abandonment.....	Greensboro, N. C.....	Organ and Parker
Page, Scott E.....	Non-support.....	Washington, D. C.....	Haake and Duling
Pollard, Thos.....	Misdemeanor.....	Warwick Co., Va.....	Waymack and Tiller
Pryor, Fred.....	Misdemeanor.....	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	Waymack and Tiller
Ricks, Nannie.....	Bond forfeiture.....	Elm City, N. C.....	Haake and Duling
Riggs, W. G.....	Misdemeanor.....	Warwick Co., Va.....	Waymack and Tiller
Reddin, William.....	Misdemeanor.....	Newport News, Va.....	Kellam and Walton
Resse, Harry.....	Contempt of court.....	Hampton, Va.....	Duling and Fox
Schroeder, Morris.....	Forgery.....	Miami, Fla.....	Bertucci and Duffy
Schneider, H.....	Grand larceny.....	Suffolk, Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Taylor, Clarence.....	Grand larceny.....	Victoria, Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman

Fugitives from Justice Arrested in Other Cities for this Department—Continued

NAME	CHARGE	WHERE ARRESTED	BROUGHT BACK BY
Toney, L.....	House breaking.....	Chesterfield Co., Va.....	Duffy and Haake
Terry, Enoch M.....	Non-support.....	Galveston, Tex.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Van Osten, C.....	Grand larceny.....	Petersburg, Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Watson, George.....	Grand larceny.....	Stafford Co., Va.....	Atkinson and Thurman
Wyatt, Lillian.....	Delinquency.....	Washington, D. C.....	Haake and Duling
Wilkins, L. M.....	Misdemeanor.....	Hanover Co., Va.....	Kellam and Walton

A Recapitulation of this Report is Herewith Attached

	1924	1925
Total number of arrests.....	2, 221	2, 612
Number of fugitives from justice arrested.....	468	311
Number of murders committed.....	17	29
Number of murderers at large.....	2	4
Number of robbery reports made to this office with no value attached, to-wit: places entered, nothing of value stolen.....	459	672
Number of robbery reports with a value of \$10.00 or less.....	1, 320	1, 243
Value of property reported lost or stolen.....	\$440, 615.80	\$477, 818.61
Value of property recovered.....	311, 407.83	338, 111.05
Number of murder and assault reports made to this office.....	320	334
Number of hospital reports made to this office.....	1, 581	1, 516
Number of junk dealers reports made to this office.....	1, 578	250
Pawn brokers reports (articles pawned).....	140, 000.00	145, 000.00
Automobiles reported stolen.....	446	534
Automobiles recovered.....	387	466
Circulars sent out for stolen autos, expenses paid for by owners.....	100, 000.00	80, 000.00
Persons reported missing.....	161	158
Photos and finger prints taken.....	1, 021	1, 162
Photos exchanged with other police departments and other bureaus of identification.....	5, 851	5, 912
Telegrams received and sent.....	1, 426	1, 245
Letters received and answered.....	7, 003	5, 150
Moving reports made to this office and filed.....	6, 000	5, 500
Second hand dealers reports.....	Indefinite	Indefinite

The above results will show the activities of the Detective Bureau for the past year to surpass all other years of the Police Department of this city and will compare favorably with any Detective Bureau.

The Detective Bureau could not have achieved this high degree of efficiency without the full co-operation and valuable assistance of the Director of Public Safety, Captain James R. Sheppard, Jr., and yourself, Major R. B. Jordan, Chief of Police, the captains and officers of the uniform force, and to whom this Bureau feels grateful for their valuable assistance and hereby acknowledge the same to be a part of this report.

It is the policy of the Detective Bureau to fully co-operate with all other police departments throughout the country, and whereby we have not been successful in having practical results for them, a conscientious effort has been made to give the best service possible with the least delay, and it will continue to be the policy of this Detective Bureau to aid and assist all police departments throughout the country to the very best of our ability and in all possible haste, thereby creating a debt of gratitude for this department that will oblige to be to the mutual advantage to all police departments whom we may have dealings with.

The above is respectfully submitted.

Roster of Detective Bureau

WRIGHT, A. S., Captain.....	Commanding
BRYANT, R. L., Lieutenant.....	Second in Command
TOLER, W. A., Sergeant.....	Supt. Bureau of Identification
LEE, JOHN B.	Clerk

Detectives

GENTRY, F. I., Sergeant	SMITH, G. P., Sergeant
KELLAM, L. R., Sergeant	TINSLEY, C. T., Sergeant
ATKINSON, C. W., Sergeant	THURMAN, G. W., Sergeant
WAYMACK, W. E., Sergeant	TILLER, P. L., Sergeant
WILTSHIRE, J. L., Sergeant	DUFFY, J. M., Sergeant
EDDLETON, C. C., Sergeant	ORGAN, E. H., Sergeant
STERLING, R. B., Patrolman	WALTON, T. G., Patrolman
PARKER, G. Z., Patrolman	COUSINS, I. G., Patrolman
HAAKE, L. C., Patrolman	DULING, D. W., Patrolman
FOX, C. E., Patrolman	

Complaint Clerks

BRENNAN, W. E., Patrolman	SPURR, G. W., Patrolman
TUCKER, L. A., Clerk	TILLER, W. C., J. of P.

Respectfully submitted,

A. S. WRIGHT,
Captain of Detectives.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF POLICE

RICHMOND, VA., December 31, 1925.

MAJOR R. B. JORDAN,
Chief of Police,
Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—

Herewith I submit my report for services rendered the Police Department for the year ending December 31, 1925.

Sickness among the force has been practically limited to colds and grip, although serious heart and kidney conditions have been under observation, together with many serious operative cases.

Discipline and sense of duty have been materially raised and at present there are a very few malingerers.

Sanitary conditions of the Station Houses are splendid.

Adoption of light weight suits with rolled collars to the coats will prove of great comfort to the men this summer.

Mortality among the men has been very small, being four, and two of these died from gun shot wounds at the hands of an assassin.

Sergeant J. E. Marrin—Apoplexy and old age.

Sergeant L. N. Clarke—Tuberculosis with hemorrhage from the lungs.

Sergeant Louis Bertucci—G. S. W. of head.

J. Harvey Burke—G. S. W. through upper and lower abdomen.

Recommendations

- 1—Owing to known existing infections in some of the men, I heartily endorse your suggestion—of separate drinking cups at all stations.
- 2—Due to number of men maimed in motorcycle accidents during the year, I suggest they be done away with as far as possible and small automobiles substituted.
- 3—Physical training and outdoor exercise for the men again urged.

I wish again to thank both the Director Jas. R. Sheppard and yourself for your hearty co-operation.

Below is a

Summary of Diseases Treated Among the Men

Arterior-Scleriosis	1	Epididymitis (non-specific).....	2
Abscesses	16	Fractures	1
Appendicitis	6	Gun shot wounds of head.....	1
Biliousness	16	Gun shot wounds of abdomen.....	1
Colds	68	Heart disease	3
Contusions and lacerations.....	24	Hemorrhoids	5

Hernia	2	Nephritis Chronic	2
Indigestion	16	Diarrhoea	13
Infected feet	7	Flat foot (painful).....	3
Grip	30	Conjunctivitis	1
Kidney colic	2	Frontal Sinusitis	3
Kidney calculi	2	Quinsy	1
Lumbago	15	Diabetis Chronic	3
Neuralgia	10	Bone Necrosis	1
Neuritis	8	Angina Pectoris	1
Sprains	10	Para-phimosis	1
Tonsillitis	12	Mumps	1
Tonsillectomy	5	Barber's itch	1
Tuberculosis	2	Puritis ani	1
Ulcer of leg.....	5	Syphilis (3rd stage).....	1
Paraplegia	1	Antitetanic Serum (Immanizing).....	3
Pyelitis	2		
Visits to home			831
Office consultations			602
Minor operations			12
Major operations			14
Examined for position on force.....			21
Total days lost from work due to sickness including sick furloughs			2,235

Respectfully submitted,

B. L. HILLSMAN,
Police Surgeon.

Richmond, Va., December 31, 1925.

MAJOR R. B. JORDAN,
 Chief of Police,
 Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:—

We herewith submit the following as the report of service rendered by the policewomen for the year ending December 31, 1925:

CAUSE OF ARREST	Male	Female	Total
Begging on street.....	3		3
Contributing to delinquency.....	7	1	8
Delinquent children.....	4	6	10
Dependent children.....	10	3	13
Disorderly conduct.....	1	3	4
Disorderly in theatres.....	7		7
Drunk and disorderly.....		1	1
False pretense.....		1	1
Feeble minded.....	1	1	2
Incorrigible.....		1	1
Lunacy.....		1	1
Neglect of minor children.....	1	4	5
Persons not of good fame.....	2	11	13
Shop lifting.....		12	12
Storing ardent spirits.....	1	2	3
Vagrancy.....	1	3	4
Violating parole.....		1	1
Total.....	38	51	89

COMPLAINTS ADJUSTED WITH- OUT ARRESTING	Male	Female	Total
Defrauding boarding house keeper.....		1	1
Delinquent children.....	1	3	4
Destitute circumstances.....		1	1
Disorderly.....	3	3	6
Disorderly in theatres.....	11	1	12
Domestic relations.....	1	2	3
Improper conduct.....	1	1	2
Incorrigible.....		4	4
Mistreated by parents.....	1	2	3
Obtaining merchandise under false pre- tense.....		1	1
Selling newspapers without badge.....	1		1
Shop lifting.....	1	12	13
Unmarried mother.....		1	1
Violating health law.....		3	3
Violating parole.....		1	1
Warned at dance halls.....	2	19	21
Total.....	22	61	83

Complaints received at office.....	248
Inspection visits to dance halls.....	357
Inspection visits to moving picture houses.....	410
Referred to proper social agencies.....	234

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH A. SANDERS
DELLA R. HAMILTON
Policewomen.

Time Lost by Members of the Force, 1925

MONTH	ON ACCOUNT OF					
	Sick- ness	Sick Family	Fur- lough	Sick Furlough	Suspen- sion	Total
January.....	188	10	120	93	.....	411
February.....	142	7	27	84	.....	260
March.....	79	13	32	76	.....	200
April.....	101	19	108	60	7	295
May.....	75	7	122	100	.....	304
June.....	52	17	299	121	3	492
July.....	83	9	535	93	2	722
August.....	84	4	406	108	.....	602
September.....	106	2	419	90	.....	617
October.....	102	12	76	93	.....	283
November.....	71	19	389	66	.....	545
December.....	94	13	250	74	5	436
Total.....	1, 177	132	2, 783	1, 058	17	5, 167

Comparative Statement—Time Lost, 1922, 1923, 1924

1922.....	1, 457	123	3, 281	474	116	5, 531
1923.....	1, 494	142	3, 311	113	38	5, 098
1924.....	1, 547	143	3, 230	606	54	5, 580

Miscellaneous Reports, 1925

Ambulance calls reported.....	533
Animals taken up running at large on street.....	38
Culverts reported out of repair.....	150
Dead animals found on streets.....	403
Dead infants found on street.....	26
Doors found open and secured.....	429
Electric lights reported out.....	156
Gas fixtures reported out of repair.....	3
Gas lamps reported unlighted.....	1
* Gas and water boxes reported above the sidewalk.....	5
Horses and vehicles taken up on street.....	3
Live infants found on street.....	2
Lost children found and restored to parents.....	30
Poles reported in defective condition.....	74
Streets and sidewalks reported in defective condition.....	926
Sudden deaths investigated.....	69
Street car accidents.....	17
Water fixtures reported out of repair.....	268
Miscellaneous.....	3, 525
Total.....	6, 658

IN MEMORIAM

J. HARVEY BURKE

Appointed on force February 1, 1919

Died July 28, 1925

L. BERTUCCI

Appointed on force October 14, 1911

Died August 9, 1925

L. N. CLARKE

Appointed on force June 5, 1906

Died August 13, 1925

J. E. MARRIN

Appointed on force October 1, 1888

Died November 7, 1925

Roster—Richmond Police Force, December 31, 1925

NAME	RANK	DATE APPOINTED
Akers, P. R.	Patrolman	October 13, 1911.
Anderson L. H.	"	September 1, 1921.
Angel, W. M.	"	April 24, 1912.
Anthony, A. B.	"	November 11, 1914.
Anthony, A. H.	"	December 16, 1922.
Anthony, W. J.	"	March 12, 1918.
Atkinson, C. W.	Detective Sergeant	July 18, 1905.
Atkinson, H. O.	Patrolman	May 16, 1921.
Bailey, J. C.	"	November 11, 1914.
Ballowe, J. C.	"	June 16, 1924.
Barker, J. A.	"	May 11, 1885.
Baughan, R. T.	"	September 1, 1921.
Baur, R. C.	"	May 16, 1918.
Bagby, J. F.	"	May 16, 1923.
Berry, J. E.	"	April 14, 1923.
Bernstein, N.	"	December 15, 1906.
Botto, J. F.	"	January 1, 1925.
Bosquett, F. M.	Lieutenant	April 1, 1911.
Brackett, Raymond	Patrolman	June 30, 1921.
Bradley, W. L.	Sergeant	March 13, 1899.
Breeden, J. H.	Patrolman	August 4, 1925.
Brennan, W. E.	"	October 1, 1912.
Brockwell, C. L.	"	August 15, 1919.
Brown, F. W.	"	November 7, 1923.
Brown, M. R.	Sergeant	March 8, 1916.
Browning, G. J.	Patrolman	May 15, 1920.
Bryant, R. L.	Lieutenant	December 16, 1901.
Butcher, G. F.	Patrolman	December 1, 1924.
Butler, Arthur	"	September 1, 1918.
Butler, J. W.	"	June 4, 1918.
Buck, J. L.	"	September 3, 1918.
Caldwell, R. R.	"	August 24, 1916.
Campodonica, F. A.	Lieutenant	April 16, 1909.
Carter, J. L.	Patrolman	January 7, 1921.
Carver, L. B.	"	March 31, 1921.
Chaddick, H. W.	"	July 9, 1925.
Clarke, H. G.	Patrolman	March 25, 1913.
Clarke, L. O.	"	June 1, 1923.
Clarke, W. E.	Sergeant	September 9, 1912.
Clarkson, C. L.	"	November 5, 1894.
Childress, V. H.	Patrolman	December 1, 1923.
Clayton, A. C.	"	January 16, 1922.
Clayton, E. B.	"	July 14, 1916.
Cook, J. E., Jr.	"	September 1, 1921.
Collier, T. S.	"	November 30, 1923.
Cousins, I. G.	"	July 16, 1913.
Crafton, R. W.	Sergeant	December 1, 1906.
Creedle, T. I.	Patrolman	August 14, 1916.
Crouch, E. L.	"	December 1, 1921.
Daniel, R. A.	"	December 13, 1906.
Daniel, J. W.	"	January 23, 1918.
Davis, J. F.	"	March 25, 1918.
Davis, R. E.	"	February 15, 1919.
Dawson, Fred.	"	March 14, 1916.
Dillard, R. L.	"	September 1, 1921.
Doeppe, W. L.	"	March 17, 1917.

Roster—Richmond Police Force, December 31, 1925—Continued

NAME	RANK	DATE APPOINTED
Dowdy, R. W.	Patrolman	May 16, 1924.
Driskill, C. B.	"	June 27, 1918.
DuBuque, J. H.	Sergeant	August 18, 1911.
Duffy, J. M.	Detective Sergeant	January 12, 1906.
Duke, A. B.	Sergeant	June 15, 1904.
Duling, D. W.	Patrolman	November 11, 1914.
Duling, F. S.	"	May 16, 1923.
Duling, T. M.	"	June 1, 1920.
Dunn, E. T.	"	June 25, 1910.
Durham, J. H.	"	November 6, 1925.
Eddleton, C. C.	Detective Sergeant	June 11, 1915.
Edwards, A. W.	Patrolman	August 8, 1918.
Edwards, W. G.	"	December 2, 1918.
Ernest, S. F.	Probation Officer	April 8, 1914.
Fagan, F. O.	Patrolman	September 16, 1924.
Fagan, T. J.	"	June 3, 1918.
Flournoy, S. P.	Sergeant	December 1, 1906.
Folkes, C. J.	Patrolman	October 1, 1888.
Ford, C. C.	"	September 21, 1917.
Franck, C. W.	"	December 1, 1925.
Frayser, F. A.	"	April 1, 1916.
Fox, C. E.	"	December 1, 1923.
Galbraith, A. H.	"	August 1, 1908.
Garton, O. D.	"	June 1, 1923.
Gentry, F. I.	Detective Sergeant	May 4, 1908.
Gerring, C. H.	Sergeant	October 22, 1907.
Gilliland, G. T.	Patrolman	November 16, 1925.
Goldsby, J. C.	"	August 24, 1920.
Goldsby, S. T.	Sergeant	October 11, 1902.
Goode, R. L.	Patrolman	September 1, 1921.
Green, C. C.	Captain	January 7, 1904.
Griffin, L. H.	Patrolman	May 15, 1920.
Griffin, W. A.	"	March 1, 1920.
Griffin, W. D.	Sergeant	July 14, 1909.
Hake, H. B.	Patrolman	March 31, 1921.
Haake, L. C.	"	May 28, 1918.
Hague, G. W.	"	September 1, 1918.
Hall, P. H.	"	August 19, 1916.
Hamilton, Della R.	Policewoman	November 20, 1922.
Harris, J. H.	Sergeant	April 1, 1911.
Hase, G. A.	Patrolman	April 23, 1921.
Hemby, W. H.	"	October 9, 1917.
Henderson, J. M.	"	April 3, 1923.
Holdcroft, S. W.	Sergeant	June 3, 1886.
Holt, A. C.	Lieutenant	February 13, 1913.
Holzapel, A. L.	Patrolman	December 1, 1921.
Hooker, C. M.	"	May 1, 1920.
Hooker, G. L.	"	March 21, 1912.
Howell, J. F.	"	May 2, 1894.
Hoy, C. B.	"	May 15, 1923.
Hubbard, H. M.	"	May 16, 1923.
Inman, Jas.	"	August 1, 1916.
Jenkins, P. M.	"	January 15, 1921.
Jennings, G. A.	"	March 6, 1910.
Jones, E. E.	"	August 5, 1923.
Jones, J. L.	"	July 31, 1919.

Roster—Richmond Police Force, December 31, 1925—Continued

NAME.	RANK	DATE APPOINTED
Jones, W. T.	Patrolman	December 1, 1916.
Jordan, R. B.	Chief	October 1, 1924.
Jordan, S. E.	Patrolman	May 15, 1920.
Kay, H. S.	"	June 25, 1918.
Kastroll, A. F.	"	September 1, 1921.
Kellam, L. R.	Detective Sergeant	October 17, 1900.
Kelly, E. A.	Patrolman	June 16, 1923.
Kemmerer, Frank H.	"	January 1, 1925.
Kersey, F. P.	"	March 23, 1911.
Kidd, E. L.	"	March 23, 1911.
King, J. W.	"	November 11, 1914.
Krouse, C. H.	"	December 6, 1906.
Kuhn, W. G.	"	September 7, 1888.
Latham, L. R.	"	April 1, 1911.
Lear, S. S.	"	December 1, 1906.
Lee, C. A.	"	April 1, 1916.
Lee, J. H.	"	April 1, 1911.
Lipscomb, J. A.	Sergeant	April 3, 1871.
McDonough, W. V.	Patrolman	May 1, 1920.
McGhee, W. O.	"	March 19, 1923.
McGowan, Jos.	"	February 19, 1910.
McMahon, T. J.	Captain	February 2, 1891.
McNamara, M. J.	Patrolman	April 1, 1911.
Manning, J. V.	"	April 1, 1911.
Manoley, E. C.	"	October 20, 1910.
Marcuson, E. B.	"	January 8, 1913.
Martin, I. L.	"	August 16, 1921.
Mason, F. L.	"	August 16, 1921.
Maynes, J. I.	"	May 16, 1923.
Miffleton, W. D.	"	May 16, 1923.
Miller, A. G.	"	June 3, 1922.
Miller, W. R.	"	April 1, 1916.
Mills, C. W.	"	June 1, 1922.
Minor, P. G.	"	July 13, 1896.
Mitchell, H. M.	"	November 29, 1905.
Montgomery, L. B.	"	August 24, 1925.
Moore, M. J.	Sergeant	September 1, 1903.
Moore, W. A.	Patrolman	October 17, 1910.
Neal, C. E.	"	January 4, 1924.
Neisz, R. A.	"	August 15, 1918.
Nichols, W. J.	"	August 19, 1920.
Organ, E. H.	Detective Sergeant	June 30, 1915.
Overby, L. L.	Patrolman	May 1, 1920.
Owen, W. M.	"	October 3, 1917.
Padgett, A. A.	"	September 4, 1919.
Parker, G. Z.	"	January 16, 1920.
Paul, J. H.	"	April 1, 1916.
Peterson, J. R.	"	July 21, 1925.
Posenau, C. F.	"	November 11, 1914.
Pugh, L. F.	"	September 1, 1918.
Raborg, H. G.	"	September 1, 1921.
Reams, S. W.	"	November 15, 1915.
Reedy, B. F.	"	September 1, 1921.
Reid, L. M.	"	May 16, 1925.
Reese, W. E.	"	April 1, 1916.
Riddell, J. T.	"	May 6, 1914.

Promotions on Force, 1925

NAME	APPOINTED ON FORCE	PROMOTED	RANK
Eddleton, C. C.	June 11, 1915.....	August 24, 1925.....	Detective Sergeant.
Settles, H.....	April 1, 1916.....	August 24, 1925.....	Sergeant.
Gerring, C. H....	October 22, 1907....	November 16, 1925.	Sergeant.

Resignations, 1925

NAME	APPOINTED ON FORCE	RESIGNED	RANK
Duggins, G. T...	July 11, 1895.....	December 1, 1925...	Patrolman
Neal, Jno. A....	September 16, 1923.	November 11, 1925.	"
Leber, B. O.....	June 1, 1925.....	July 19, 1925.....	"
Porter, E. L....	November 11, 1914.	July 3, 1925.....	"
Stockmar, C. J..	October 4, 1900.....	May 16, 1925.....	"

Dismissals, 1925

NAME	APPOINTED ON FORCE	DISMISSED	RANK
Yancey, G. W...	May 1, 1920.....	May 25, 1925.....	Patrolman.

Appointments on Force, 1925

NAME	RANK	DATE APPOINTED
Botto, J. F.....	Patrolman.....	January 1, 1925.
Chaddick, H. W.....	".....	July 9, 1925.
Durham, J. H.....	".....	November 6, 1925.
Felthause, C. J.....	".....	August 24, 1925.
Franck, C. W.....	".....	December 1, 1925.
Gilliland, G. T.....	".....	November 16, 1925.
Kemmerer, F. H.....	".....	January 1, 1925.
Leber, B. O.....	".....	June 1, 1925.
Montgomery, L. B.....	".....	August 24, 1925.
Peterson, J. R.....	".....	July 21, 1925.
Reid, L. M.....	".....	May 16, 1925.
Wright, F. B.....	".....	January 16, 1925.
Breeden, J. H.....	".....	August 4, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Weights and Measures

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For the Year Ending December 31, 1925

B. W. RAGLAND, Chief of Bureau

RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1926

HON. J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.....Director of Public Safety
P. S. M. HECKMAN.....Chief Clerk
M. H. FINKE.....Stenographic Clerk

BUREAUS

Police

R. B. JORDAN.....Chief

Fire

WM. H. JOYNES.....Chief

Building Inspection

H. P. BECK.....Chief

Weights and Measures

B. W. RAGLAND.....Chief

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph

WM. H. THOMPSON.....Chief

Fire Prevention

L. S. JONES.....Chief

Machine Shop

N. W. BAILEY.....Master Mechanic

COL J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor

CAPT. JAMES R. SHEPPARD, JR.....Director of Public Safety

B. W. RAGLAND, Bureau Chief

ChemistDR. W. L. MOODY

Inspector, Weights and Measures.....EDW. H. HERBIN

Inspector, Weights and MeasuresMEADOWS T. GARY

Inspector, Gasoline and OilJNO. F. SEAY

Inspector, Gasoline and OilT. M. REDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Richmond, Va., January 15th, 1926.

CAPTAIN JAS. R. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Director of Public Safety,
Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—

In submitting the 1925 annual report covering the activities of this Bureau, we call attention to the fact that this is the first time in the history of the Bureau that we have been able to do so from our own office. On May 14, 1925, we moved into our new quarters, Room 314, City Hall Annex; we are a happy and contented family.

In submitting this report, we will divide it into two sections: (1) Weights and Measures; (2) Gasoline Inspection.

B. W. RAGLAND, Chief

I—Weights and Measures

E. H. HERBIN, Chief Deputy

M. T. GARY, Assistant

II—Gasoline Inspection

DR. W. L. MOODY, Chemist

CAPT. JNO. F. SEAY, Chief Deputy

T. M. REDFORD, Assistant

Section I—Weights and Measures

After a most successful year the Bureau has demonstrated its real worth to the taxpayer. We have endeavored by a systematic method to educate the public as to what our duties are and what was expected of them, at the same time we have not neglected to perform said duties, even when we were forced to take drastic action.

Inspection of Weighing and Measuring Devices for 1925

	Approved	A justed	Condemned	Seized	Total
Scales.....	4,635	58	431	160	5,284
Measures.....	6,745		355		7,100
Weights.....	7,292	113	152	493	8,050
Yard sticks and measuring devices.....	283			12	295
Wood wagons.....	527		326		853
Gasoline pumps.....	1,197	138	116		1,451
Oil pumps.....	2,259	102	72		2,433
Ice cream freezers.....	1,492		28		1,520
Grand total.....	24,430	411	1,480	665	26,986

Grand total for year 1925..... 26,986

Grand total for year 1924..... 21,552

Total net gain..... 5,434

Package Goods Weighed by Merchants Ready for Sale

	Correct	Over	Short	Total
	1,450	911	1,359	3,720
Total 1925				3,720
Total 1924				1,152
Net gain				2,568

Weighed—

Coal	3,218 Tons
Tin (for tobacco foil)	11 Pigs
Peppers	11 Bbbs.
Wrapping paper	46 Rolls
Wool	14 Bags
Total	3,300

Gauged—

Disinfectant	2 Bbbs
Linseed oil	10 "
Vinegar	4 "
Coca Cola	4 "
Molasses	1 "
Total	21

In presenting this report, the writer feels the success of the year's work cannot be estimated entirely by detail statements therein contained. Much has been accomplished in restraint upon dishonest dealers—faulty weights and scales seized or adjusted—a large number of wood wagons standardized (this alone has saved the housewife considerable money.) The Ice Peddler—the sale of ice has been closely checked. One inspector worked every Sunday from May 1st until the end of August. The new ordinance referred to in this report has put a stop to the purchase of ice by the *cents worth* in Richmond: all ice must be sold by the *pound*.

Chain stores have come in for their part of our observation and we are expecting better results from them in the coming year.

You will note that during the year 3,720 packages were weighed ready for sale, and out of this number only 1,450 were correctly weighed. We demand more care in weighing store-weighted packages.

All bakeries have been inspected twice during the year and they are now 100 per cent.

Dry goods stores were inspected and with few exceptions were found in excellent condition.

Considerable work has been done this year on industrial scales, and without exception our work has been appreciated by the wholesale jobber and manufacturing companies; they write us, thanking us for large savings to them. To illustrate, we have letter from one of the largest bakeries in the city, which is as follows:

"We wish to let you know that we appreciate your efforts in the discharge of your office. The inspector who came over to our factory to examine our scales in use in manufacturing our products gave us some valuable information on how to keep our scales in actual balance.

"We also wish to compliment you on your work you are doing in regards to seeing that all bakery products made in Richmond are properly labeled and weighed. We have complied with this law ever since it was passed.

"Wishing you success, we remain."

Our files show similar letters from Richmond manufacturers, viz.; wholesale groceries, oil companies, coffee companies, rubber companies, etc.

Ordinances

The legislative branch of the city have amended the ice ordinance unanimously, and we feel this new ordinance will in a large measure eliminate many of our troubles. All ice must be sold by weight.

The Ordinance Committee reported unfavorable an ordinance requiring ice cream to be sold by weight; rejection was requested by this Bureau.

Advertising

State Fair—The exhibition at the State Fair under Deputy Herbin's supervision was a success; many very pleasant experiences and endorsements, one in particular from the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C.

Honest Weight—Exact Measures—A little booklet issued by the Bureau met with a good reception. The News Leader, in writing about this booklet, said: "Departing from the customary cut-and-dried method of presenting city ordinances, the booklet holds interesting facts on the history of weights and measures in Virginia." The Bureau has received very flattering criticism on this method of advertising from sealers in Boston, Mass.; Memphis, Tenn.; Department of Weights and Measures, Salem, State of Oregon; Bridgeport, Conn.; Bureau of Standards, Washington, and many other points.

The Richmond papers have given the Bureau wonderful co-operation and publicity: such subjects as Judge Wells upholds fines on short weights; enforcing weighing regulations in Richmond, and others too numerous to mention. The News Leader carried an editorial, August 8, 1925, headed, "An Efficient Bureau."

Cord Wood

Ever since November 1, 1758, laws have been enacted, endeavoring to eliminate fraud in the sale of cord wood. We feel that much has been accomplished in the last 167 years, yet, this branch of our work still gives us trouble. Trucks and wagons are standardized, but tags are taken from one size wagon and placed on another size (a case of this kind was before court and was convicted). Bags of straw placed in some and wood put on top of these bags, wood stacked in wagons, thereby causing 100 cubic feet to the cord in place of 152 cubic feet. A case of this kind just recently, convicted, and so on, but the Bureau is diligent and in a very great measure prevents fraud. From our experience there

is no telling what would happen if these wood venders were not policed. It is interesting to note that the standard cord of 1758 is the same today as it was then. The 1758 law is as follows:

"All cord wood exposed to sale shall be four feet long, and the cord being well and closely laid together shall measure eight feet in length and four feet in height."

The Department of Agriculture and Immigration in Virginia in Bulletin No. 214 gives us an editorial on cord wood regulations. The editor states to the farmer that it is the duty of the Inspector of Weights and Measures to inspect and examine all bodies or frames used in the City of Richmond for the delivery of stick or cord wood; he called attention to the importance of conforming to these regulations.

Conferences

The Chief of the Bureau met the ladies of the Housewives League at their annual meeting, also store managers of the H. D. Lipford Grocery Company at Rueger's Hotel. (This meeting proved of wonderful help.)

Mr. E. H. Herbin in company with B. W. Ragland attended the Eighteenth Annual Conference of Weights and Measures, which met in Washington, D. C., on May 28, 1925. A paper on "Recent Activities in Richmond" was read by the Chief of the Bureau.

Police Court

To demonstrate the fact that the Bureau intended to enforce the laws of the City, it was necessary after warning, advertising, and pleading to take 113 cases to Court during the year. They were grouped as follows:

Cord wood violations	22
Short weights or measures.....	26
Short weight on coal.....	33
Moving condemned tags.....	6 (Oil Companies)
Using scales unfit for use.....	3 (Ice Merchants)
Not putting weight on loaf bread.....	15 (Bakeries)
Selling gasoline before inspection.....	2 (Oil Companies)
Total.....	107

Many of these cases were appealed and not a single case was lost on appeal. The fines amounted to \$1,240.00 and costs in each case. We hope that "just around the corner" this phase of our work will indeed be "brighter" during the coming year.

Seventy-five per cent of the City has been given two inspections, and we can hardly hope to do better with the present help. We are hoping for at least one additional man in this part of our work.

How We Are Looked Upon by the State Weights and Measure Bureau

(Quotation from State Annual Report, 1925)

"This being the capital of Virginia (Richmond) is naturally looked upon as the outstanding city of the State in all achievements of progress, and we

are glad to report it has not come up lacking in the inspection of weights and measures as to its efficiency or co-operation with the State after the establishment of the State Bureau." Again it says:

"Too much cannot be said in behalf of the Richmond Department, as the monthly reports furnished the State show that each day he and his deputies have been constantly on the move, continually checking various articles throughout the City."

II—Gasoline Inspection

The dream of January 1925 has been realized in this Department. We are operating and giving the taxpayer of the City New Navy Specifications Gasoline without cost to the City. The Gasoline Inspection Division is entirely self-supporting.

Gasoline Inspection from January 1 to December 31, 1925

Total samples gasoline taken from barges.....	72
Total samples gasoline taken from tank cars.....	703
Total samples gasoline taken from storage tanks.....	50
Total samples gasoline taken from curb pumps.....	534
Total samples gasoline taken from tank wagons.....	19
Special samples	41
Total samples analyzed.....	1,419
Total gallons gasoline approved.....	35,013,611
Total gallons gasoline condemned	366,944
Total samples kerosene taken from barges.....	30
Total samples kerosene taken from storage tanks.....	20
Total samples kerosene taken from tank cars.....	94
Total samples analyzed.....	144
Total gallons kerosene approved.....	8,801,644
Total gallons of gasoline turned over to office.....	332½

The above resume is worthy of study. Large increase in number of gallons of gasoline and kerosene over last year has added in proportional part of increased work. We are pleased to report that we have an adequate force in this division of our work.

Ordinances

Our Gasoline Ordinance needs some amendment and lubricating oil is sadly in need of an ordinance controlling quality. We believe these will be attended to in the near future.

Conferences

Dr. Moody was sent to the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., to study especially the New Navy Specifications and Tolerances. This

conference added new "pep" to our Inspection Department in that it confirmed our ruling in the past.

Dr. Moody and myself attended a dinner given at Rueger's Hotel by the Auto Trade Association.

Dr. Moody spoke on New Motor Fuel, and I on Grease Guns and Greases.

Special Work

The Chemical Department of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, which cares for the technical side of the Gasoline and Motor Fuel Ordinance, has had a very busy year.

While the Chemical Department of the Bureau is protecting at all times the motoring public against inferior grades of motor fuel, its work along other lines has proven to be of real value to the citizens of our City.

The Department welcomes complaints and is ready at all times to investigate any trouble of a chemical nature that is brought to the attention of the Bureau.

Number of analyses of lubricating oils have been made for the motorist and different oil companies, these samples being received by the Bureau on complaint.

Special investigations have been carried out whereby the public might be protected against the dealer. In one instance the manufacturer was awarded a claim of twelve hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,250.00) through investigation carried on by the Department Chemist.

Considerable work has been done for the Department of Fire Prevention in order that our City may be made safe against the ravages of fire.

Assistance has been offered at all times to the Building Inspector's Office and many tests have been made on building material for that office.

In order that the City buildings may be assured a good supply of heat, numerous chemical analyses of coal have been made for the Department of Public Safety and Public Works. We have been of assistance to the users of furnace and fuel oils and many complete investigations have been carried on by this Department to the satisfaction of both producers and users.

While the Chemical Department of the Bureau of Weights and Measures is comparatively a young one, its scope is large, and we hope that soon the public will realize the real protection and saving offered by the City through its highly efficient chemical laboratory and chemist.

Service Stations

Service stations have been inspected three times this year.

Public Gasoline Pumps in the City of Richmond

Curb pumps	187
Court pumps	280
Total.....	467

Service stations in the City of Richmond..... 252

About 1800 lubricating pumps at these stations are tested and sealed, also liquid measures.

Quite a number of stations are now using bottles for dispensing oils and a test shows these bottles to be accurate. We have found in several places, however, that they were careless in filling bottles, and in each instance the owners were shown and cautioned also to fill to the proper point, and also allow for sufficient time for the bottle to drain.

Since the Bureau's investigation early last summer on Grease Pumps in use at service stations, a large improvement has been noted in the handling of these and in the absence of complaints from this source we are led to believe that our investigation accomplished much good. Quite a number of the larger service stations have discontinued the sale of grease by the pound and have substituted a flat rate for greasing cars, the rate charged being based upon the make of the car.

Each gasoline pump has been inspected at least three times during the past year.

Changes in location and equipment are being made almost daily and at times it has taxed the Inspectors to keep the work in hand, but all have been served with the least delay and we believe the large majority of the station owners are co-operating with the Bureau in this work.

The general public approves of this inspection, as numerous favorable comments have been made of the important work being done along these lines.

One hundred and twenty-nine (129) permits for gasoline have been cancelled during the past year on account of changes and for other reasons. Quite a number of these have been renewed in new firm name or new location.

The number of permits in force and the number of service stations in active operation tally, namely, two hundred and fifty-two (252).

Receipts of Weights and Measures Department for 1925

Testing scales, out of City.....	\$ 66 50
Gauging and weighing (miscellaneous).....	16 85
Weighing coal for City.....	294 93
Junk sold (scales and weights).....	7 67
Wood wagon tags sold.....	108 75
Total.....	\$ 494 70

Receipts of Gasoline Inspection Department for 1925

Service charges	\$ 2,657 50
Certification labels	108 00
Total.....	\$ 2,765 50

Grand Total of Receipts All Sources

Weights and Measures Department.....	\$ 494 70
Gasoline Inspection Department	2,765 50
Total turned over to Director of Public Safety.....	\$ 3,260 20

Police Court fines	1,240 00
Cash on hand December 31, 1924.....	123 50
Total revenue.....	\$ 4,623 70

Inventory

Stationery	\$ 94 00
Office furniture	125 00
Automobiles	650 00
Office testing equipment	184 00
Field testing equipment	500 00
Seals and tags	231 19
Total	\$1,784 19

Expenses

Salaries	\$ 12,120 00
Supplies	720 21
Repairs	242 59
Equipment	176 14
Fixed charges	60 56
General operating	331 95
Total	\$ 13,651 45

Co-operation

We cannot close our report without expressing our thanks to you, Captain James R. Sheppard, Jr., for your kindly advice, and full support in our work. Major R. B. Jordan and his able department have been constantly helping us in policing our Bureau; he and his men have rendered invaluable service.

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. RAGLAND,
Chief of Bureau.



Old residence located at 1112 Capitol Street, occupied as Juvenile Court and Offices since January 1, 1916.

5.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court

Year Ending December 31
1925



*"A pound of construction is worth
a ton of destruction every time."*

DUDLEY PRINTING CO., INC., Printers
Richmond, Virginia

PERSONNEL OF STAFF

THE COURT

HONORABLE JAMES HOGE RICKS, *Judge*
HONORABLE J. J. SCHERER, JR., *Substitute*

MISS ELEANOR MCCARTHY, *Clerk*
MRS. ALICE W. ROSE, *Deputy Clerk*
MISS FRANCES D. MOSELEY, *Stenographer*

MR. W. I. STOCKDON, JR., *Chief Probation Officer*

MR. S. F. ERNEST	}	<i>Probation Officers for Adults</i>
MR. L. C. TANNER		
MR. W. H. RYLAND		
MISS SARAH B. ROLLER	}	<i>Probation Officers for Juveniles</i>
MR. JOHN W. BOLICK		

WHITE DETENTION HOME

400 N. Twelfth Street

MR. J. H. TANNER, *Custodian*
MRS. J. H. TANNER, *Matron*

COLORED DETENTION HOME

408 E. Leigh Street

FRED THARPS, *Acting Custodian*
HANNAH THARPS, *Matron*

This
The Tenth Annual Report
is respectfully dedicated
to the
Honorable Members of the
Richmond City Council
1924-1926

COMMON COUNCIL

FRED H. POWELL, PRESIDENT

HARVEY E. ATKINSON	W. C. CARPENTER
WORTLEY DICKIE	EDGAR B. ENGLISH
JOHN HIRSCHBERG	JULIAN M. HORD
JESSE A. LADD	LEONARD J. LANE
CARTER C. JONES*	ROBERT F. LEDBETTER
G. EDMOND MASSIE	(succeeding Mr. Jones)
LEE O. MILLER	
LAWRENCE T. PRICE	JOHN W. MOORE
E. LEE RODEN	BERNARD E. ROBERTSON
WM. L. TYLER	W. E. SULLIVAN
W. A. WILLIAMS, JR.	JACOB UMLAUF

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

JOSEPH E. POWERS, PRESIDENT

LEROY R. BROWN	JACK L. EPPS
BARTON H. GRUNDY	MARX GUNST
H. WAVERLY MELTON*	VERNON J. RICE
CHARLES W. MOSS	(succeeding Mr. Melton)
JOSEPH C. NUNNALLY	
JOHN L. SATTERFIELD	ORDWAY PULLER
HENRY W. WOODY	W. STEWART WHITE

In recognition and appreciation of their broad vision and understanding of the needs of the erring and unfortunate children of this city, which has prompted them to provide the necessary appropriations for the splendid new court and detention home building, situated at the South-West Corner of Twelfth and Clay Streets.

* deceased

CORNER-STONE LAYING OF THE NEW JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT BUILDING

At 3 P. M. on Saturday afternoon, December 5, 1925, the corner-stone of the new Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and Detention Home building, situated at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Clay Streets, was laid under the auspices of Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 207, A. F. and A. M. under the direction of Worshipful Master Roy G. Ashworth. The invocation was offered by Dr. J. J. Scherer, Chaplain of the Lodge, and Associate Justice of this Court.

After the Masonic ceremonies were over, brief addresses were delivered by Honorable J. Fulmer Bright, Mayor of the City of Richmond, Honorable Jacob Umlauf, Vice-President of the Common Council, Dr. H. D. C. MacLachlan, Chairman of the original "Steering Committee" of the Juvenile Division of the Police Court, and by Judge Ricks.

The day had been overcast and part of the time stormy but just as the ceremonies commenced, the clouds parted and the sun shone through. It was a most auspicious occasion. The very interesting historical address of Dr. MacLachlan is appended hereto as part of this report.

ADDRESS

By H. D. C. MacLachlan, D. D.

I feel myself highly honored in being asked to say a word or two on this occasion which is of such large significance to the Child and Family Life of our city, and, if I may guess at the reason of my selection from among so many others who have been more closely associated in recent years with the work of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, it is because of my early connection with the movement which, in the Providence of God, has reached this milestone in its history. In other words, I take it, I am the historian of the occasion; which makes me feel very old.

It is a commonplace of history that practically all great social achievements have been obscure in their origin: "Thou shalt find a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes and lying in a manger." It was at such a manger-birth that I was privileged to assist, just 14 years and 10 months ago. The initiative came from the Juvenile Protective Association—an organization which during the brief years of its existence (like many other spiritual values, it did not survive the War)—was responsible for laying the foundations upon which the whole juvenile legislation and practice of our State has been built. Not only the Juvenile Court, but the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls (now Kilbourn Farm), are its offspring, and I cannot forbear from mentioning the name of Dr. James Buchanan, then Secretary of the Associated Charities, as the one individual, more than any other, responsible for the beginning of that Association. One recalls the names of the late Joseph E. Willard, John Garland Pollard, Dr. E. N. Calisch, Colonel E. C. Massey, Mrs. L. R. Mason, Rev. James R. O'Reilly, Miss Alice N. Parker, Charles B. Cooke, Mrs. S. V. Cohen, W. Douglas Gordon, Mrs. Kate Minor, Rev. A. B. Sharp, M. E. Marcuse, Judge D. C. Richardson, Miss Katherine Hawes, Miss Nannie Minor, Mrs. Charles Bolling, Mrs. B. B. Munford, L. McK. Judkins, Honorable A. J. Montague and Major Louis Werner, with others who were associated in this pick-and-spade work of the early days.

In March 1910, there was passed by the General Assembly the first definitely Juvenile legislation of Virginia, which provided the necessary legal ground-work for the protection of delinquent children, making mandatory (among other things) that "from the hearing or trial of all juvenile offenders there shall be excluded all persons not officers of the Court, attorneys or witnesses in the case, or relatives of the child charged with the offense, etc." and prohibiting (with certain exceptions) "the sending of a child under 17 years of age to jail, work-house, police station or penitentiary." Thus was the seed sown which has blossomed into the present Juvenile Court of which, with its Judge, we are so justly proud.

The next step was the passing of an Ordinance (introduced by Mr. Jacob Umlauf) by the City Council, providing for the creation of a Juvenile Division of the Police Court for the trial of children's cases under the above act; which passage was greatly facilitated by the interest taken in the matter and the help given by the late Mr. Christopher Manning and Mr. Douglas Gordon, of the Times-Dispatch—and both at that time members of the Police Commission. My old friend, John Crutchfield, was then Justice of the Police Court, and he entered whole-heartedly into the new plans. I recall especially his almost childlike glee, when he took a group of us to see the furnishings of the two little rooms in the basement (now, I think, occupied by the City Employment Bureau) where the Juvenile Sessions were to be held. With fine modesty, he recognized that his training as a Police Judge was not the best preparation for presiding over children's cases, and asked for the appointment by the Juvenile Protective Association of a "Steering Committee" to sit with him as assessors on the days set apart for the hearing of these cases. The original

members of that Committee were: Dr. James Buchanan, Father Charles Hannigan, Dr. Ryland Knight, Dr. Douglas Freeman, and myself, as Chairman. Changes in personnel took place from time to time, the following being added or substituted during the four years of the Committee's existence. Dr. B. H. Melton, Rev. J. J. Scherer, Jr., and Dr. Francis Upshur, who was also for a time Secretary of the Juvenile Protective Association.

We were a quite untrained group, but we did our best; and I think I can speak for every member of it, that the training they received—the week by week *practice* in insight, sympathy, patience, and the tempering of justice with mercy—made a unique experience and one that has done much to make and keep them genuinely human in an age where mechanism is so much the order of the day. And I cannot here forbear from bearing testimony to the example set by "Justice John". In spite of the fact that he had put such a low estimate on his powers as a Children's Judge—or, perhaps, just because of it—he not only proved an apt learner in the necessary technique, but revealed certain sides of his nature little known to the world, and, perhaps, even to himself, namely, a natural insight into the real humanities and justices of the cases that came before him, an unwillingness to be bound by technicalities, and a surprising sympathy with all cases involving genuine trouble and distress. He was much milder than his Committee. Time and again he stood out for mercy—and as events showed, rightfully—when the Committee were for discipline. There are boys and girls living today in Richmond, who owe their chance in life to Justice John.

But more important than the Committee was the first Probation Officer, Mr., and now Judge, J. Hoge Ricks. He needs no eulogy. The Court as it stands today, and this foundation-stone we are laying, is his monument—happily not as so often happens, a *post-mortem* one. It is he who has guided the first tottering steps of the Court to its present eminence.

In March, 1914, he drafted and introduced the legislation which enlarged the functions of the Juvenile Courts to include so-called "domestic relations", as well as child delinquency, and put upon the statute books perhaps the finest piece of legislation on this subject that is to be found in the Codes of any State in the Union.

In January, 1915, Mr. Edgar B. English introduced an Ordinance providing for the election of a special Justice of the Peace charged with the administration of the legislation just mentioned, and the creation of a Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, of which, as you know, Mr. Ricks became first Judge, taking his seat on the first day of January, 1916. Since that time the Court has proven itself an indispensable adjunct of our city and State government saving countless boys and girls from lives of shame and dishonor, and bringing the blessings of peace and self-respect to many a distracted and broken home.

With this forward step, my active connection with the Court naturally ceased, tho' for a few years I was glad to be a member of an Advisory Committee of citizens organized by Judge Ricks. But my interest in the Court has not ceased. I read its annual reports with delight and a certain measure of understanding; and there is nothing of which I am prouder in my 18 years of residence in Richmond than the fact that I was counted worthy to lay whatever gifts I had at the feet of the Christ-child lying in its manger in that obscure corner of the City Hall, and to do what I could then for the help of the

" . . . little children
Spilt like blots about the City—
Little children with bare feet,
Whom the angels in bright raiment,
Know the names of to repeat,
When they come to us for payment."

ANNUAL REPORT

*To His Honor, J. Fulmer Bright, Mayor, City of Richmond,
To the Honorable Council, City of Richmond.*

Gentlemen :

The Tenth Annual Report of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court is herewith submitted for your consideration.

December 21, 1925, marked the close of the first decade of this Court's existence as a separate Court. It may be interesting to compare the method of dealing with children in 1910, before the juvenile division of the Police Court had been established, with the methods used in 1925. In 1910 the population of the City of Richmond was 127,628; in 1925, according to estimates of the United States Census Bureau, it had increased to 186,500, an increase of 46 percent in fifteen years.

The number of children before the Police Court—charged with offenses in 1910—was 1,093, or 8.5 per thousand population; the number who appeared before this Court in 1925—charged with delinquency—was 1,368, or 7.3 per thousand.

In 1910, 6 children, under the age of eighteen years, were sent to the Penitentiary or to the State Convict Roads Force; in 1925, only 1 juvenile offender, under the age of eighteen years, was certified to the Grand Jury by this Court and sentenced to the Penitentiary by the higher Court; in 1910, 304 children were sent to Jail in this city; in 1925, only 4 or 5 juvenile offenders, sixteen and seventeen years of age, who could not be safely detained in our old detention homes, were so confined.

In 1910, 29 white boys were sent to the Laurel Industrial School. If this rate had continued, we should have sent 42 white boys to the Industrial School in 1925. Instead, however, only 9 white boys from this city were sent to that institution last year. (While the statistics printed elsewhere in this report indicate that 14 boys were sent to the State Industrial School, as a matter of fact, 5 of them were placed by the State Board of Public Welfare in family homes or in private institutions.) When it is remembered that the cost to the Commonwealth of sending a boy to this institution is more than \$300.00 per annum and that the average stay of a boy in the institution is from sixteen to eighteen months, it is easy to see that there has been a very definite economic saving—approximately \$13,000 in a single year—and this is only one of the four state industrial schools. Of far greater importance has been the saving of a boy or girl from having the stigma of a commitment to the industrial school placed upon him.

In 1910, the Industrial School for Negro Boys at Hanover was filled to overflowing and a great many negro boys were being held in the jails of counties and cities of the State awaiting admission to that institution. The Industrial School for White Girls at Kilbourn Farm had just been established. There was no institution of any sort except the jail for confinement of delinquent negro girls. In 1925, the Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys was able to receive all boys committed to its care promptly. The Industrial School for White Girls at Kilbourn Farm was providing excellent training for the delinquent girls who needed commitment to such institutions; and a training school for colored girls was in successful operation at Peakes, Virginia.

The foregoing facts and figures are eloquent evidence that during the past fifteen years there has been a quickening of the social conscience of the people in Virginia and especially of the citizens of Richmond.

The fact that the number of delinquents per thousand population has decreased rather than increased in that period is indicative of improved conditions existing in this city. Particularly is that true with regard to recreational facilities. Richmond has made a real stride in providing playgrounds and other recreational centers for its children. When we remember, however, that Richmond still provides recreational facilities for less than one half of its children and young people, we must not be content to rest on our oars. We must strive even more earnestly in the future to provide *a safe place for every child to play.*

Mother's Aid

Richmond has likewise recognized its obligation to the widowed mother and her dependent children and has, by an appropriation through the City Council, provided aid for a limited number of such mothers which enables them to rear their children in their own homes in decency and self respect, without having to become an object of charity and without having to surrender the custody of their children to orphan asylums or similar institutions. It is interesting in this connection to note that the average allowance for the maintenance of a child in its home is about \$150.00 per annum, while the average cost of maintenance of a child in an institution is about \$300.00 per annum. Economy, as well as justice, demands that we should permit a good mother to raise her own children and that the State should assist her in so doing.

Method of Procedure

The method of approach in dealing with children charged with delinquency has completely changed in the past fifteen years.

When a child was haled before the Police Court in 1910, the sole issue before the Court was—"Is the defendant guilty of the offense charged?" If the evidence proved his guilt, then the Court must do one of four things—impose a fine or jail sentence, commit to the reformatory, or, if the offense was serious, send the delinquent on to the Grand Jury. As we know, Judge Crutchfield, the big hearted Police Justice of that day, on many occasions took the law into his own hands and discharged the child with a warning rather than take any one of the courses suggested above. He had, however, no machinery for finding out anything about the child; why he or she had gotten into trouble, or what could be done to help keep the child from getting into mischief in the future.

With the establishment of the Juvenile Court there came a new vision of the responsibility of the community to the child. It is still necessary, of course, to determine whether or not the child is delinquent. With that question determined in the affirmative, there still remains these very important questions to be answered—What are the causes of this child's delinquency? What can be done for him? It was to solve these problems that the probation system was initiated. Under this new system the case of a delinquent child is referred to a probation officer whose duty it is to gather all the information possible concerning the child, his family, his home environment and neighborhood, his previous history in school and at work, his personal characteristics and tendencies; and to arrange for physical and mental examinations of the child in order to determine whether any physical or mental defects exist which might interfere with the normal development and conduct of the child.

During the first eight and a half years of this Court's existence, we were dependent upon the generosity of private physicians, and the co-operation of the City Health department for the physical and mental examinations of our wards. With no lack of appreciation of the fine service that was thus so unselfishly rendered, it must still be recognized that we were unable to secure examinations for all the children who needed it. In August, 1924, the Children's Memorial Clinic formally opened its doors; and since that time the service which it has given this Court has been of inestimable value. No decision is made in any important case until the child has been thoroughly examined by the splendid staff of the clinic.

When the Probation Officer finishes his investigation, his written report, together with the reports of the doctors, is submitted to the Court. Acting in the light of this information and sitting rather as physician than as judge, the Court seeks to diagnose the causes of the social ailment which has resulted in the act of delinquency, and to apply the remedies which should effect a

cure. The whole process is one of understanding the child and of adjusting him in his own home and community so that he will become a law abiding citizen in the future. To this end the Court, wherever it is possible, places the child back in his own home under the friendly supervision of a Probation Officer. It then becomes the Probation Officer's duty to acquaint the parent with the purpose and meaning of probation; to secure the co-operation of the parents; to see that the child attends school, or that he secures a job, if he is of working age. Every effort is made to tie the boy or girl up to good influences, such as the church, the Boy or Girl Scouts, the Neighborhood House, or other similar agencies. The Probation Officer seeks to establish a friendly, personal relationship with each child, and to inculcate in that boy or girl high ideals of obedience to the law and of good citizenship.

To give a single illustration of how the probation system works—In 1918, a white boy, seventeen years of age, was before the Court on the charge of moral delinquency. This was the second offense within a period of two months, the first offense having been committed within a neighboring city. The investigation showed that this boy had left high school a year or more before with the avowed purpose of going to work; that he had worked irregularly for several months and finally had quit his job altogether. For the six months preceding his arrest, he had been spending his time in riotous living, hanging with the gang of "cake eaters" around 7th to 9th on Broad Street, frequenting pool-rooms, taking auto rides with companions of questionable character, staying out late hours of the night—some-time all night; he was not only out of school and without a job but also entirely out of touch with church and Sunday School. His father was a good man but he worked at night and slept in the day time, and in consequence knew very little of his boy's doings or his companions. An indulgent mother had not possessed the courage to tell her husband whither the boy was drifting.

When the parents became fully aroused to the seriousness of the whole situation, they promised their cordial co-operation if the boy were given a chance on probation. After careful consideration, this course was determined upon, the boy giving his promise to break away from those companions who had led him into trouble, to go back to work and to attend Sunday School regularly in the future. He was required to pay one third of his earnings to his mother for his board, to deposit one third in a savings bank, and to keep good company and good hours in the future. At the end of twelve months, a different boy appeared in Court—a boy with a clearer countenance and a free conscience. He had made good in every particular; had promptly

secured a job and had secured a promotion within the year; had paid his board regularly and had a savings account which amounted to more than \$200.00. He had so faithfully attended Sunday School that he had been elected secretary of his class.

Contrast, if you please, the economic gain of a boy, who has earned his own way and saved \$200.00, as compared with one who might have been sent to the Industrial School at an expense to the State of \$300.00. Contrast also the boy at the end of a year, who holds a good job and has the respect and confidence of his employers, with the boy who may just at this time have earned his parole from the Industrial School, and only now is returning to the community and starting upon the up-hill fight to win that success, honor and respect which has already been achieved by the boy on probation.

The Court as a Child Protective Agency

The Court does more than deal with *delinquent* children and seek to save them. It is likewise charged with the responsibility of protecting and providing proper care and guardianship for the *dependent* children, those who, through no fault of their parents, are destitute or dependent upon the public for support; and the *neglected* children, who are suffering by reason of the neglect, ill-treatment or abuse of their parents or others. In all of these cases, the responsibility rests upon the Court to make every effort to rehabilitate the home and secure the reformation of the parents before removing their children from them. If it finally becomes necessary to assume the guardianship of such dependent or neglected children, the Court then must decide whether these children should be sent to an institution, or whether their best interests require that they be placed in good family homes. Whenever it is possible that the family be rehabilitated, the children are held together, while the probation officer endeavors to accomplish this end. If the child is dependent or when the parents fail to reform their ways, the Court usually commits the child to an agency, such as the State Board of Public Welfare or the Children's Home Society, with the recommendation that the child shall be placed in a good family home.

Domestic Relations Division

The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court is likewise charged with the enforcement of all laws for the protection of children, such as the Compulsory School Attendance Law and the Child Labor Law, the Contributory Delinquency Statute, the Desertion and Non-Support Act, etc.

Cases arising under these laws constitute what is known as

the Domestic Relations Division of the Court. Important as it is to protect and guide the erring child, it is even more important that the child, who has been sinned against, shall be saved from the ordeal of having to appear against her traducer in a trial before an open criminal court. It also seems logical that all cases effecting the family life should be placed under the jurisdiction of a tribunal which is charged especially with safe guarding the welfare of the child. The law provides for the hearing of all cases before the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in "chambers" and expressly states that "from the hearing or trial of all cases, matters or proceedings, under the provisions of this Chapter, there shall be excluded all persons, except officers of the Court, attorneys and witnesses in the case, and the accused and his relatives or guardian, or custodian." This rule is just as applicable to the Domestic Relations cases as to the trial of children.

Under the statistical summary found elsewhere in this report, it will be noted that a large sum of money has been collected for the support of women and children from delinquent fathers and husbands during the past ten years. Large as this sum is, it by no means tells the whole story of the tremendous amount of social service work which has been rendered during these years by the faithful and efficient probation officers in the Domestic Relations Division. They have labored untiringly for reconciliation; for the improvement of home conditions and for the reformation of the men, and the formation of good habits and the rebuilding of character on the part of their probationers. These accomplishments cannot be measured in terms of money.

To give one illustration of the kind of work done, we might mention the case of John Harris (fictitious name), white man, aged 65 years, who was a confirmed drunkard, and had neglected his family for a number of years. When brought into this Court, he was sent to the Western State Hospital for treatment. He remained there for two or three months and came back in a greatly improved physical condition. He was then placed on probation; his wife permitted him to return home; he secured a job with a firm for which he had worked for a number of years before his dissipation had caused him to lose his place, and began to work steadily. He was kept under probation for more than a year, during which time he kept sober and used his money for the benefit of his family. It would be hard to find a more radiantly happy wife and children than his have been during that and the succeeding years.

Cost of the Court

The appropriations made for the maintenance of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court during the first ten years of its existence total \$218,940.00. While the Court is not supposed to be a revenue producer, still it does collect a certain amount in fines and fees, chiefly in adult cases. Some of these are paid into the city treasury and others to the state. Since 1922, the state has assisted in maintaining our two detention homes by paying to the city fees for the board of all children placed in the detention homes, just as it has always paid fees for the board of prisoners in a city or county jail. The sum so received by the city in 1925 amounted in round numbers to \$5,000.00. Attention should be called to the fact that this Court is charged with the cost of maintaining two detention homes, whereas, the criminal courts of the city are not charged with any part of the cost of maintaining the jail.

Mention has already been made in this report of the fact that there has been an economic saving to the city and to the state by the use of probation. Of the 16,272 children passing through the Court in ten years, 2,940 were placed on probation—254 remaining under supervision on December 31, 1925. Fully 65 percent of these have made good records and many of the remaining 35 percent have never since appeared in Court for a violation of the law, though their probationary records were not satisfactory. Contrast the cost of probation, at less than \$20.00 per annum per probationer, with the cost of maintaining a boy at a state industrial school at \$300.00 per annum. Of the 13,537 adults passing through Court in ten years, 3,049 were placed on probation and 538 were still under supervision at the end of 1925. It would have cost about \$200.00 per annum to maintain one of those persons in idleness in the city jail. These men at liberty on probation have earned and paid for the support of their families the amazing total of \$875,835.00 or about four times the total cost of the Court.

Changes in Court Staff in 1925

On May 1, 1925, Mr. Gordon B. Ambler, who had been Chief Probation Officer of the Court for the previous two years, resigned to accept a position with the firm of Smith & Gordon of this city. Captain W. I. Stockdon, Jr., was appointed Chief Probation Officer in his place. Mr. W. H. Ryland, a graduate of the Academic Department of the University of Richmond and now a student in the night law school, was appointed Probation Officer to fill the vacancy caused by Captain Stockdon's promotion, he having attained the highest rating in a competitive

examination held by the State Board of Public Welfare.

On June 26, 1925, William H. Tharps, janitor of the Court, died. Soon after the juvenile division of the Police Court was established in 1912, arrangements were made to board the colored wards of the Court with Tharps and his wife in their own home. When the Colored Detention Home was provided at 408 E. Leigh Street, he and his wife were placed in charge of it. Since the opening of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court on January 1, 1916, Tharps occupied the dual capacity of janitor of the Court building and custodian of the Colored Detention Home. He rendered thirteen years faithful and conscientious service to the city. It is with sincere regret that we record his passing away.

New Court Building

The past year marks an epoch in the life of this Court in another way, namely, that the Richmond City Council has provided an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a new Court building on the lot at 12th and Clay Streets, which had been previously purchased. This building, which is to house the Court and its offices on the first floor, the Detention Home for white children on the second floor, and the Detention Home for colored children on the third floor, is now in the course of construction and should be completed by the middle of the year 1926. It will be an imposing structure, reflecting credit upon Richmond, its Council and its citizens. What is far more important, it will provide clean, wholesome, adequate quarters for the care of the unfortunate children who have to pass through its portals.

Again I wish to express our appreciation to the City Council for the magnificent manner in which they have provided for the physical needs of this important work.

In closing, I desire to acknowledge the continued co-operation of the Police, Health, Hospital and School authorities, the Children's Memorial Clinic, the City Department of Public Welfare, the State Board of Public Welfare and the private agencies of the city doing charitable and child welfare work.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES HOGE RICKS.

TRANSMITTAL OF REPORT

YEAR ENDING 1925

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

*Honorable James Hoge Ricks, Judge,
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court,
City of Richmond, Virginia.*

Sir :

Herewith is submitted the Tenth Annual Report, which is a resume of the official and unofficial work of the court during the year 1925, including that of the clerical department, the probation department and the reports of the detention homes. I feel it my duty to call special attention to the splendid showing of the ten years existence of the court in relation to orders for support of wives, children and dependent parents.

The total sum collected in ten years is \$875,835.51 representing four times the total expense of operating the Court. During last year (1925) \$132,522.67 was collected and the number of checks issued was 10,046. I feel confident that the year 1926 will show still better results.

Although the work of the Clerical department has more than doubled in ten years, the service to the public has been prompt and efficient, particularly with regard to the disbursement of support money, checks having been mailed in nearly all cases the day following the receipt of the money.

Since the support received through the court is the only income in most cases, the importance of getting it to the beneficiaries promptly can be fully appreciated. When we call to mind that if it were not for the support given by the orders of the court, most of these dependents would become public charges, we can realize what a vast amount of good is being accomplished.

Looking backward over the court's experience of ten years, I feel that you can justly be proud of its record. "And let us not be weary in well doing, for in due time we shall reap if we faint not. Therefore, whilst we have time, let us do good to all."

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR McCARTHY, *Clerk.*

FIRST DECADE

1915—1925

December 31, 1925, the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of the City of Richmond completed its first decade of service. During those ten years 16,293 children and 13,526 adults appeared before this court. The tables given below show their distribution by years:

TABLE I—CHILDREN

YEAR	Delinquent	Neglected Dependent	Ordinance Violators	Total
1916.....	1,122	127	140	1,389
1917.....	1,382	151	228	1,761
1918.....	1,524	159	153	1,836
1919.....	1,418	133	135	1,686
1920.....	1,308	103	110	1,521
1921.....	1,443	117	88	1,648
1922.....	1,239	131	78	1,448
1923.....	1,326	194	101	1,621
1924.....	1,254	218	162	1,634
1925.....	1,368	181	200	1,749
Total.....	13,384	1,514	1,395	16,293

TABLE II—ADULTS

Year	Number
1916.....	875
1917.....	780
1918.....	818
1919.....	956
1920.....	1,028
1921.....	1,328
1922.....	1,543
1923.....	1,952
1924.....	2,092
1925.....	2,154
Total.....	13,526

Comparison of Principal Offenses by Years

CHILDREN	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Assault and battery.....	89	112	130	74	69	68	27	42	52	62
Disorderly.....	391	435	405	437	364	540	364	434	378	362
Drunk.....	11	8	5	3	18	12	8	5	6	13
Housebreaking.....	47	81	70	75	72	70	49	29	45	60
Immorality.....	53	14	69	35	36	21	51	29	27	26
Incorrigible.....	97	75	202	244	167	205	177	195	378	258
Larceny.....	187	253	304	245	244	193	259	196	260	313
Runaways.....	46	41	62	31	62	23	32	47	51	61
Truancy.....	0	5	6	4	28	29	35	35	40	19
Using auto without permis- sion.....	4	12	20	5	0	2	8	6	14	13
Vagrancy.....	38	52	39	49	31	29	22	28	15	12
Violation of prohibition.....	1	6	13	2	5	1	11	15	11	20

ADULTS	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Assault and battery.....	334	331	170	250	234	304	185	224	205	316
Adultery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	11
Contributory delinquency....	48	63	78	44	72	85	111	158	174	184
Disorderly.....	26	27	89	94	74	130	358	364	491	310
Disruption of marital relations.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	50	39
Drunk.....	0	20	10	9	18	45	54	81	63	95
Nonsupport.....	308	231	239	319	386	514	510	618	627	651
Ordinance violation.....	95	91	61	79	65	74	162	193	172	229
Rape and seduction.....	18	1	0	3	10	5	8	17	16	19
Violation of labor law.....	11	30	43	9	32	17	17	21	27	7
Violation of school law.....	8	71	71	74	63	50	24	71	54	32

In 1922 the jurisdiction of this court was broadened by the passage of additional statutes effecting child welfare. All offenses of one member of a family against another have since been heard. This accounts for no violations under certain classifications in the early years of the court.

On the Domestic Relations side of the court, it is interesting to note that the sums collected for the support of wives and children, whose husbands and fathers do not regard seriously their family obligations, have steadily increased as follows:

1916.....	\$ 25,152.54	
1917.....	46,112.69	
1918.....	58,260.42	
1919.....	82,487.06	
1920.....	96,900.24	
1921.....	95,382.54	(year of business depression when there was a great deal of unemployment)
1922.....	98,987.98	
1923.....	112,898.68	
1924.....	127,130.69	
1925.....	132,522.67	

Total..... \$875,835.51

THE JUVENILE DIVISION

Children Before Court in 1925

Table I. Classification of offenses, sex and number of offenders and sex and number of dependent and neglected children.

Offenses	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Assault and battery.....	21	3	27	11	62
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	0	1	0	2
Deserting child.....	0	0	0	1	1
Disorderly conduct.....	211	6	128	17	362
Drunk.....	13	0	0	0	13
Felonious assault.....	1	0	5	1	7
Forgery.....	1	3	2	0	6
Fugitive from parents.....	40	10	9	2	61
Fugitive from justice.....	10	4	7	2	23
Having stolen property.....	3	0	1	0	4
Housebreaking.....	29	0	27	4	60
Incorrigible.....	93	39	85	41	258
Interfering with police.....	3	0	1	0	4
Larceny.....	134	11	150	18	313
Murder.....	0	0	1	0	1
Manslaughter.....	1	0	0	0	1
Offenses vs. morality.....	7	5	9	5	26
Robbery.....	0	0	2	0	2
Trespass.....	33	0	18	3	54
Truancy.....	6	0	12	1	19
Unsound mind.....	1	0	0	0	1
Using auto without permission.....	10	0	3	0	13
Vagrancy.....	5	1	6	0	12
Violation of probation.....	22	4	15	2	43
Violation of prohibition law.....	18	0	1	1	20
Total delinquents.....	663	86	510	109	1,368
Ordinance violators.....	149	3	47	1	200
Total offenders.....	812	89	557	110	1,568
Dependent and neglected.....	67	57	41	16	181
Total children in court.....	879	146	598	126	1,749
Table II. Classification of Ordinance Violations:					
Destroying city property.....	2	0	0	0	2
Driving without lights.....	9	0	9	0	18
Driving without a permit.....	20	1	13	0	34
Firing rifles in city limits.....	5	0	0	0	5
Jumping on moving vehicles.....	3	0	0	0	3
Peddling without a license.....	2	0	2	0	4
Selling ice without weighing.....	0	0	1	0	1
Speeding and reckless driving.....	105	2	21	1	129
Shooting crap.....	3	0	1	0	4
Total.....	149	3	47	1	200

Disposition of Children

Table II shows the disposition of the 1,749 children before Court in 1925.

Table II	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Attachment.....	16	3	23	4	46
Children's Home Society of Va.....	24	14	0	0	38
Continued indefinitely.....	79	46	37	10	172
Discharged with warning.....	229	7	119	20	375
Dismissed.....	102	11	82	14	209
Fined.....	28	0	22	0	50
Grand jury.....	1	0	0	0	1
Held for authorities.....	12	1	14	3	30
Hospital by commission.....	1	0	0	0	1
Permit revoked.....	34	1	9	0	44
Probation.....	168	21	99	28	316
Probation continued.....	19	4	12	2	37
Restitution.....	0	0	2	0	2
Returned to guardian.....	78	17	28	10	133
Surety.....	53	1	73	7	134
Whipped by parents.....	0	0	2	0	2
State Board of Public Welfare.....	34	20	76	28	158
Enlisted in Navy.....	1	0	0	0	1
Total dispositions.....	879	146	598	126	1,749

In addition to the dispositions shown in the foregoing table, there were extra penalties imposed in some cases. For instance, certain children placed on probation were also required to make restitution, pay fine or give surety. There were 86 of such cases, divided as follows:

	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Restitution.....	20	1	27	2	50
Fined.....	15	0	6	0	21
Probation.....	0	0	2	0	2
Surety.....	7	0	3	0	10
Pledge.....	3	0	0	0	3
Total.....	45	1	38	2	86

Five appeals were made to higher courts; ten commitments were suspended and the children given another chance—8 on probation, 1 turned back to mother, and 1 permitted to enlist in U. S. Navy.

Attachments were issued in 46 cases. This is, of course, not a final disposition. Definite action cannot be taken until the children appear. Usually attachments are issued for contempt in failing to appear, violation of probation and other disobedience of court orders.

Summary

Delinquents	1,368
Ordinance Violators	200
Dependent and Neglected.....	181
Total children before Court in 1925.....	1,749

Divided as follows:

White Boys	879
White Girls	146
Colored Boys	598
Colored Girls	126

Of the total offenses:

- 24.0 per cent were Housebreaking and Larceny.
- 23.1 per cent were Disorderly Conduct.
- 16.4 per cent were Incurable.
- 04.0 per cent were Assault and Battery.
- 01.5 per cent were Offenses vs. Morality.
- 02.0 per cent were Drunk and Violation Prohibition.
- 04.0 per cent were Truancy.
- 25.0 per cent were Miscellaneous offenses.

There were 152 more juvenile offenders before the court in 1925 than in the previous year.

A decrease of 37 is shown in the number of dependent and neglected children.

Comments on Principal Offenses

LARCENY—Transgression against property rights again discloses the largest percentage of offenders. Reports of all Juvenile Courts in our country show this violation of the law to be the most predominant fault of children. Poverty and bad environment have frequently been charged with this condition; but experience is disclosing that disregard for the rights of others is confined to no particular community; that transgressors are distributed throughout all sections of the city and often consist of children whose circumstances can offer no excuse for their conduct.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT—Offenses charged under this classification rank next to the highest in percentage. Very few girls find their way in court so labelled. These transgressors are largely boys—groups loitering on street corners, using profane and obscene language and interfering with pedestrians, or guilty of other conduct likely to prove stepping stones to more serious delinquency.

INCORRIGIBLE—Under this title the third highest percentage of offenders is classed. The term, generally defined as stubborn or beyond control, covers miscellaneous offenses. Children so charged are often guilty of sexual offenses, late hours, intemperance, and other misdemeanors properly classified under "Offenses vs. Morality". This accounts for the small number shown under the title just named.

Practically one-third of the offenders before the Court were charged with trivial offenses and dismissed, or discharged with a warning.

172 cases were continued indefinitely (more or less serious offenses) with a warning to the child or parent, or both, that a repetition of the misconduct would cause the case to be brought forward and definite action taken by the court. In most instances this method proves effective.

38 commitments were made to the Children's Home Society of Virginia—all in cases of dependent and neglected children: 158 to the State Board of Public Welfare—mainly delinquents, intended for state or private institutions or private homes. Of the total number committed, the court recommended 173 dispositions, as follows:

	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Good family homes.....	34	18	39	9	100
Virginia Industrial Schools.....	14	8	26	13	61
Private schools.....	3	5	2	2	12
Total.....	51	31	67	24	173

PROBATION is the principal method used for offenders who require personal supervision to help them to overcome certain faults or weaknesses, or who need friendly guidance, and it is often extended over an indefinite period.

Sometimes probationers have to be brought back to the judge

for neglecting or refusing to co-operate with their supervising officer, or for new offenses. . . . Frequently in such cases probation is continued—in some instances surety is also required or a small fine imposed.

37 children were continued on probation.

316 or 18.0 per cent of the total number before the court were assigned as new probationers.

RESTITUTION—In addition to probation, where the delinquent has been guilty of larceny or damage to property, he is required to reimburse the party suffering the loss. Installments out of his pocket-money are required to be paid to the court each week until the entire sum is paid. Personal sacrifice of this kind usually impresses the "Golden Rule." To exemplify:

Members of a "gang" were haled before the court, charged with breaking into a warehouse and stealing goods amounting to \$122.00. They were placed on probation and required to make restitution (in installments) out of exceedingly small earnings, the total loss being equally divided. \$110.65 was returned to the party suffering the loss. All of this group made good excepting two, who committed new offenses and were sent to the State school.

In a similar case one boy has paid \$202.00 and another \$146.00, and both are still paying on a total indebtedness of more than three hundred each.

The court collected in restitution last year (mainly from the earnings of boys) a total of \$2,148.26, which was disbursed to real estate agents, dry goods merchants, grocers and confectioners, newspaper agents, bus and automobile companies, doctors, hospitals and private individuals.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS DIVISION

This division of the court handles all offenses of one member of a family against another, excepting manslaughter and murder, including failure to support wives and children and decrepid or infirmed parents; all adults who contribute to the delinquency of minors, or who injure or illtreat them in any way. The jurisdiction of the court does not extend beyond one mile of the city limits.

Adults Arraigned in 1925.

Table I. State Law Violations	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Abandoning child.....	0	1	0	2	3
Abusing and beating mate.....	74	0	233	9	316
Beating and ill-treating child.....	4	0	8	1	13
Child labor law violations.....	5	1	1	0	7
Compulsory education law violations.....	6	11	3	12	32
Contempt of court.....	4	2	5	2	13
Contributory delinquency.....	85	15	68	16	184
Disruption of marital relations.....	11	7	14	7	39
Disorderly conduct.....	97	15	163	35	310
Drunk.....	65	4	23	3	95
Felonious assault.....	8	1	23	5	37
Harboring child.....	0	0	1	0	1
Non-support.....	336	13	288	14	651
Reckless driving—injuring minor.....	5	0	0	0	5
Rape.....	4	0	9	0	13
Seduction.....	1	0	5	0	6
Violation of probation.....	96	0	92	0	188
Adultery.....	0	1	5	5	11
Indecent assault.....	0	0	1	0	1
Total.....	801	71	942	111	1,925

Table II. Ordinance Violations					
Beating and ill-treating minor.....	6	6	16	8	36
Disorderly in public street.....	31	7	39	9	86
Selling tobacco to minors.....	1	0	0	0	1
Traffic violations—injuring minor.....	73	1	20	0	94
Violations dog ordinances.....	5	0	2	1	8
Violations poolroom ordinances.....	1	1	2	0	4
Total adult offenders.....	918	86	1,021	129	2,154

SUMMARY

State law violations.....	1,925
City ordinance violations.....	229
Total.....	2,154
Involving—	
Total white men.....	918
Total colored men.....	1,021
Total white women.....	86
Total colored women.....	129
Total.....	2,154

Disposition of Adults Arraigned in 1925

Table I. State Law Violators	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Attachment.....	31	1	30	3	65
Continued indefinitely.....	54	12	22	6	94
Discharged with warning.....	64	14	70	26	174
Dismissed.....	217	23	383	38	661
Fined.....	68	4	63	9	144
Grand jury.....	6	0	9	2	17
Hospital by commission.....	2	0	1	2	5
Jail.....	13	1	12	0	26
Pledge.....	2	0	1	0	3
Probation.....	141	3	124	4	272
Probation continued.....	101	1	87	0	189
Restitution.....	0	0	1	0	1
Road force.....	7	0	4	0	11
State Board for Ivakota Farm.....	0	5	0	0	5
Surety.....	95	7	135	21	258
Disposition State Law Violators.....	801	71	942	111	1,925

Table II. City Ordinance Violators					
Dismissed.....	62	3	40	9	114
Fined.....	30	6	25	5	66
Discharged with warning.....	16	2	9	3	30
Surety.....	4	4	5	1	14
Continued indefinitely.....	5	0	0	0	5
Total dispositions.....	918	86	1,021	129	2,154

Double Dispositions

Additional penalties or requirements, known as "double dispositions" were given in some cases. For instance, besides a fine, surety was required or a road sentence imposed. Note the following double dispositions:

Restitution.....	17
Pledges.....	3
Surety.....	35
Fined.....	6
State road force.....	6
Total.....	67

Sentences were suspended and offenders given a chance on probation in 13 cases.

Appeals to higher courts were taken in 37 cases. Most of the decisions were sustained, practically all in cases of support orders.

38.5 per cent of the adult offenders before the court were dis-

charged with a warning or dismissed outright. Many of these cases were so disposed of because the parties had become reconciled and the wives requested dismissal.

21.5 per cent were placed on probation.

17.3 per cent were required to give bond.

07.3 per cent were fined.

Fines Collected in the Year 1925

	City	State	Costs	Bail, Trial and Probation Fees	Total
January.....	\$ 139.10	\$ 652.00	\$ 107.50	\$ 128.00	\$1,026.60
February.....	95.50	296.50	110.20	121.25	623.45
March.....	108.00	167.50	113.25	112.85	501.60
April.....	173.65	74.60	87.25	92.50	428.00
May.....	94.00	176.00	128.25	111.00	509.25
June.....	112.00	242.00	142.75	121.75	618.50
July.....	224.50	361.25	215.00	164.50	965.25
August.....	144.50	125.25	138.00	134.00	541.75
September.....	211.00	225.50	149.00	125.50	711.00
October.....	68.50	191.00	112.40	95.50	467.40
November.....	117.00	575.50	110.85	79.25	882.60
December.....	128.50	101.50	74.75	55.50	360.25
Total.....	\$1,616.25	\$3,188.60	\$1,489.20	\$1,341.60	\$7,635.65

Total fines collected in 1925.....\$ 7,635.65

Total fines collected in 1924..... 7,224.80

Total increase in 1925.....\$ 410.85

SUMMARY OF MONEYS COLLECTED IN 1925

Non-support collections.....	\$ 132,522.67
City fines, costs and fees.....	4,447.05
Justice of the peace fees.....	91.50
State fines.....	3,188.60
Extradition expenses.....	1,138.99
Board of State wards in detention homes.....	4,980.00
Restitution.....	2,148.26

Total collected and disbursed—all sources.....\$ 148,517.07

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

*Honorable James Hoge Ricks, Judge,
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court,
Richmond, Virginia.*

Sir:

The usual duties of the Chief Probation Officer were assumed by me on May first of this year. Heretofore statistics as to the number of major complaints handled by this office had not been tabulated. A system was inaugurated whereby this information would be obtainable, with results as will be noted in the following tables:

Table I classifies the nature of the complaint and segregates white from colored and male from female. It will be noted that 602 major complaints were recorded, and of this number 399 were against white and 203 against colored, including adults and children. No record is made of the innumerable minor complaints that are heard, as it would require the services of one person to take care of the recordation.

Table II classifies the complaints. Other than to call particular attention to the fact that wives are in the majority, the table speaks for itself.

Table III classifies the disposition made of the complaints. It will be noted that 168 persons were told that they did not have a court case, or were given advice which would enable the complainants to effect their own adjustments. Also note that 64 complaints were heard and disposed of in the office by the Chief Probation Officer without having to resort to court action. Of the total number, 166 were brought into court for adjudication.

I take this occasion to refer to the Probation Department in general. For the past six months we have averaged 780 active cases, of which 242 were juvenile and 538 were adult. Having only two juvenile officers, their average is 121 cases each and the three adult officers 179 each. It has been determined by competent authority that no probation officer should have under his supervision at any time more than 60 active cases, and this number only when he can devote full time to his probationers. The number of cases coming to the department from the bench is on the increase, the average being 55 per month, whereas we have only been able to file on an average of 43 per month, and a number of these are prematurely ended for obvious reasons.

There appears to be a possibility of securing the services of a bailiff. This will relieve the situation to some extent; however, there still remains the fact that some of the probation officers spend a portion of their time writing letters and history sheets. This could be done by a stenographer, who would be a valuable addition to the Probation Staff, thereby releasing much time for use in family rehabilitation work.

Respectfully yours,

W. I. STOCKDON, JR.,

Chief Probation Officer.

Unofficial Complaints

From May 1, 1925, to December 31, 1925.

TABLE I.

Nature of Complaint—Adults	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Abduction of children.....	2	0	1	1	4
Assault and battery.....	19	0	5	0	24
Assault and battery—Feloniously.....	0	0	0	1	1
Bigamy.....	1	0	0	0	1
Breach of promise.....	1	0	0	0	1
Cocaine addict.....	1	0	0	0	1
Contributory delinquency.....	4	0	2	0	6
Contributing to moral delinquency.....	0	0	1	0	1
Cruelty.....	9	0	0	1	10
Defrauding children.....	2	0	0	0	2
Desertion.....	17	13	3	21	54
Desertion and non-support.....	55	0	33	0	88
Desertion, threatened.....	6	0	1	0	7
Destitute family.....	2	0	0	0	2
Disorderly conduct.....	1	0	0	0	1
Driven from home.....	5	3	1	0	9
Drunk and disorderly.....	0	1	0	0	1
Drunkard, habitual.....	5	0	0	0	5
Disruption of marital relations.....	3	8	0	2	13
Extravagance.....	0	1	0	0	1
Family disagreement.....	0	1	0	0	1
Ill-treat and abuse.....	24	1	4	1	30
Improperly provide.....	18	0	13	0	31
Improper guardian.....	4	4	0	4	12
Indecent proposal.....	0	0	1	0	1
Incompatibility.....	1	0	1	1	3
Infidelity.....	3	3	0	1	7
Interference in family affairs.....	0	0	1	1	2
Malicious persecution.....	2	0	0	0	2
Non-support.....	84	0	51	0	135
Rape on minors.....	3	0	2	0	5
Secreting children.....	1	3	0	1	5
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	1	0	3	0	4
Threatening to kill.....	4	0	1	1	6
Threatening to beat.....	1	0	0	0	1
Vagrancy.....	1	0	0	0	1
White children in colored homes.....	0	0	0	2	2
Neglecting children or homes or both.....	0	14	0	11	25
Total adults.....	280	52	124	49	505

Nature of Complaint—Children	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Adultery.....	0	1	1	0	2
Assault and battery.....	2	0	0	0	2
Disobedient.....	1	0	0	0	1
Disorderly conduct.....	27	0	3	0	30
Fugitive from parents.....	3	0	1	2	6
Grand larceny.....	2	0	0	0	2
Incorrigible.....	16	3	6	8	33
Larceny.....	5	0	4	0	9
Truancy.....	1	0	1	0	2
Vagrancy.....	3	0	0	0	3
Neglected.....	2	0	0	1	3
Dependent.....	0	1	0	3	4
Total children.....	62	5	16	14	97

Unofficial Complaints

TABLE II.

Complainants	White	Colored	Total
Wives.....	223	88	311
Divorced wives.....	10	0	10
Husbands.....	35	39	74
Fathers.....	10	10	20
Mothers.....	13	14	27
Sisters.....	8	0	8
Brothers.....	2	1	3
Daughters.....	4	0	4
Uncles.....	1	0	1
Aunts.....	2	2	4
Cousins.....	0	1	1
Father-in-laws.....	2	1	3
Mother-in-laws.....	5	1	6
Daughter-in-laws.....	1	0	1
Son-in-laws.....	5	1	6
Brother-in-laws.....	3	1	4
Sister-in-laws.....	1	2	3
Foster mothers.....	0	1	1
Step mothers.....	2	0	2
Step fathers.....	0	1	1
Acquaintances.....	18	14	32
Anonymous.....	1	0	1
Associated Charities.....	3	1	4
Fire Department.....	1	0	1
Legal guardians.....	4	2	6
Health Department.....	0	2	2
Neighbors.....	30	17	47
Parkkeepers.....	4	0	4
Police officers.....	4	1	5
Public school principals.....	1	1	2
Self.....	1	0	1
Social Service Bureau.....	2	0	2
Superintendent of City Home.....	1	0	1
Travelers' Aid Society.....	1	0	1
Injured party.....	3	0	3
Total.....	401	201	602

Unofficial Complaints

TABLE III.

Dispositions	White	Colored	Total
Advised.....	111	57	168
Attachment.....	0	1	1
Associated Charities.....	4	0	4
County authorities.....	5	3	8
Commonwealth's Attorney.....	1	0	1
Children's Memorial Clinic.....	1	0	1
Lawyers.....	4	2	6
Out of State courts.....	2	0	2
Petitions for court action.....	29	17	46
Probation officers to investigate.....	47	24	71
Police Department to investigate.....	1	2	3
Summons for court action.....	84	36	120
Truant officer.....	1	0	1
Magistrates for warrants.....	61	45	106
Chief probation officer settled.....	50	14	64
Total.....	401	201	602

REPORT OF JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS

The following statistics represent the combined reports of the two probation officers assigned to boys and girls—Miss Sarah B. Roller and Mr. John W. Bolick:

	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
No. of probationers January 1, 1925.....	77	13	49	22	161
Placed on probation during year.....	149	37	91	39	316
Unofficial and specially assigned.....	1	2	2	1	6
Paroled from institutions and placed on probation.....	3	2	0	0	5
Probationed under suspended sentence.....	1	1	3	1	6
Transferred from other probation officers.....	0	0	1	0	1
Total on probation in 1925.....	231	55	146	63	495
Released during year.....	122	17	80	22	241
Number on probation January 1, 1926..	109	38	66	41	254

Classification of Juvenile Probationers Passing from Supervision during 1925:

	White		Colored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Released with improvement.....	82	8	46	9	145
Released without improvement.....	13	2	10	2	27
Probationers before court and committed:					
(a) For violation probation.....	6	4	7	3	20
(b) For new offense.....	5	0	1	1	7
Release with improvement from parole.....	0	0	1	1	2
Removed from city without permission of court...	3	1	1	4	9
Transferred to other probation officers.....	0	0	2	0	2
Removed from city with permission of court...	8	2	3	1	14
Absconded.....	4	0	9	1	14
Other causes.....	1	0	0	0	1
Total released in 1925.....	122	17	80	22	241

GENERAL WORK

	White		Co lored		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Cases investigated officially.....	224	135	183	122	664
Cases investigated unofficially.....	18	7	18	4	47
Visits to homes of probationers.....	313	166	185	148	812
Visits to schools, places of employment, etc., for probationers.....	34	0	39	25	99
Helped to secure employment.....	5	3	3	2	13
Helped to reinstate in school.....	6	0	7	0	13

REPORT OF ADULT PROBATION OFFICERS

The following statistics represent the combined reports of the probation officers assigned to adults and who handle domestic relations problems—W. I. Stockdon, Jr., L. C. Tanner, S. F. Ernest and W. H. Ryland.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
No. on probation January 1, 1925.....	309	10	224	5	548
Placed on probation during 1925:					
(a) For non-support.....	167	1	118	1	287
(b) For other offenses.....	20	1	5	0	26
Under suspended sentence.....	1	0	0	0	1
Transferred from other probation officer...	0	0	3	0	3
Placed on unofficial probation.....	3	0	1	0	4
Total on probation during 1925....	500	12	351	6	869
Number passed from supervision.....	196	7	114	5	322
No. on probation close of year.....	304	5	237	1	547

Classification of Adults Passed from Supervision during 1925:

	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Probationers released—					
With improvement.....	72	3	41	1	117
At request of wives.....	51	0	24	0	75
Without improvement.....	36	3	9	2	50
Probationers committed—					
For new offense.....	3	0	0	0	3
Transferred to other probation officers....	1	1	0	0	2
Removed from city with permission of court	0	0	1	0	1
Probationers died.....	2	0	0	0	2
Absconded or lost from supervision.....	29	0	37	2	68
Other causes.....	2	0	2	0	4
Total passed from supervision.....	196	7	114	5	322

GENERAL WORK

	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
No. cases investigated officially.....	95	0	72	0	167
No. cases investigated unofficially and advice given.....	56	0	66	0	122
No. visits paid to homes of probationers. . .	826	188	792	69	1,875
No. of arrests made.....	25	0	32	0	57
Helped to secure employment.....	18	0	27	0	45
Helped to reconcile wives and husbands. . .	47	5	30	1	83
Visits paid other than to homes in interest probationers.....	214	33	108	0	355

Collections under support orders, through probation officers are divided as follows:

W. I. Stockdon, Jr.....	\$ 21,720.86
S. F. Ernest.....	41,255.62
L. C. Tanner.....	52,696.90
W. H. Ryland.....	16,412.98
S. B. Roller.....	398.81
J. W. Bolick.....	37.50

Total Collected in 1925.....	\$132,522.67
------------------------------	--------------

Comparative figures for the past two years:

Total Collected in 1925.....	\$132,522.67
Total Collected in 1924.....	127,130.69

Increase in 1925.....	\$ 5,391.98
-----------------------	-------------

A small per diem compensation is allowed by the State for the services of men committed to the roads in default of surety bonds for compliance with support orders. The maximum is \$1.75 per day.

The total amount received by the court from the State on account of such service in 1925 was \$3,345.73 which is included in the total collection shown above.

Extraditions

Complaints involving deserters or "runaway" husbands or fathers are referred to the Chief Probation Officer who passes upon the legality of the applications for extraditions. If he finds that a case comes within the jurisdiction of the Court, he assigns it to an officer for investigation as to social history, financial status and moral merits. If his report substantiates the statements of the complainant, then necessary papers are issued and recommendation for extradition approved by the Judge.

There were 22 extraditions in 1925—9 colored and 13 white, deserters having been returned from the following points:

Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	Washington, D. C.....	3
Baltimore, Md.	6	Youngstown, O.	2
Homestead, Pa.	1	Buffalo, N. Y.....	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	Detroit, Mich.	1
Rocky Mount, N. C.....	1	Raleigh, N. C.....	1
Athens, Ga.	1	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	1
Galveston, Tex.	1		

Total cost of extraditions in 1925.....\$1,725.06

Amount refunded to State of Virginia..... 1,138.99

Balance under process of collection.....\$ 586.07

It is the practice of the Court to require each offender to return the amount expended by the State for his extradition. When an immediate collection is not possible, settlement is permitted in weekly installments and secured usually by the bond required to secure the support order.

REPORTS OF DETENTION HOMES

White Juvenile Detention Home, 400 North Twelfth Street, Richmond

Honorable J. Fulmer Bright, Mayor,

City of Richmond, Virginia:

Sir:

We respectfully submit the following report, showing work accomplished in the white Juvenile Detention Home in the year 1925:

	Number of Children Detained			No. of Days Detained	No. of Meals Served Children	No. of Meals Served Employees	Total Meals Served
	Boys	Girls	Total				
January.....	47	11	58	319	757	279	1,036
February....	44	12	56	373	1,119	252	1,371
March.....	59	16	75	340	1,020	279	1,299
April.....	48	18	66	354	1,062	270	1,332
May.....	48	20	68	331	993	279	1,272
June.....	42	25	67	293	879	270	1,149
July.....	31	15	46	321	963	279	1,242
August.....	47	11	58	274	822	279	1,101
September...	35	21	56	275	825	270	1,095
October.....	53	20	73	378	1,110	279	1,389
November...	40	15	55	279	837	270	1,107
December...	41	13	54	279	891	279	1,170
Total...	535	197	732	3,816	11,278	3,285	14,563

Largest number of boys detained at one time.....	17
Largest number of girls detained at one time.....	11
Per capita cost of a meal.....	15c
Decrease in children handled over last year.....	13
Largest number of children detained at any one time..	19

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) MRS. J. H. TANNER, *Matron,*

J. H. TANNER, *Custod* 67

**Colored Juvenile Detention Home,
408 East Leigh Street, Richmond**

Honorable J. Fulmer Bright, Mayor,

City of Richmond, Virginia:

Sir:

We respectfully submit the following report, showing work accomplished in the Colored Juvenile Detention Home in the year 1925:

	Number of Children Detained			No. of Days Detained	No. of Meals Served Children	No. of Meals Served Employees	Total Meals Served
	Boys	Girls	Total				
January.....	34	27	61	461	959	186	1,145
February....	54	14	68	457	1,035	174	1,209
March.....	48	20	68	441	951	186	1,137
April.....	47	16	63	611	1,295	180	1,475
May.....	53	24	77	562	1,475	186	1,661
June.....	35	16	51	279	726	135	861
July.....	34	8	42	141	325	186	511
August.....	35	10	45	250	674	186	860
September...	27	16	43	273	997	186	1,183
October.....	34	12	46	329	891	186	1,077
November...	34	14	48	229	588	186	774
December...	30	10	40	291	806	186	992
Total...	465	187	652	4,424	10,722	2,163	12,885

Largest number of boys detained at one time.....	19
Largest number of girls detained at one time.....	11
Largest number of children detained at one time.....	27
Per capita allowance for a meal.....	13c

The children have received wholesome food, consisting of cereal, fresh vegetables, fish or meat twice a day, fruit; deserts on Sundays, holidays, and occasionally on other days.

Ice cream, Christmas stockings, boxes of candy, fruit and toys were donated at Christmas by welfare organizations and business firms.

Religious services were held every week.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRED THARPS, *Acting Custodian,*

HANNAH THARPS, *Matron.*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CITY ATTORNEY

OF THE
CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FOR THE
Year Ending December 31, 1925



RICHMOND:
THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC., PRINTERS
1926

ANNUAL REPORT

Richmond, Va., January 1, 1926.

*To the Honorable J. FULMER BRIGHT,
Mayor of the City of Richmond, Va.*

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to section 1 of chapter 5 of Richmond City Code, 1910, I beg to submit to you my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1925:

SUITS COMMENCED DURING THE YEAR 1925

1. Walter L. Evans v. City of Richmond, in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, January 23, 1925. Petition for a mandamus to compel the Building Inspector to issue a permit to erect a store at 3311 East "O" Street.

2. Virginia Railway & Power Company v. City of Richmond and C. & O. Railway and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Suit to clear title to land owned by the Virginia Railway and Power Company known as Manchester Commons and Mayo Mills. Hustings Court, Part II., January 30, 1925.

3. J. L. Brauer v. Dr. H. H. Rowe, Chief Meat Inspector of the City of Richmond, for unlawfully condemning eleven hogsheads. In the Civil Justice Court of the City of Richmond, February 13, 1925.

4. Walter D. Nelson v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, February 5, 1925. Application for mandamus to compel Building Inspector to issue a permit for the erection of a gas station on strip of land in center of Chamberlayne Avenue.

5. E. T. Harrison v. City of Richmond, in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond. Action to recover \$10,000.00 for personal injuries and damage to automobile caused by driving on top of sewer from Second Street to Seventh Street.

6. City of Richmond v. James River Oil Company, et als., in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond. Condemnation to acquire land to widen Nansemond Avenue to uniform width of 50 feet from Westhampton Avenue to Patterson Avenue. Instituted March 14, 1925.

7. *Isla Y. Jeter v. City of Richmond and Louisa M. L. Pleasants*, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, March 12, 1925. To recover \$5,000.00 on account of personal injuries due to falling over stepping stone on north side of Franklin Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

8. *Broadway Amusement Company, Inc., v. State of Virginia and City of Richmond*, in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, April 25, 1925. Petition for correction of erroneous assessment of taxes.

9. *Isaac Washington v. State of Virginia and City of Richmond*, in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, April 25, 1925. Petition for correction of erroneous assessment of taxes.

10. *E. T. Harrison v. City of Richmond*, in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, April 28, 1925. Action to recover \$10,000.00 personal injuries and damage to automobile caused by driving on top of sewer from Second Street to Seventh Street.

11. *City of Richmond v. Clarence Cosby and Ordway Puller*, in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, May 1, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to open and extend McCloy Street through the property of Cosby and Puller.

12. *City of Richmond v. W. T. Selden*, in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, May 1, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to open Twenty-fourth Street from Perry to McDonough Streets.

13. *City of Richmond v. J. E. Oyler, et als.*, in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, May 1, 1925. Condemnation to acquire two triangular parcels of land at intersection of Barton, Lamb and Woodrow Avenues for park purposes.

14. *City of Richmond v. J. Lee Davis, et als.*, in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, May 25, 1925. Condemnation to acquire four irregular shaped parcels of land at intersection of Monument and Roseneath Road for street purposes.

15. *City of Richmond v. Walter D. Nelson*, in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, May 29, 1925. Condemnation to acquire certain strips of land in the center of Chamberlayne Avenue south of Brookland Park Boulevard.

16. *Ed. Whitlock and Lee A. Whitlock, Executors and Trustees of Philip Whitlock, deceased, v. City of Richmond*, in the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, June 18, 1925. Bill in chancery to remove cloud from title.

17. *Virginia Railway & Power Company v. City of Richmond*,

in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, June 22, 1926. Bill in chancery to have taxes on poles and cables declared void, illegal, erroneous and excessive.

18. Alphonso W. Bennett v. Henry P. Beck, Building Inspector, in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, June 24, 1925. Petition for a mandamus to compel the Building Inspector to issue a permit for the erection of a business building on Belvidere Street between Grace and Franklin Streets.

19. City of Richmond v. Chas. H. Phillips, et als., in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, July 1, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to open and extend Malvern Avenue to open and extend certain other unnamed streets, to acquire 25-foot sewer easement.

20. City of Richmond v. C. E. Benedict, et als., in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, July 2, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to widen Pleasant View Avenue; to extend Wellington Avenue; to extend Pollock Street and to extend Hazelhurst Avenue.

21. Mable L. Taylor v. City of Richmond and Virginia Railway & Power Company, in the Law and Equity Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, August 28, 1925. Notice of motion to recover \$10,000.00 on account of personal injuries alleged to have been sustained on Hull Street, on account of defective streets.

22. S. O. Taylor v. City of Richmond and Virginia Railway and Power Company, in the Law and Equity Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, August 28, 1925. Notice of motion to recover \$3,000.00 on account of personal injuries alleged to have been sustained on Hull Street, on account of defect in streets.

23. Ben Wood v. City of Richmond, in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, September 2, 1925. Petition for mandamus to restrain City from revoking permit to construct entrance to gasoline filling station on 34th Street in violation of Zoning Ordinance.

24. City of Richmond v. Chas. A. Jones, in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, September 30, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to widen Bainbridge Street from Forest Hill Avenue to 24th Street.

25. Mary E. Harris v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, October 5, 1925. Notice of motion for judgment on account of personal injuries received in falling in hole in Hospital Street just east of 7th Street.

26. City of Richmond v. Richmond Land Corp., et als., in the Henrico Circuit Court, October 30, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to open and extend Malvern Avenue northwardly from Broad

Street and to open and extend certain other unnamed streets and to acquire 20-foot sewer easement.

27. Morton M. Meyer v. City of Richmond, in the Civil Justice Court, December 3, 1925. Warrant for damages sustained to personal property by reason of bursting of City water main.

28. Nellie D. T. Styll v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, December 10, 1925. Notice of motion for judgment on account of personal injuries sustained by falling over defect in sidewalk on north side of Grove Avenue between Robinson Street and Davis Avenue.

29. City of Richmond v. James A. Sloan, et als., in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, December 28, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to widen Patterson Avenue from Belt Line Bridge to 1914 Corporation Line.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION CASES COMMENCED DURING 1925

1. J. W. Armstrong—injured by steam roller running over feet.
2. Willie Bear—right ankle sprained and right leg mashed.
3. Robert Brock—awarded \$10.80 per week by Industrial Commission, to begin on May 6, 1925, and continue during disability.
4. P. G. Butler—laceration on right thigh and other injuries.
5. Charles L. Butler—right hip, left shoulder and right ankle injured in falling from laddeor.
6. Lee Alvin Bushell—broken ankle.
7. J. E. Eaton—left foot injured.
8. John S. Ellyson—infection of left foot from bruise caused by striking foot on track.
9. Eddia W. Ford—back, arms and legs injured when motorcycle on which he was riding turned over.
10. V. M. Lanthrop—both legs injured when cast-iron floor gave way.
11. John J. Lyons—mashed index finger on right hand.
12. J. W. McGee—right leg burned with alkali soda.
13. A. M. Pryde—head and legs cut and bruised when motorcycle collided with automobile.
14. W. W. Purke—knee badly wrenched by slipping on wet floor.
15. Joe O. Simmons—right leg injured by piece of coke being blown against it.
16. J. A. Soper—nature of injury not shown.
17. A. L. Von-Cannon—right hand, arm and face burned.

18. Henry W. Woody—arm injured on May 11, 1925, and payments continued until his death on November 25, 1925.

ORDINANCE APPEALS

There were one hundred and eleven ordinance appeals to the Hustings Court, which were tried and disposed of as shown in list of cases disposed of during 1925.

CIVIL SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1925

1. City of Richmond v. H. H. Vaden, et als., Hustings Court, Part II, May 1, 1924. Condemnation to open and extend Clopton Street to width of 50 feet from Decatur to Maury Street. Land acquired and final order entered September 17, 1925.

2. City of Richmond v. W. C. Neblett, et als., Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond. Condemnation to extend Dunstan Avenue eastwardly from 41st Street to Reedy Creek. Land acquired and final order entered July 15, 1925.

3. City of Richmond v. J. W. Trevilian, et als., Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, April 3, 1924. Condemnation to acquire land for widening of Clopton Street between Hull and Bainbridge Streets. Land acquired and final order entered July 23, 1925.

4. City of Richmond v. Chas. C. Miller, et als., in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, July 24, 1924. Condemnation to acquire land to open a 20-foot alley in block bounded by Cherry, Holly, China and Laurel Streets. Land acquired and final order entered February 14, 1925.

5. City of Richmond v. Mason Park Land Company, in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, October 20, 1924. Condemnation to acquire land for park and playground purposes, in the block bounded by Gordon Avenue, Mason Street, Highland Avenue and 22nd Street. Land acquired and final order entered March 11, 1925.

6. City of Richmond v. James River Oil Company, Inc., et als., in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, March 14, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to widen Nansemond Avenue to uniform width of fifty feet from Westhampton Avenue to Patterson Avenue. Land acquired and final order entered July 13 1925.

7. City of Richmond v. D. D. Harrison, et als., in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, October 31, 1924. Con-

denmation to acquire land for construction of sewer along Reedy Creek, sewer easement through properties of Wood and Harrison. Land acquired and final order entered July 15, 1925.

8. City of Richmond v. W. T. Selden, in the Hustings Court, Part II. of the City of Richmond, May 1, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to open Twenty-fourth Street from Perry to McDonough Streets. Suit dismissed May 20, 1925, and deed taken from W. T. Selden at price agreed upon by Finance Committee July 17, 1925.

9. City of Richmond v. J. Lee Davis, et als., in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, May 29, 1925. Condemnation to acquire four irregular shaped parcels of land at intersection of Monument Avenue and Roseneath Road for street purposes. Land acquired and final order entered November 17, 1925.

10. City of Richmond v. Clarence Cosby and Ordway Puller, in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, May 1, 1925. Condemnation to acquire land to open and extend McCloy Street through the property of Cosby and Puller. Final order entered; land acquired May 22, 1925.

11. City of Richmond v. J. E. Oyler, et als., in the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, May 1, 1925. Condemnation to acquire two triangular parcels of land at intersection of Barton, Lamb and Woodrow Avenues for park purposes. Exceptions to commissioner's report filed, exceptions sustained and new commissioners to be appointed, December 22, 1925.

12. Kate O'Neil, Exec. of Owen O'Neil v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, June 21, 1921. Action to recover \$250.00 damages on account of bursting of water main. Judgment in favor of defendant, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Appeals January 15, 1925.

13. C. H. Williamson, Adm. Wm. T. Williamson, v. City of Richmond, instituted in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, December 31, 1923. Action to recover \$10,000.00 on account of drowning of Wm. T. Williamson during the overflow of Shockoe Creek on July 30, 1923. Order sustaining demurrer of City entered on June 26, 1925. Non-suit taken by plaintiff.

14. Erlich and Son v. City of Richmond, in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, 1924. Action to recover \$999.33 damages to premises No. 1715 and 1717 E. Franklin Street by overflow on July 30, 1923. Dismissed December, 1925.

15. L. D. Wingfield v. City of Richmond, in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, April 1, 1924. Notice of motion to recover

\$5,000.00 for overflow of premises 1027 N. Seventeenth Street, on July 30, 1923. Dismissed on January 29, 1925.

16. J. R. Cullingworth v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, July 22, 1924. Action to recover \$8,529.70 on account of overflow of Shockoe Creek. Compromised March 7, 1925, by payment of \$2,070.52.

17. James T. Mooney and W. W. Brock, Executors of Geo. W. Brown, deceased, v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, July 22, 1924. Action to recover \$10,321.43 on account of overflow of Shockoe Creek on July 30, 1923. Compromised March 6, 1925, by payment of \$1,391.60.

18. Horace Gilliland, by Henry C. Gilliland, next friend, v. City of Richmond, in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, November 12, 1924. Notice of motion for judgment in the amount of \$3,000.00 for personal injuries received in crossing Clay Street at Jefferson Avenue. Suit dismissed, agreed March 19, 1925.

19. E. T. Harrison v. City of Richmond, in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, February 9, 1925. To recover \$10,000.00 personal injuries and damage to automobile caused by driving on top of sewer from Second Street to Seventh Street. Judgment for defendant on demurrer to notice of motion April 2, 1925.

20. Willie Coots v. Fred A. McAlson, Lucille G. McAlson, Virginia Railway and Power Company, City of Richmond and Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, in the Civil Justice Court of the City of Richmond, November 19, 1924. To recover \$200.00 for death of mule electrocuted in alley between Ryland, Lombardy, Grace and Broad Streets. Non-suit taken March 25, 1925.

21. Walter L. Evans v. City of Richmond, in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, January 23, 1925. Application for mandamus to compel the Building Inspector to issue permit for the erection of a store at 3311 E. "O" Street. Mandamus refused March 7, 1925.

22. Walter D. Nelson v. City of Richmond, in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond. Application for mandamus to compel the Building Inspector to issue permit for erection of gas station on strip of land in center of Chamberlayne Avenue. Mandamus refused April 14, 1925.

23. J. L. Brauer v. Dr. H. H. Rowe, Chief Meat Inspector, in the Civil Justice Court of the City of Richmond, February 13, 1925. Warrant against Dr. Rowe for unlawfully condemning eleven hogs-heads. Judgment for defendant on February 13, 1925.

24. Isla Y. Jeter v. City of Richmond and Louise M. L. Pleasants,

in the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, March 12, 1925. To recover \$5,000.00 on account of personal injuries due to falling over stepping stone on north side of Franklin Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Judgment in amount of \$600.00 for plaintiff. Now under advisement as to primary liability.

25. Alphonso W. Bennett v. Henry P. Beck, Building Inspector, in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, June 24, 1925. Petition for a mandamus to require the Building Inspector to issue a permit for the erection of a business building on Belvidere Street between Grace and Franklin Streets. Mandamus granted on July 27, 1925, and appeal refused by Supreme Court.

26. Virginia Railway and Power Company v. City of Richmond, in the State Corporation Commission April 17, 1924. Petition for an increase in the rate of fare in the City of Richmond. State Corporation Commission assumed jurisdiction on September 13, 1924. Appeal allowed by Supreme Court October 14, 1924, and judgment of Corporation Commission affirmed on January 15, 1925.

27. Virginia Railway and Power Company v. City of Richmond, in the Hustings Court, Part II., of the City of Richmond, July 25, 1924. Action to have taxes on poles and cables declared void, illegal, erroneous and excessive. Dismissed May, 1925, for want of jurisdiction.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION CASES DISPOSED OF

1. J. W. Armstrong—date of accident July 24, 1925. Final receipt December 7, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$165.60.

2. Willie Bear—date of accident July 20, 1925. Final receipt dated August 17, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$68.40.

3. P. G. Butler—date of accident September 26, 1925. Final receipt dated October 21, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$55.44.

4. Chas. L. Butler—date of accident May 5, 1925. Final receipt dated July 16, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$134.00.

5. J. J. Baughan—date of accident October 24, 1924. Final receipt dated March 4, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$28.00.

6. J. E. Eaton—date of accident July 17, 1925. Final receipt dated October 2, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$154.44.

7. Eddia W. Ford—date of accident April 29, 1925. Final receipt dated July 11, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$178.88.

8. W. T. Haynes—date of accident December 29, 1924. Final receipt dated January 19, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$76.14.

9. V. M. Lanthrip—date of accident July 17, 1925. Final receipt dated October 10, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$281.16.

10. John J. Lyons—date of accident February 12, 1925. Final receipt dated April 8, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$154.44.

11. S. R. Newman—date of accident July 8, 1924. Final receipt dated January 10, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$220.59.

12. A. M. Pryde—date of accident August 26, 1925. Final receipt dated September 26, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$80.00.

13. W. W. Purke—date of accident January 2, 1925. Final receipt dated June 4, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$143.76.

14. Jos. O. Simmons—date of accident October 17, 1925. Final receipt dated November 7, 1925.

15. J. A. Soper—date of accident February 24, 1925. Date of award March 10, 1925. No final receipt filed.

16. A. L. Von Cannon—date of accident September 22, 1924. Final receipt dated April 16, 1925. Total amount of compensation, \$890.94.

17. Henry W. Woody—date of accident May 11, 1925. Final receipt dated November 25, 1925. Total amount of compensation not shown on receipt.

ORDINANCE APPEALS DISPOSED OF DURING 1925

Tried-----111 Fined-----69 Dismissed-----42.

SUMMARY, 1925

Proceedings instituted during 1925-----	158	
Suits pending January 1, 1925-----	132	
		290
Contested suits favorably decided during 1925-----	6	
Appeals to Hustings Courts and suits in Civil Justice's Court favorably decided -----	71	
Condemnation cases and suits to collect delinquent taxes favorably decided -----	11	
Contested suits unfavorably decided-----	3	
Appeals to Hustings Court and suits in Civil Justice's Court unfavorably decided-----	42	
Suits compromised, dismissed and erroneous tax cases disposed of -----	6	
Industrial Commission cases disposed of-----	17	
		156
Leaving pending January 1, 1926-----		134
Suits and appeals pending January 1, 1925-----		132
Suits and motions in courts of record commenced during 1925 -----	27	
Appeals docketed in Hustings Court, suits in Civil Justice's Court during year and proceedings before Industrial Commission -----	131	
		158
		290
Suits and motions in courts of record disposed of dur- ing 1925 -----	26	
Appeals to Hustings Court and suits in Civil Justice's Court disposed of during 1925-----	113	
Industrial Commission cases disposed of during 1925----	17	
		156
Leaving pending January 1, 1926-----		134

As supplemental to the foregoing list of cases instituted and disposed of during the past year, in order that some idea may be obtained as to the services performed by this Department, in addition to the litigation conducted by it on behalf of the City of Richmond, attention is called to the following:

During the past year at the request of the Council Committees, members of the City Council and other city officials, 266 ordinances and resolutions were prepared, entailing considerable investigation and study in addition to the time actually consumed in the preparation of the drafts of these ordinances and resolutions.

A number of city licenses require that the applicant shall file as a condition precedent to the granting thereof, bonds payable to the City of Richmond in various amounts and with various conditions. As a result of this regulation during the past year this office examined and approved 322 bonds indemnifying the city against loss or damage by reason of the erection and maintenance of signs in the city of Richmond; 214 bonds were examined and approved for cleaning and pressing establishments and second-hand dealers; 192 contracts and bonds attached, guaranteeing faithful performance of work to be performed by contractors with the City of Richmond were examined and approved. In addition to the foregoing, more than 50 bonds required to be filed by electrical contractors before issuance of license, were examined and approved. The majority of applicants for licenses and other privileges proposed to be granted by the City where bonds are required, present them to this office and expect someone to suspend whatever they are engaged in and examine them at once. From the number approved it is apparent that the performance of this duty alone causes a great many interruptions in the work of the office and consumers considerable time.

The number of condemnation and other proceedings to acquire land appears to be increasing very rapidly. On December 31, 1925, there were pending in this office 17 resolutions authorizing acquisition of more than 250 separate pieces of property on which suit had not been instituted but negotiations were in progress. During the past 12 months 15 condemnation proceedings were instituted, in which more than 150 pieces of property were involved. Fourteen condemnation proceedings were completed during the past 12 months, by which 95 separate pieces of property were acquired by the City of Richmond for various purposes. The condemnation proceedings referred to, of course, do not embrace the many pieces of property acquired by agreement in which no condemnation proceedings are

instituted. In practically all of these cases deeds conveying the property to the City of Richmond are prepared in this office and submitted to the owners for execution.

During the period covered by this report, 56 written opinions were rendered to the City Council, its Committees and the various heads of the departments, exclusive of the numerous conferences with the various city officials and the verbal opinions rendered or advice given in connection therewith.

A large part of the time of this Department was consumed during the past year in the preparation of various drafts of the street railway franchises, as well as attendance upon sessions of the Council Committee on Streets, who had this matter under consideration. We were first asked to draw a franchise covering the portion of the street railway system formerly operated under the franchise of the Richmond Traction Company. When this was considered by the Committee we were requested to draw what was known as a blanket franchise covering the operation of all street railway systems in the City of Richmond and providing for the surrender upon the granting of this franchise of all outstanding rights and privileges owned and controlled by any company to operate street railways in the City of Richmond. This franchise has been changed and re-written a number of times. Inasmuch as the franchise granted the Richmond Traction Company expires on January 1, 1926, it is hoped that some solution of this problem may soon be reached.

During the latter part of the past year a new City Code known as the Code of 1924, which was adopted by ordinance approved April 17, 1925, was completed and distributed to the Council and various city officials requiring its use. The revision of this Code was undertaken by this Department by direction of the City Council, and it is hoped that its completion will clarify the ordinances now in existence and facilitate the transaction of the City's business. Subsequent to the Code of 1910, which was the last publication prior to the present one, there have been two complete changes in the form of the city government of Richmond, the first change from the Councilmanic form of government to the Administrative Board, then the abolition of the Administrative Board in 1918 and the creation of the Advisory Board, who took office January 1, 1919. Inasmuch as the Code of 1910 provided for the Councilmanic administration of the City's affairs, the Code of 1924 had to be practically re-written in order to set out in detail the powers and duties of the various directors to whom was entrusted the operation of the various departments of the city

government. As an illustration, under the Councilmanic form of government there existed a committee known as "Committee on Grounds and Buildings" who had entire control of all grounds and buildings of the City of Richmond. The Code of 1910 was written with this in view and no attempt was made to separate the control of grounds and buildings and all ordinances passed up to that time embraced both activities. Under the charter, however, which was revised in 1918, the general management and control of parks, playgrounds and other similar places was transferred to the Director of Public Works, while the control of public buildings was vested in the Director of Public Safety. This necessitated the separation and rearrangement into one chapter of all of the provisions relating exclusively to public grounds and into another chapter all of the provisions relating to public buildings and in addition, the expression in appropriate language of the powers and duties of the respective directors in relation to each. The same thing could be said of the various utilities owned and controlled by the city. Under the old Councilmanic form of government a Committee on Water, through the superintendent of water works, operated the water department, while a Committee on Gas, through the superintendent of the gas works, operated the gas department and the electric plant was under the control of a Committee on Electricity, the direct administration, however, being vested in the superintendent of the electric plant. The various provisions concerning all of these activities had to be consolidated and placed under one head, the present Director of Public Utilities.

As in the past, I have had the most gratifying co-operation from all my associates.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. CANNON,
City Attorney.

Richmond Public Library

901 WEST FRANKLIN STREET

Telephone: Boulevard 5092

LIBRARY HOURS

Main Library—

Adult Departments—10 A.M. to 9 P.M., week days.

Children's Department—2:30 P.M. to 6 P.M., school days.

On Saturdays and Vacations—9 A.M. to 5 P.M., week days.

Rosa D. Bowser Branch (Colored)—

4 P.M. to 9 P.M., week days.

The Library is closed on May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

JOHN STEWART BRYAN, *Chairman.*

BEVERLEY R. TUCKER, M.D., *Vice-Chairman.*

MISS ELLEN GLASGOW.

DR. J. FULMER BRIGHT, *Mayor.*

BARTON H. GRUNDY.

E. LEE RODEN.

ALBERT H. HILL.

RAMON D. GARCIN, M.D.

B. ROY DUDLEY, JR.

MRS. E. C. MINOR, *died December 30, 1925.*

CARTER C. JONES, *died June 2, 1925.*

THOMAS P. AYER, *Secretary and Librarian.*

*To the Honorable
The Mayor of the City of Richmond.*

SIR:

The annual report of the Librarian of the Richmond Public Library for the year 1925 is respectfully submitted herewith for your consideration. The Library Board has examined and approved this report, and wishes to express its satisfaction with the progress of the Library.

In behalf of the Richmond Public Library Board.

JOHN STEWART BRYAN,
Chairman.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Richmond Public Library Board.*

LADY AND GENTLEMEN:

The second annual report of the Richmond Public Library is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

A year ago the Public Library was by many considered a venture. Now, the prevailing opinion is that it has become an established success. Actually, the Library has never been a venture, and whatever approval it now merits is merely a sure indication of a much greater usefulness in the future. Since its establishment more than 11,000 readers have borrowed from it for home use at the rate of one volume to every one and one-half minutes of the time that the building has been open. Certainly the word "luxury" cannot any longer be accurately applied to a service which has been spontaneously and eagerly seized upon by this substantial and representative body of citizens. Reports of increased use at all other local libraries makes it quite evident that this one has not been an unnecessary duplication or extension of book and reading facilities, and its record of 138,000 volumes lent for home use, and consultation of 10,000 books of reference and 15,000 current issues of magazines within the Library may be safely accepted as a true measure of new and desired service.

REGISTRATION OF BORROWERS. Complete library penetration of a city is usually estimated by a registration of 30 per cent of the total population as library borrowers. Penetration to this degree is not often accomplished in larger cities until the library has been organized several years, is equipped with an experienced staff, a chain of distributing agencies properly located, and a complement of books in the ratio of one to each inhabitant. In a period of fourteen months, while attention has been confined primarily to internal organization, 11,169 persons have voluntarily sought the Library to become users of it. This number is increasing regularly at the rate of nearly 1,000 new borrowers each month. Accordingly, our Library may now be credited with having reached one-fifth of the number who may

eventually be expected to become readers. While the density of geographic distribution of these readers reflects to a great extent the convenience or remoteness of residence, it has been surprising to note the frequency of registration by those whose use of the Library must require a marked departure from daily habits of travel. Every part of the city has been represented by users of the Library.

BOOK STOCK. The present book stock of all departments of the Library numbers about 30,000 volumes. Memorial libraries and other donations comprise nearly three-fourths of the collection. Had it not been for these gifts the Library could not have met the demands that have already been made upon it, for new readers have been enrolled faster than books have been purchased. The burden of repeated and specialized use, however, has been borne by selected purchases, only a fraction of which have been new fiction. Public interest in affairs and topics of national and local importance, as well as organized study programs, has led to incessant calls upon the Library, which have demonstrated the limitations of a small collection for furnishing extensive or authoritative source material covering a wide range and variety of knowledge. These deficiencies, when brought to light, can seldom be supplied in time to be of service except by purchase. Prompt and purposeful purchase of books designed for assured immediate and recurrent use is the only safe policy to follow if we are to equip and maintain a successful public library. Every gift, large or small, has contributed materially to the potential strength of the Library, but the sudden acquisition of a large and valuable collection, which might even double the size of our book collection, would not remove the necessity for funds sufficiently ample to provide for the problems which arise daily.

In the Children's Department a stock of 4,900 volumes (part of the year less than 3,000 in condition for service) was drawn upon by 4,000 readers for more than 50,000 loans. Five hundred volumes in this department are either non-circulating reference books or by nature of their content do not invite frequent borrowing. A book equipment of fully 12,000 selected volumes is needed. As fast as this department has grown in size the need for more books has been increasingly apparent. Important work has been neglected simply because the size and limitations of stock have prevented it. So far, every addition of books, however substantial, and whether by purchase or reconditioning of

worn copies of standard works, has been followed by almost instantaneous absorption by borrowers. The arrival of new books in the Children's Department has never needed heralding by the Library, for the children's own happy lips have carried the news to others, who have flocked in immediately for their share. Nearly four-fifths of the books in the Children's Library have been almost continuously where they ought to be—in the hands of readers.

At the Rosa D. Bowser Branch (Colored) a stock of less than 1,500 volumes has yielded a use of 3,400 loans to 700 readers in five months. Five thousand volumes, selected with reference to school requirements and popular demand, are needed for the service of this branch.

The Adult collection, in the Main Library, numbers about 23,000 volumes. Less than 8,000 have been published within the last five years. The popular demand, even in the field of non-fiction, is for newer publications, and a regular monthly addition of six or seven hundred borrowers makes it increasingly difficult to meet their requests and maintain in display any substantial proof that new and purposeful books are being purchased. With a limited collection, the range of selection diminishes very appreciably when the growth in numbers of readers exceeds the number of books added.

CIRCULATION. A tabular display of the year's record of books lent for home use will tell a better story than any textual account. An additional use of books within the Library cannot be measured and recorded with the same detailed accuracy. An incomplete count, based upon the records of shelving of books and periodicals left upon reading room tables, adds to the 138,000 volumes taken out of the Library, an intra-library use of 10,000 volumes and 15,000 issues of current periodicals. The number of books and periodicals returned to the shelves by readers cannot be estimated.

HOME CIRCULATION RECORD FOR 1925

	ADULT			JUVENILE			BRANCH			SCHOOL	
	Non-Fic.	Fic-tion	Total	Non-Fic.	Fic-tion	Total	Non-Fic.	Fic-tion	Total	Total	Total
Jan.	1,343	3,166	4,509	478	3,043	3,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,030
Feb.	1,733	3,619	5,352	585	3,066	3,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,003
Mar. ..	2,246	4,473	6,719	670	3,652	4,322	.....	.....	.....	64	11,105
Apr.	2,058	4,689	6,747	724	3,459	4,183	.....	.....	.....	30	10,960
May	2,155	4,646	6,801	716	3,469	4,185	.....	.....	.....	13	10,999
June	1,648	4,733	6,381	532	3,762	4,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,675
July	2,081	5,032	7,113	460	4,119	4,579	10	50	60	.....	11,752
Aug. ..	2,026	5,556	7,582	483	4,227	4,710	71	312	383	.....	12,675
Sep.	2,219	5,703	7,922	408	3,532	3,940	80	380	460	.....	12,322
Oct.	2,702	6,088	8,790	625	3,939	4,564	114	653	767	8	14,129
Nov.	2,650	5,582	8,232	1,019	3,962	4,981	171	747	918	62	14,193
Dec.	2,342	5,187	7,529	752	3,213	3,965	200	624	824	45	12,363

25,203 58,474 83,677 7,246 43,321 50,895 646 2,766 3,412 222 138,206

Adult fiction is 69 per cent of adult loans.

Adult fiction is 42 per cent of total loans.

Adult and juvenile fiction is 79 per cent of total loans.

Biggest day, October 3, 922 loans.

Smallest day, January 1, 89 loans.

If any one doubts the value of a public library as an adjunct to our educational system, let him examine the Librarian's list of popular non-fiction titles that bears records of loans almost comparable to many of the novels which have just escaped being "six best sellers." This list, in the Librarian's office, although including more than 450 titles, is not a complete list, and except for their selection upon an arbitrary basis of "more than ten loans since put into service" would have included many other books owned too short a time to admit ten loan periods. This list also leaves out many other much used books, because an intra-library use has been so intensive that to have made them available for home use would have interfered with the plan to make them most useful to the greatest number of readers.

Only 69 per cent of the adult loans have been fiction, and in turn, adult fiction constitutes only 42 per cent of the total use made of the Library. This is a good record, but lest any one may be inclined to think that this fiction record represents only modern novels, he should be told that it includes many titles which have survived the critical test of years. The following "Dickens record" is only one example of what has been accomplished by making it attractive to read a "good old novel":

One library edition, good print on clear white paper, having good margins and a binding strong enough to endure long service, in twenty volumes shows a record of 117 loans.

Other copies of Dickens' works, much less attractive, inside and out, not good enough for rebinding, totaling twenty-eight volumes, quadruplicating the most popular titles, supplied a record of 80 loans.

This is offered as evidence in support of the opinion that if we urge people, young and mature, to read time-tested books, we ought at the same time to offer for their use copies which are at least as well printed and as physically attractive as the currently published novel, the interest in which has been promoted by a steady barrage of blurb reviews and an equipment with gaudy jackets.

THE TABB MEMORIAL LIBRARY FOR CHILDREN.

A most complete understanding of the real progress and accomplishment of the Children's Department requires a restatement of the history of this Library, which appeared in the 1924 annual report. To go on from the period covered there we must begin with an account of stock.

Total stock available for use January 1, 1925.....	2,978 vols.
Added during 1925	1,943 vols.
Total stock now available for use.....	4,921 vols.
Total stock available when transferred to the Public	
Library.....	2,209 vols.
Gain since operated by Public Library.....	2,712 vols.

Intensive use of any library means the loss of some books by wearing out and the reconditioning by repair and rebinding of many more. Exclusive of the above account, 397 volumes have been rebound, which, at half the cost of new copies, are capable of giving much longer service.

During the earlier history of this Library most of the additions came by way of gift, and consequently, however desirable, could not be expected to supply the needs provided for by selected purchases, made on the basis of a definite standard and designed for definite purposes. Lack of sufficient funds prevented any provision for rebinding before the original binding had been worn beyond repair, and accordingly the mortality of stock was considerably higher than is consistent with economy. Another unfortunate result was that as the appearance of books declined, so did the patronage. The chief effort

of the past year has been to accumulate new books for definite purposes and to restore to proper condition for longer service every old book, which by its quality deserved preservation. As a result, the Tabb Library is now better stocked and is in better condition than at any previous time. A further result, which is a direct reflection of the upbuilding of this collection, has been a hundred per cent increase in use above the previous year.

The greatest advancement of this department, however, is not quantitative as represented by increased use or size, but rather is qualitative, which may be only partly revealed by a statement of facts not susceptible to statistical measurement. Higher standards of taste have been developed without any obvious direction by the Children's Librarian. More good books have been read regularly by a greater number of children than in any previous year of our local history. Five factors have contributed to this happy result. The operation of the Children's Department has been under the supervision of an ideal type of Children's Librarian. Miss Horsley's sympathetic understanding of children, added to an experience gained by association at another library with a thoroughly qualified leader in children's work, has been the biggest single contribution. Selection and purchase of books with a purpose and based upon an approved standard is another important factor. Also, every book worthy of retention has been rebound before it reached the state of dilapidation, and upon its reconditioning has been made to appear as attractive as the original binding by external decoration with colorful illustrations supplied from the paper jackets of newly purchased books. Frequent changes of bulletin-board picture exhibits, in conjunction with special and related displays of particular books, have allured many children to pages which otherwise might be still unread. Lastly, since September, each week has been devoted to a special feature, such as occasioned by the incidence of a holiday or by "national weeks," like "Safety Week," "Thrift Week," and "Birds and Animals," etc.

Striking evidence that all of these policies have been applied successfully is shown by the fact that when the department contained 2,200 volumes only one-third of them were in continuous use, while now three-quarters of our 4,900 volumes are almost never idle. The usual daily morning survey of stock makes it appear that the book collection is smaller than a year and a half ago.

Two things are imperative if adequate service is to be provided for

the children: more books and more reading-room space. The present quarters are choked to the point of confusion for more than two hours nearly every afternoon, although the department is serving only about one-third of the children who ought to be borrowers. There is space for only three tables, and these are not available to readers because, in a few minutes after opening, they become loaded with returned books, and are immediately surrounded by other borrowers eager to examine them and make selections for new loans. Space may be added by sacrifice of the Assembly Room, but the physical relation of this room to the present necessary location does not yield to economical supervision. When the new library is built the Children's Department will need to be assigned space equal to 4,000 square feet. The size of the book collection will need to be tripled. Only 4,000 children can now be served in a moderate way, and there are fully 8,000 more who need and deserve an equal opportunity.

ROSA D. BOWSER BRANCH (Colored). On July 27 the Rosa D. Bowser Branch was established in accordance with clause 8 of the Library's organic ordinance. Quarters were offered by the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A., at 515 North Seventh Street, at no cost to the Library Board other than the payment of current lighting and service charges. Equipment was provided out of an unexpended balance of the \$12,000 of bond issue funds released for the equipment of the Main Library. A stock of 1,000 volumes was selected from Main Library duplicates, supplemented later by gifts and purchases to increase the collection to 1,500 volumes. The hours of opening were fixed from 4 P.M. to 9 P.M. on week days, and the operation of the branch was provided by the training to two school teachers, who cover the full schedule of library hours by alternating periods of duty. The name of the branch was determined by the expressed choice of the first 500 borrowers. On December 31, 687 had become registered borrowers. The total use of the branch, however, is not represented by borrowers, for there are many readers who fill the quarters to capacity several hours a day, but do not take books home with them. More than 3,400 volumes, twice the size of the library, have been taken to homes.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT. The strength of the Reference Department is the strength of the Library, for here, more than at any other point, comes the frequent and hurried demand for infor-

mation often possessed in some form by the Library, but useless for the occasion unless readily brought out of concealment by the skillful application of research technique, aided by a reasonably full complement of encyclopædic and bibliographical reference indexes and manuals. To gain this equipment will require an annual expense, which at first is apparently out of proportion to per volume cost as related to frequency use. There are a number of most useful bibliographic services, the combined cost of which is perhaps \$500 a year. These make readily available during the same period greater masses of useful information upon particularly requested subjects than could be assembled by a large corps of reference assistants. Their greatest value accrues to the reader whose use of the Library may be converted into a public or intellectual service, and who will seek and depend upon the reference library which is properly equipped to supply him with expert service without unreasonable delay. It is the increasing number of readers of this type which proves beyond quibble the public value of a public library.

Our Library began operation with very little of this most necessary book equipment, and still lacks much which it ought to have, but many strides forward have been made. Scores of readers have expressed grateful thanks for the able and courteous service directed by Miss Nolin, the Reference Librarian. Real service to the reader has been her controlling thought. When it has been certainly apparent that at another particular institution the reader might get better, more, and quicker satisfaction, he has been told where and how to make his request. This, too, is library service, even though there is no added record of a book used or lent.

SERIALS DEPARTMENT. Although organized as a part of the Reference Department, the value of this feature of a public library may be shown only by distinctly separate consideration of it. Current subscriptions and gifts supply a variety of practical and recreational interests to a large number of readers. An added value is developed automatically through the series of yearly accumulation of magazine files, sometimes regarded as the backbone of a library. Some periodicals have current value only, others have a slightly diminished value with elapse of time, but still deserve permanent preservation. Others have an increasing value, from one point of view or another, as they become remote from the present. The record of fashions of the previous century, preserved by the files of the *Godey's Ladies' Book* may

or may not have a continuously practical value, but any library is richer in content by owning this file. Any periodical which is indexed by any of the well-known periodical indexes should be bound and preserved. Our Library is often seriously handicapped by lack of extensive files of periodicals, and an effort should be made to build up this department by the completion of many series, at least as far back as 1910.

About three hundred magazines are received currently, and the least daily use of them is recorded by counting the issues left on the tables by readers. The daily average is between fifty and sixty. Added to this is the unknown number returned to the shelves by thoughtful readers. The service of this department has been appreciated by hundreds of library patrons.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOM. The Library Assembly Room has been used by various public, patriotic and educational groups on 123 occasions, with an aggregate attendance of above 3,000. These groups are all small, and whose finances, objectives, and interests will not permit the rental of convenient meeting quarters. Their free use of this Assembly Room has made it more easily possible for them to accomplish their stated purposes. In nearly every instance their meetings have been accompanied by directed study, or at least more than a casual use of the Library. To many of these the Library has been truly a "university of the people." In some cities the library auditorium is used in this manner every day of the year. Any purposeful use of the Library by individual or group cannot have any other effect upon the Library or its users than improvement.

OTHER LIBRARIES AND BOOK STORES. Operation of the Public Library has not been followed by a lessened use of other libraries, but quite to the contrary, each one, large and small, reports an increase in circulation of books as well as a greater reading-room use. Even the fiction "pay collection" libraries conducted by merchants have reported an increase in book rentals.

Another effect, asserted to be an effect of public library operation, is a greater increase in book sales by every local book store. More than one person has observed that since the opening of the Public Library the stock of the book stores has been more varied, consequently making better book markets. According to information gained from New York publishers, there is a greater volume of "mail order"

book business received from Richmond than from any other city in the South. All of these statements point to a single conclusion—that the residents of Richmond want more books than they can see at any local library or store, and that they want to be book owners as well as book readers. If the establishment of the Public Library has stimulated sales of books—and such evidence has been repeatedly offered—every bookseller and every book buyer should be a friend to library development.

DOOLEY BEQUEST. In September, 1925, it was recorded by the will of Mrs. Sallie May Dooley that \$500,000 had been left to the City of Richmond for the purchase of site, erection, and equipment of a public library in memory of her husband, Major James H. Dooley. This fund is sufficient for a suitable building, but it cannot include the purchase of any property in any suitable location for a library. Whatever may be the difficulties of site selection and acquisition, a greater difficulty has been removed by making it certain that we may have a building designed for the purpose which it is to serve. Further renovation of the present building, which would be expensive as well as not completely satisfactory, need not now be considered. The likelihood of this bequest was known to the Library Board when the present temporary site was chosen, and accordingly only the slightest and most necessary renovation was made. It was expected that the present quarters could be made to serve for a longer time without further renovation than it now appears. Without this bequest it would be necessary within another year to request appropriations which would provide for tripling the present reading-room space and the erection of a larger fireproof book stack. Conversion of the garage building into a Children's House was another contemplated recommendation. All of this renovation would have required an expense of fully \$50,000, and its effect would have been merely to postpone for a few years the necessity of a properly planned library building, which we may now look forward to without incurring any extra expense or involving a makeshift program.

GIFTS. Other donations, worthy of more space than this record of them provides, have helped the Library to become an effective public agency. In Appendix "B" to this report are listed more than two hundred donors, whose aggregate gifts exceed 3,500 volumes, 200 pamphlets, and 1,900 separate issues of magazines. An examination of these

gifts shows much more treasure than one would ordinarily hope to find. A few rare books, quite beyond the Library's pocketbook, have in this manner become a part of a public collection. Many times it has been possible by a combination of gifts to complete for a period of years an important periodical file. Fully 1,000 volumes of popular fiction have made it less necessary to divert public funds from the purchase of more enduring literature. Every gift has served a purpose, and every donor has had an individual acknowledgment in the name of the Library Board.

SPECIAL AND MEMORIAL COLLECTIONS. The initial stock of the Library was formed by the merging of several memorial collections, which have been enumerated in the 1924 annual report of the Librarian. During the past year there has been added the beginning of what promises to be an important special collection—Music. This collection has been established by former students and friends of Mrs. Florence D. Hequembourg. By reason of the selection of books within the single classification of Music this last donation will not need to be distributed very widely.

At the close of 1924 Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, then President of the American Library Association, and Chief of the Legislative Reference Service at the Library of Congress, gave fourteen volumes to form the beginning of a "Sidney Lanier Collection of World Poetry and Drama," with an offer to increase his gift to match the next fifty volumes given by others for the same purpose. During the year many gifts, not of a memorial nature, have been within the classification of the Lanier Collection, but in the absence of specific direction or permission by the donors, this disposition of them, even merely by bookplate designation, could not be made. Lovers of poetry and drama who would like to honor in this matter another famous man whom Virginia may claim with affection, have the opportunity. In making this gift, Dr. Meyer hoped that time would see this collection develop to proportions of the same significance to the entire South that have been reached with respect to American poetry by the Harris Collection at Brown University. The latter collection has within a generation grown from a beginning to be the largest collection of its character in the entire world.

The Richmond Association of Life Underwriters have established a group interest in the Library by assuming the responsibility of

development of an insurance collection. Pressure of work demanded by the Library's most active needs has not yet permitted an appropriate response of attention by the Library's cataloging staff, but the collection itself has begun to be of service.

The Business Library, placed here a year ago by the Richmond Advertising Club and the Better Business Bureau, has been increased by purchase and gifts, and with each increase has attracted to it many who are engaged in mercantile and industrial pursuits. No department of the Library is capable of giving more practical return value. Its future may be assured by either of two courses of action: Greater use and strong demand for additional titles by business men, and group responsibility for its development by a few gentlemen who are willing to assume sponsorship for its content.

The Art Department has more enthusiastic patrons than any other special field of knowledge. Books in this class are expensive, however, and the upbuilding of a good art collection will need to spread through several years unless some individual or group benefactor comes to the rescue. Any annual budget which may reasonably be expected will not be large enough to permit the segregation of even a moderate fund for purchase of books needed in this department without injury to other interests which concern a greater number of readers.

BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTING STATIONS. At least three fully developed branches are necessary to secure the slightest approach to equalization to library service throughout the city, but until plans are completed for the permanent central library any project of branch location should be deferred. Any branch development will require some central as well as detached supervision of operation, and at the present time the Library organization is not equipped either with stock or personnel to provide satisfactory service outside of the central establishment. During the past year, in addition to the organization of the Rosa D. Bowser Branch, a small deposit of specifically requested books has been placed in the Library of the Bellevue Junior High School. Our efforts to date have been too weak to deserve praise or to accomplish satisfactory results. Every request from the school library has included more titles than could be supplied without creating a breach in stock already insufficient for the increasing clientele of the Main Library. Deposit stations, and supplementation of existing and independent school libraries, such as the one at Bellevue, must

come ahead of the usual branch development, and a considerably increased supply of books for the Main Library forms a necessary preliminary to deposit extension.

CATALOGING. When the Library opened its doors only a few hundred out of twenty thousand books had been cataloged. Less than half the total book stock was recorded in any form which would permit ready consultation or verification of what was included in it. It is doubtful if any other public library ever dared to begin operation with as little technical machinery. A combination of circumstances made it necessary to open the Library in spite of this deficiency. Had not a greatly increased use of the Library made it necessary to detach repeatedly from the cataloging staff a worker qualified to assist in the Reading Room and Loan Desk, much more of the arrears in cataloging would have been caught up. It is still impossible to state the exact numerical strength of the Library. 17,855 books have been cataloged, and 39,580 cards have been filed in the public catalogs. Independent lists of various special collections, accumulated gifts, etc., form the only record of the balance, but the current year should see all of these absorbed into the catalog. When it is understood that until a year ago only three of the entire Library staff could claim any skill and experience at this most important and highly technical work, and that all others engaged upon it were learning how to perform the usual routine work, the accomplishments of the year seem remarkable.

BINDING AND REBINDING. The more important periodicals are being bound as soon as a volume has been completed. The Library is receiving currently about 300 periodicals, 250 by subscription and the balance by gift. Nearly every one of these has a permanent value, which, to be secured for the future, requires binding at the completion of each volume. Limited funds have made it necessary to select for immediate attention only those files which experience has shown are repeatedly consulted. Others are being tied up, and the problem of their binding is left to be solved in later years.

Two thousand three hundred and ninety-nine volumes have been rebound after an initial use of twenty to thirty loans to a book. Rebinding, at an average cost of less than half the average cost of a new purchased copy, equips these books for a further service of sixty to one hundred loans. It is mistaken economy to depend upon extensive

repairing as replacement for rebinding. Only the simplest repairs serve to postpone for any length of time the need for rebinding, and too often even what is described as skilled repair by a library assistant is actually more destructive than preservative. No active book collection worth possessing should be abused by excessive repair.

STAFF. Any organization which is composed of more experts and supervisors than novice workers is frequently described as "over-organized." This staff has been under-supplied with experts, and progress has been accordingly slower, but all the more credit is due to the few having technical experience which has qualified them to lead those having lesser experience, instruct the novices, and perform in person a great variety and quantity of work. The members of the staff, one and all, have been most loyal to the library cause, and have been unselfish as to personal inconvenience when called upon to fill in on suddenly shifting schedules required by an eleven-hour library day. Nearly every one has been called upon to perform exacting duty in advance of fully instructed preparation for it. The results have not been ideal at all times, although there has been more rapid development of proficiency by some members of the staff on account of their being forced to rise to emergencies. Their devotion to duty deserves hearty commendation.

THE LIBRARY BOARD. The Public Library seems to have gained as well as earned public approval. No small share of the credit for the year's accomplishment is due to the Library Board. Every member has made a distinct contribution to the Library's progress. Attendance at meetings has often caused great personal inconvenience without any other reward than inward satisfaction for having participated in the direction of a public welfare project. Their direction has been accomplished with encouragement and sympathetic understanding of the difficulties of a new organization.

The year's association with these good friends has been saddened by the death of two, Mr. Carter C. Jones, on June 2, and Mrs. E. C. Minor, on December 30. Their identification with the Board deserves a lasting public recognition.

THOMAS P. AYER,
Librarian.

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Expense, 1925-26	Budget, 1926-27
Salaries	\$20,443.67	\$28,489.00
Books	10,402.48	10,250.00
Library of Congress Cards.....	647.39	1,000.00
Binding and rebinding.....	1,856.85	3,000.00
Periodical subscriptions.....	824.30	1,000.00
Supplies	858.04	1,200.00
Fuel	564.00	600.00
Repairs	209.74	300.00
Equipment	1,135.20	2,000.00
Convention expenses.....	62.60	200.00
Telephone	115.89	150.00
Transportation	50.10	300.00
Lighting	360.34	400.00
Water and gas.....	105.10	100.00
Cartage	188.45	300.00
Branch service.....	60.00	250.00
Insurance	62.50	450.00
	\$37,946.65	\$49,989.00

APPENDIX B

GIFTS

Three thousand six hundred and fifty-seven volumes, 215 pamphlets, 1926 periodicals, 534 prints, and 137 pieces of music were received as gifts from the following good friends of the Library:

S. B. Adkins, Miss Eleanor Alcocke, Miss Helen Ashley-Smith, Thomas P. Ayer.

John F. Baddeley, Miss Eleanor Barclay, H. M. Baskerville, Mrs. John Bayliss, Beaumont Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. J. M. Beck, Henry Berman, Mrs. Pelham Blackford, Mrs. Powhatan Breeden, Bridgeport Brass Company, Miss Ruth Briel, John Stewart Bryan, Miss Ella Bryant, James Bryant, Mrs. W. E. Buford, Buick Motor Company, Bureau of Census, Joseph G. Butler, Jr., Miss Virginia W. Butler, Miss Cora L. Butterfield.

James Branch Cabell, Rabbi E. N. Calisch, John A. Campbell, Wilton Carney, Miss Mary Coles Carrington, Mrs. R. C. H. Catterall, Rev. Russell Cecil, First Christian Science Church, Capt. Jean Henri Clos, Miss Mary M. Cocke, Barron Collier, D. S. Colyer, Richard M. Cone, Misses V. P. and P. T. Conrad, Mrs. A. F. Cook, Miss A. B. Corling, Miss Mary C. Cringan.

Mrs. James R. V. Daniel, Mrs. L. R. Dashiell, Mrs. G. A. Davenport, Mrs. Susan L. Davis, Miss Valerie deMilhau, Dr. and Mrs. John Dunn, Rev. John Simeon Dunn.

Bernard Eliasberg, Samuel C. Epes.

Dr. Ralph S. Faris, Federation of Mothers' Clubs and Parent-Teachers' Association.

Mrs. A. W. Garber, Miss Leah J. Geissing, Miss Rose Getzen, Mrs. Henry Gibson, Local Camp of Gideons, Miss Tillye Goldin, Mrs. Joel Goodlet, Mrs. T. C. Gordon, Mrs. Robert S. Gray, Nels F. Grefsheim, Mrs. N. M. Grefsheim, Mrs. H. J. Graser, Grey Lantern Players, Mrs. A. W. Guigon.

Mrs. J. B. Halyburton, Mrs. L. R. Hamberlin, Mrs. R. H. Hardesty, Miss Betty Harding, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Harris, Franklin Harwood, Frederick J. Haskin, Mrs. G. Haynes, Mrs. H. A. Hazard, Mrs. E. G. Heatwole, Mrs. J. W. Henson, Hequembourg Memorial, Miss Grace L. Hersman, A. H. Hill, Mrs. H. H. Hoffman, Mrs. Garrett Holladay, Waller Holladay, Mrs. J. C. Holloway, J. R. Hope (Automobile Club of Richmond), Mrs. H. Houston, Miss Elizabeth C. Howard, Leroy Hudson, Jr., Mrs. B. E. Hughes.

Mrs. W. F. Jackson, James River Garden Club, J. Tyler Jobson, Miss C. H. Johnson, Mrs. George F. Jones, Dr. William Russell Jones.

W. W. Keen, Miss Kemp Kinckle, Miss Mary A. Knightly, A. A. Knopf Publishing Company, A. S. Kratz.

Mrs. S. H. Lamkin, Gaston Lichtenstein, Jr., John B. Lightfoot, Mrs. A. M. Lipscomb.

Mrs. W. Gordon McCabe, J. O. McGehee, Marshallite Staff—John Marshall High School, Miss Madeline Mayer, Mergenthaler Linotype Company, T. B. Merrick, Mrs. T. B. Merrick, Clifton Miller, Miss Zele Minor, Miss Grace Moncure, Montague, Mrs. J. G. Moore, Mrs. F. W. Morgan, Mrs. W. T. Morris, Miss Mary Morriss, Clifford R. Myers.

National Council of Episcopal Church—Department of Missions, V. D. Neilson, Rev. Millard F. Newman, New York Association for Improving Conditions of the Poor, Mrs. William C. Noland, Miss Ethel Nolin, Miss Helena Nolin, Harold Nunnemaker.

Wilbur S. Oliver, Mr. Charles O'Riordan.

Kirby Page, Mrs. William H. Palmer, Dr. W. H. Parker, Miss Lucia B. Patteson, W. P. Patteson, Mrs. A. J. Patterson, Mrs. A. W. Patterson, James K. Patterson, Dr. Mark W. Peyser, L. B. Pittman, Mrs. G. W. Poe, J. F. Porter, Portland Cement Association, Mrs. F. H. Poston, Mrs. John D. Potts, Mrs. B. W. Proctor, David L. Pulliam.

Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Fleming H. Revell, Richmond Press, Richmond (Virginia) Association of Life Underwriters, Clarence B. Riddick, Mrs. Henry C. Reiley, Mrs. John W. Reiley, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Robins, Miss Cally Ryland.

Alfred Sage, Mrs. Robert Schaefer, Miss Katherine Scott, S. Buford Scott, Mrs. Ella Seay, Miss Jane Seymour, Mrs. L. W. Sharp, Dr. J. A. Shaw, Miss Donna Sheahan, Rev. W. D. Smith, Mrs. B. B. Speidel, W. A. Spiers, Misses Stewart, Robert A. Stewart, Superheater Company, Mrs. Grace Sweeney, W. E. Swift.

Mrs. T. Garnett Tabb, Mrs. Philip Taylor, W. Brydon Tennant, Miss Pauline Thalheimer, Times-Dispatch Publishing Company, Miss Roberta Trigg.

United Daughters of the Confederacy—Mildred Sullivan Chapter, University of Chicago Press, A. Upshur, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Upshur, Mrs. John N. Upshur.

Vassar Club of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid Venable.

Wallace Reid Memorial Club, Mrs. Mary G. Wallace, W. B. Warren, Mrs. Otway Warwick, Clyde Webster, Miss Gilberta Whittle, Mrs. Julia P. Wickham, J. P. Wightman, Mrs. S. H. Wilkinson, E. Randolph Williams, Miss Margaretta Wise, Womans' Club of Richmond, Mrs. William Wright.

Yorktown Historical Society.

And subscriptions to 48 periodicals from publishers and friends.

APPENDIX C

RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION UNIFORM STATISTICS

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1925

Librarian, THOMAS P. AYER

Date of founding, 1924.

Population (1925 census estimate), 191,000.

Free for lending and free for reference.

Total number of agencies, 3.

Central Library and branch open 310 days.

Hours open each week, 66.

Number of staff, 25 (18 full time, 5 part time on Library Staff, 2 on janitor staff).

Book stock, 30,000 volumes.

Added by purchase, 1925, 6,598 volumes.

Added by gift, 1925, 3,872 books and pamphlets.

Lent for home use, 138,206 volumes.

Reference use, unrecorded.

Registration (three-year period), 11,169.

Per cent of population served, 6 per cent.

Maintenance expense per volume circulated, .275.

Maintenance expense per capita inhabitant, .20.

THE LIBRARY OF THE

DEC 12 1928

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 105491754